

III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration
and Emigration

Continued

Svenska Tribunen-Nyhter, Nov. 22, 1922.

THE REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The November 18th issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains an interesting proposal regarding the regulation of immigration, accompanied by editorial comment. The plan was originated by Roy L. Garis, of Vanderbilt University, and the Post finds it so advantageous and practical that it expresses surprise that nobody had thought of submitting it to the Congress a long time ago.

Briefly, the purpose of the proposal is to bring about an increase in the more desirable immigrant stock, and a decrease in the less adaptable--and therefore less desirable--stock. It is based on the observation that, during the period 1870-1910, the relative proportion of nationalities in the total number of immigrants which entered this country underwent significant changes. What may be termed the "old type immigration" changed into a new type, entirely different in its composition. During the first ten years of this forty-year period,

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two million people came to this country from Western Europe, while somewhat less than two hundred thousand came from the Southern and Eastern parts of that continent. Three decades later, that is to say from 1901 to 1910, the number of immigrants coming from Western Europe remained about the same, while immigration from the countries to the South and South east had increased thirtyfold, or to about six million. It was this influx of foreign races at the turn of the century which made America aware of the fact that it really had an immigration problem on its hands, and one which could not readily be solved by the melting pot method, which hitherto had sufficed.

The three-per-cent law has been valuable as a temporary measure, but even its staunchest supporters admit that it is not scientific, and does not take into account the quality of the immigrant stock. Even before the bill was passed, it was realized that a considerable number of those who would be admitted to the country according to its provisions were people that America did not really want or need, and that they, in all probability, would become a detriment to the country rather than an asset.

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In order to bring about a change in the proportion of immigrants from the various countries, Garis recommends that the three-per-cent law be raised on the basis of census of 1890, instead of the one of 1910. In 1890, the population of this country was fairly **homogeneous**, and the majority of the immigrants who arrived here **come** of a stock that assimilated readily, the kind of stock from which the American nation originated, and which played the all-important role in the development of the country during the past hundred years. If this condition were maintained, we would have the same type of people here one hundred years from now that we had thirty years ago, and there could be no justified opposition to such a procedure.

In its editorial comment, the Saturday Evening Post ranks the Scandinavians among the most desirable immigrants declaring that "such a law would be based on fairness and consideration to all concerned, and would, in addition, signify a deserved tribute to those past generations of immigrants to which this country is so greatly indebted. It would express our appreciation of the excellent qualities of the Scandinavian peoples, who have contributed so much

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to the development of the Northwest; of the Germans of the Carl Schurz type, of whom we received so many in the years preceding the Civil War; of the Scotch and Irish who, perhaps to a higher degree than anybody else, take to Americanism as a duck takes to water, and of certain other nationalities which have contributed markedly to sound national progress".

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 28, 1921.

THE IMMIGRANT

(Editorial)

Even those who undertake the impractical and almost impossible task of making an American out of the newly arrived immigrant, will admit that it is to the advantage of both the immigrant and his new country that he preserve the best of his native qualities. By "American", as we have just used the word, we refer to a person who, so to speak, has been created artificially in the one-track minds of certain fanatics, whose ideas of the process of Americanization are rather narrow-minded. They demand that a newcomer automatically change his customs and manner of life as soon as he sets his foot on American soil, and that he immediately adopt the thoughts and habits which are ready-made for him. It is too bad if he is simple-minded enough to point out certain conditions in this country which might be improved. If he does, the most common retort is, "Well, if you don't like it here, why don't you pack up and go back where you came from?"

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 28, 1921.

To learn English is, of course, among the immigrant's first duties. But the foreign born themselves, and the nation as a whole, are the richer if they preserve the language and the best of the traditions which they brought with them from the old fatherland. The stimulating effect on our national life of this introduction of certain phases of older cultures are more far-reaching than many people realize. On the other hand, there are certain adjustments which are necessary for the immigrant to make, and the sooner he makes them the better. The ability to adapt himself to a new environment is one of the distinguishing marks of an intelligent individual. The old admonition "When in Rome, do as the Romans do", is still good advice; but it should not be followed to the extreme, or one's individuality is bound to suffer.

In a recent article, Frances Kellar presents a picture of the average immigrant and his relationship to his own national group that is true to life, and we quote from it:

"It is remarkable to what extent foreign-speaking organizations influence the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 28, 1921.

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life and, one might also say, the death of their nationals. The immigrant is met at Ellis Island by a missionary who talks his language and immediately becomes his friend. He goes to live in a neighborhood which has an old country' atmosphere, and becomes acquainted with a person of his own nationality who helps him get a job, and quite often the boss is also of his own nationality. In the little foreign colony he has access to news-papers printed in his own language and through them he finds his way to stores, banks, and institutions where his language is also spoken.

"The immigrant is thus from the beginning in close touch with his own people. If he decides to return to the old country, his countrymen follow him to the train or to the pier, wishing him a happy journey in the language of his forefathers. If it is his fate to die in this country, the undertaker who embalms his body as well as the minister officiating at his funeral are of his own nationality. Countrymen follow him to his last resting place, and finally his surviving family receives a check from a sick benefit and funeral aid society, the membership of which consists exclusively of his own nationals."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

ARE YOU A CITIZEN?

Do you know that Englewood High School has night classes in which instruction is offered to those who wish to prepare for American citizenship? Thorough instruction is given which enables the pupils to answer all questions which may come up in connection with the procurement of citizenship papers.

Last month the naturalization inspector visited the class, and was much pleased with the progress which it had made.

Classes are also offered to foreigners who have just arrived in America, and every newcomer should join without delay.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHY DO THEY COME
(Editorial)

The rising tide of immigration is considered by many a direct consequence of the devastations of war in Europe. One can readily imagine that many immigrants want to start life anew in a land which was affected comparatively little by the war, and is far removed from the scenes of tragedy in the Old World.

However, this theory does not explain why so many come into this country from Canada and Mexico, as well as from Spain, Holland, Sweden, the West Indies, Denmark, Japan, South America, and Switzerland. Last year, 450,000 immigrants from these countries landed in the United States.

Italy headed the list with 95,145, Canada came second with 90,025, and Mexico third with 52,361. About one half of the immigrants come from the Western Hemisphere and from those countries that were neutral during the war. Most of the latter went through a period of war prosperity.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1920.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 50270

It is clear that the great majority of immigrants do not come here to escape the ravages of war. They do not come in order to escape persecution in their homeland, or because of the frontier changes in Europe. They come for the same reasons for which immigrants have always come here. These reasons are either a desire to see the world and a craving for adventure, or, last but not least, the conviction that in the United States they can better themselves economically and live under altogether better conditions than they could ever hope to attain in their homeland.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 10, 1920.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL

(Editorial)



The attitude of certain self-righteous Americans toward immigrant foreigners, supposedly much inferior to them, is rather ridiculous when seen in the proper light. This is quite a strong statement which one might expect to hear from the lips of some flaming red agitator. But, strange to say, such is not the case. On the contrary, it is the gist of a speech delivered last Tuesday by J. A. Hiller before the Americanization Institute, held in the Sherman Hotel, and sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago. The address was received with keen interest by Mr. Hill's colleagues in the Americanization work.

The speaker declared that in reality the immigrant loses many of his good and desirable traits in the Americanization process, that is to say, through his association with native Americans. His Americanization causes a far-reaching change in his character, and a reshuffling of his moral ideas. The following

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 10, 1920.

is a summary of Mr. Hill's speech:

Many people insist that foreign-born agitators are responsible for the unrest among our workers. But the fact is that most labor agitators are Americans, and that does not mean naturalized immigrants, but natives whose parents were also born in this country.

The speaker cited crime statistics for Chicago, which show that among immigrants and their children, born in America, fifteen out of a thousand break the law, while fifty-six out of each thousand native Americans become lawbreakers. Tables provided by city authorities give comparative figures showing the prevalence of crime among various nationalities in Chicago. The figures refer to the number of offenders per thousand of population, thus: Canadians, 5; Germans, 5; British, 7; Greeks, 7; Austrians, 8; Hungarians, 9; Russians, 30; Irish, 40; Americans, 56. The speaker pointed out that for the purpose of this table the term "American" refers to native-born citizens, whose parents were also native born.

It is a well-known fact that lack of loyalty during the last war was not found

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 10, 1920.

exclusively among foreigners. The proportion of disloyal Americans during those critical days was great enough to cause us to hang our heads in shame. What we need most in this country is the Americanization of Americans.

A strange propaganda against foreigners has been set in motion in this land, with the result that the friendly relations between that group and native Americans have been endangered. As already mentioned, the immigrant loses something valuable when he tries to absorb our American brand of culture, and in the following we shall look at some of the causes of that phenomenon.

Some ward politician is often among the first to demonstrate the American way for the newcomer, and the America which he learns to know is a country where money and profit are more important than anything else. To be sure, our Constitution and Government are based on the principle that all men are born equal, not financially, but with the same right to take advantage of opportunities. It is, however, difficult for the present-day immigrant to see that this equality is anything more than a beautiful theory, far removed from the

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 10, 1920.

hard facts. He is kept in the poorly lighted background, isolated from the best in American life. Consequently he becomes an easy mark for propaganda which, in most cases, is conducted by native Americans.

The term "Americanization" is much used and abused. We are confronted by a problem that requires sound reasoning and unprejudiced approach. We should remember that our educational system is partly responsible for the undesirable type of citizenship, and also that strikes and other labor trouble are American phenomena that have been with us for generations, and were not introduced here by foreigners. And above all, we must cultivate an attitude of fairness if we are ever to solve this vital problem in a satisfactory manner.

Thus spoke Mr. Hiller, and his words should provide food for thought for a lot of people.

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Svenska Kuriren, July 12, 1917.

SWEDISH PEOPLE EVERYWHERE

The most Swedes, of course, you will find in Sweden. Next in the United States of America. But you find many in Africa particularly in Johannesburg where the gold is found. There are also Norwegians, and Danes. In Johannesburg is a German bakery where one can buy "Krontz kuken," which since the war has been renamed "Tipporary" cakes.

New Year's Eve the Scandinavian people all come together celebrating in honor of the incomming New Year. A very good time was had by all present.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, July 10, 1913.

THE FIRST SWEDES IN AMERICA

In 1638, a Swedish-Dutch company founded a colony at Delaware and named it New Sweden. It was located around the beautiful Delaware River, which flows on the shores between New York and Maryland. There were many prominent names among the members of that colony. Among them are: Claes Fleming and Axel Oxenstierna. It was his plan, or rather the plan of King Gustaf Adolph II to establish a great Swedish-German colony in the New World, where no slavery would be permitted, and where there would be a refuge open for those who were persecuted for their

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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christian faith. The land around the Hudson was already occupied by the Dutch-West Indian company, which founded the New Netherland. But the country west of Delaware was not yet occupied, according to a statement by Peder Minuit, who for many years had been governor of New Amsterdam. The Minuit company was, therefore, trusted with the task of arranging for the first arrival of Swedes, who in the fall of 1637 embarked on two ships: "Kalmar Nyckel" and "Gripen," which sailed from Gothenburg. Not until March of the following year did the ships cast their anchors at Delaware. The Swedes landed in a wilderness, but there were inhabitants, Indians of the Minqua tribe, whose hunting grounds stretched out on both sides of the river, and far west out to

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Alleghanien-Indians. Minuit bought from them through contract, a piece of land west of the river, and the territory, with its forests and rivers, was very attractive to the small immigrant group. The first place at the river where they landed they called it "Paradis Udden." At one of the small rivers, which flows into Delaware, about six miles from its mouth, Minuit built a little fort, which, in honor of Sweden's young Queen, was baptized "Fort Christina." On this place, where the oldest Swedish colony was located, Wilmington is now built, and is the largest city in the State of Delaware. Through new purchases from the **Indians**, the territory was growing rapidly, and included the whole west shore of Delaware from its outlet up to the falls at the present site of Trenton, a stretch approximately twenty Swedish miles.

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Svenska Kuriren, July 10, 1913.

The young Swedish colony was always on very friendly terms with the Indians, who were treated justly and with honesty. Thanks to this friendship the Swedes soon came to possess the valuable fur market. Beaverskin and tobacco were also good export goods to the Mother country. A real emigrant fever soon started there, and hundreds of Swedish and Finnish immigrants were added to the young colony. The soil gave good harvest, and there was peace with the Indians.

But there came up a danger **from** another direction. The Dutch, as well as the English, made their claims known that they also had bought precisely that piece of land which the Swedish colonists had bought from the Indians. A controversy occurred between the Swedes and their white enemies, which finally brought the destruction of the Swedish colony.

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However, this downfall of the colony was delayed for some time. The Swedish Crown, which now had entered as a partner in the colonial affairs, sent Lieut. Col. Johan Printz, a rough veteran from the Thirty year War, to be governor for New Sweden. He held both the English and the Dutch at a distance. The Dutch built a fort on the east side of the shore they called "Fort Nassau," but Printz built several forts, among them "Elfsborg" and "Nya Korsholm," or where Philadelphia is located now. He also built two factories and forts at Schuylkill, which was the great merchant road to the Indian territory. He also built another fort on an island, three miles above Fort Christina, which he called "Nya Goteborg." There he took up his residence, and called it "Printzenhof". Governor Printz kept rigid discipline in the colony, but he was no diplomat.

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Everything went along fine for five years, but then came a new governor to the Dutch, and he started to fight Governor Printz, building a fort beneath Fort Christiana, which he named "Fort Casimir." His name was Peter Stuyvesant. Then a real hardship started for Printz, so much the more as he had not had any help or tidings from the Mother country for six years, because a ship sent from home in 1649, perished during its journey to America. Printz had several times requested to be called home, but he never received any reply. He then left the colony in the fall of 1653 and returned to Sweden, leaving the administration of the colony in the hands of his son-in-law, Papegoja. But another ship had been sent from Sweden with the secretary of Kommerscollegium, Johan Rising, on board. He was a harsh man, and when he sailed into the Delaware, he cast the anchor outside Fort Casimir, and forced the garrison

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Svenska Kuriren, July 10, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

to capitulate. The Swedish flag was raised on the fort, and its name was now changed to "Trefaldighets-fastet." This episode became dangerous for the Swedish commonwealth at Delaware. Stuyvesant attacked New Sweden, and forced both Fort Trefaldighet and Fort Christina to capitulate, and the whole Swedish colony was taken. Most of the Swedes stayed, but were now under the supremacy of the Dutch. So ended the Swedish colony after sixteen years of existence, but it continued to live as a little society all by itself.

After the Dutch had ruled for some time, the English came into power. The Swedish-Finnish colonists had now increased in number, and there were about one thousand of them at the end of the sixteenth century. They

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, July 10, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

still talked and understood the Swedish language, but one hundred years later, it was almost forced out by the English language. Swedish priests were, therefore, compelled to use English most of the time. We can thank one of them, Johan Companius, for the oldest history of the fate of the Swedish colony which he wrote.

There were three churches built during the Swedish time, one at Nya Goteborg, one on the east side of the river at Racoon, and one at Nya Korsholm, or on the same spot where Gloria Dei Church now stands in Philadelphia. This church is now used for English services by the Episcopal Church, and frequently for Swedish services.

In the wilderness, where Swedes and Finns first put the plow in the soil,

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Svenska Kuriren, July 10, 1913.

a blossoming landscape is now spreading out at Delaware, adorned by the work of both men and nature. Three states have part in those places, who, at one time, made up New Sweden: Delaware, where Fort Christina and Fort Casimir were erected; Pennsylvania, where the Swedish flag was flowing from Fort Nya Goteborg and Korsholm; and New Jersey, where Elfsborg stood before.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1913.

OPPOSITION TO THE IMMIGRATION LAW

A delegation of representatives of several nationalities here left for Washington, D. C., on February 5, for the purpose of seeing and urging President Taft to veto the new immigration measure passed upon by Congress.

According to this new bill, every immigrant must be able to read and write in his or her own mother tongue. The delegation also represented the Foreign Newspaper Association with Chief Justice Harry Olson as chairman. He pointed out to the President that if this measure becomes a law only people from the cities in Sweden would emigrate, and not from the rural districts.

"It would be more important," he said, "to investigate the immigrants' health than their education."



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 23, 1913.

THE IMMIGRATION LAW

The United States' Congress has changed the immigration law which, of course, will affect all immigrants, even those who arrive here from Sweden.

All immigrants must now be able to read their own language at least, except wives, widows, and young girls. Every immigrant must have at least five dollars cash in his or her possession, except those who come from Canada or Mexico. Doctors, nurses, and inspectors appointed by the United States Government, must be aboard every immigrant boat. Steamship companies that carry ineligible immigrants, will be fined two hundred dollars instead of one hundred dollars as before. If the companies try to land insane persons they will be fined and will be compelled to return them to their home countries. Persons who arrive here and are found guilty of immorality will be deported. Foreign seamen who have escaped from foreign countries will be arrested, tried and deported, and stowaways will also be deported.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 16, 1911.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN'S RETURN TO SWEDEN

The stream of homecoming immigrants is said to be greater than expected according to a newspaper in Sweden. A large portion of the Swedish-Americans are expected to stay in Sweden permanently. The reason for this is the troublesome economic conditions in America.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 19, 1910.

AMERICA CALLS

(Editorial)

A reader recently wrote us about a young man and a young woman who, in the early eighties, came to Chicago from the district of Norrbotten, Sweden. They worked here for quite a few years before they felt that they had enough money to found a home and get married. However, this was right after the World's Fair, when poor times set in here; they then thought it was better to return to Sweden and establish their home there. The husband obtained steady employment there with good pay, and the outlook was at first rosy. But the family increased, and so did expenses; when there finally were four growing boys to feed and clothe, the father and mother began to do some hard thinking about the future of these healthy, bright and lively boys. Agreeing that America offered better opportunities for the youngsters, they sold their home and returned to Chicago.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 19, 1910.

In Sweden, much is being said and even done these days about providing workers with their own homes, consisting of a small, attractive red cottage and a plot of land, in order to discourage emigration, which is now tapping the nation of much of its best blood. It is even hoped that if such homes could be made available at low cost many emigrated Swedes would be tempted to return home.

Such a cozy little cottage is fine on a colored post card and in the tourist bureau's yearbook, but the man with a family, who plans to live there, must take a more practical and long-term view, and, unfortunately, neither he nor his wife and children can eat the scenery. If he has any sense he will ask himself what kind of a future he and his dear ones may expect in such a place. As the situation is right now, the answer is not very satisfactory.

America has a strange drawing power, especially on those who have once lived here. The case cited above is not at all unusual.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 3, 1910.

AUGUSTANA CENTRAL HOME

This institution, which has been mentioned in previous issues, and which is located at 1346 North La Salle Street, was officially opened last Friday with a festive ceremony that was attended by many church and religious leaders within Swedish-American circles in Chicago.

The purpose of this undertaking is to provide a good home for unattached Scandinavians who come as strangers to the big city, and fine facilities for such a haven have been provided. The building contains a large dining room, sitting room, library and airy bedrooms, all homelike and nicely furnished.

The Home, which is now ready to receive guests, reflects credit on the Swedish congregations and their leaders who have made it possible. Reverend V. Tengwald, who has been in charge of the work thus far, will also be superintendent of the home.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1909.

THEY GO TO THE CITIES

(Editorial)

The United States Immigration Bureau has now reported on the last fiscal year, and the figures show that 751,756 immigrants entered the country during the year. Of these more than one fourth settled in the State of New York, mostly in New York City, while another one fourth of the total went on to Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and the large cities of these states, such as Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Thus more than one half of the large number of newcomers settled within six states, and the majority of them in the large cities, while the other half scattered over forty states where opportunities still are plentiful for farming and the raising of fruits and vegetables.

This great concentration of immigrants in the cities contains elements of danger, and cities as well as states are making efforts to direct the stream



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1909.

of newcomers to less densely populated areas, where particularly those who know something about farming and like it have a good chance of getting a piece of land sufficient to support them and their families.

We believe that in the long run, and taken as a whole, those immigrants who settle on farms are better off than the majority of those who go to the large cities, where they are helplessly thrown about in the giant whirlpools of humanity, living from hand to mouth, not knowing what the next day has in store for them.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1909.

SWEDISH-AMERICANS AND SWEDEN

(Editorial)

In last week's issue of this newspaper we commented on the present exodus of workers from Sweden, a phenomenon which is also occupying the front pages at home and causing the authorities much worry. The National Society Against Emigration, which was organized some time ago, is now holding the spotlight and is being subjected to a regular bombardment of recommendations and advice. We quote from one newspaper:

"The Society should encourage emigrated Swedes to return to the homeland. There are undoubtedly thousands of our nationals in America whose dearest wish is to go back to the old country; but many are ashamed to return with empty hands, and others do not possess even the price of a ticket. These people are doomed to an existence of toil and unhappiness in a strange land where the guiding principle seems to be: Everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost. An effort should be made to get them home, even if we have to pay their fare and provide attractive living conditions for them. They



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1909.

have been through the mill over there, and have not been pampered and spoiled as have our workers here in Sweden, who have not seen or learned much, and do not know what real hardship is. But they have been told that capital is labor's worst enemy, and they work according to the principle of doing as little as possible for the highest possible pay. To them, of course, Sweden is the cheapest and most miserable country in the world. We believe the returning Swedish-Americans would actually become missionaries for peace on the labor front and would oppose emigration."

Another publication suggests that homes be provided only for those Swedish-Americans who have families, and a third one recommends that the Society should "by all means stop the shameless solicitation of funds for this or that purpose among our countrymen in the United States. No matter how willing they may be to make contributions, it finally becomes annoying and tiresome, and is bound to give the impression that Sweden is entirely destitute. The practice certainly does not act as an inducement for them to return home."



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1909.

We are printing these excerpts from the Swedish daily press, knowing that our readers are intelligent enough to draw their own conclusions. We see nothing in them that is likely to produce any enthusiasm for the mass return of Swedish-Americans which is now being advocated from certain quarters in the Old Country. The steady expansion of the employers' power at the expense of the producing classes will finally result in an unlimited domination by corporations and capitalists, and such a development will make anybody think twice before falling for high-sounding promises, which by the way, have been rather hazy so far.

With a dictatorship of employers, what are the future prospects of Sweden? The question is easily answered. Those that have any sense, and are able to do so, will get out. The country itself and those that remain there are facing ruin.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

IMMIGRATION FROM SWEDEN

(Editorial)

At the height of the recent great strike in Sweden this newspaper predicted that it would be followed by a wave of emigration, and consequent events show that we were right. A great number of workers have already emigrated, and many others are preparing to follow their example, and leave their fatherland, possibly never to return.

For many years the authorities in Sweden have busied themselves with bureaucratic investigations as to the causes of emigration, but have never reached any definite conclusions; neither have they made any constructive proposals aimed at an improvement of the existing situation. This lack of understanding was evident during the recent conflict and the period immediately following it. The all-pervading idea was to break the strike at any cost, and for that purpose the vilest methods were employed. While the workers were being



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

accused of breach of contract, the other side was itself guilty of a breach of contract of the most brazen and brutal kind.

In many parts of Sweden emigration associations have been formed for the purpose of collecting funds for prospective emigrants, and these organizations are rapidly gaining in strength and numbers. Even from this country considerable aid is being given the unemployed at home.

In our opinion, Swedish-American organizations could most effectively help their unfortunate countrymen at home by making cash contributions to the above-mentioned emigration associations, and otherwise give them their support and co-operation.

Nobody should be urged to come to America, but this country is at the present time undeniably the land of opportunity for the man with the ambition to build a better future for himself and his family, and a desire to give his children a better chance in life.



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SWEDISH

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The Swedish worker is sufficiently well informed to know that working conditions in America, as in any other country, are far from perfect, and that if he comes here he is likely to have a tough time for the first few years; but he should also know that it is the land of liberty, in the sense that it is not now, and is not likely ever to be, completely under the thumb of an employer oligarchy, as seems to be the case in Sweden at the present time.

Sweden has, fortunately, reached such a stage of civilization that it would be unthinkable simply to prohibit emigration by law, no matter how detrimental it may be to the best interests of the country. The only preventive so far proposed which might have some success in turning the tide is the plan to provide the worker with a piece of land, which will enable him to support his family. But this solution of the problem has many difficulties, and does not appeal to everybody. The Swede will not readily live on charity, and that is what this procedure would really amount to, and its most active supporters are exactly those who previously have done all they could to take the bread out of the mouths of the defenseless workers, and thus drive them out of the



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country.

The mass emigration which has now started may teach the powers that be in Sweden a lesson, if they are not too shortsighted to read the handwriting on the wall. The loss of so much of the country's best blood is highly regrettable, but it might turn out to be a blessing in disguise if it will help open the eyes of those who are responsible for the situation, and whose selfishness have brought it about.

Those who are seeking consolation in the hope that the loss will be compensated by returning Swedish-Americans will become disappointed. A self-respecting Swedish-American would never submit to the cheap, profit-hungry economic policies under which the Swedish working class has suffered. Sweden cannot keep its ambitious workers at home by throwing them crumbs from the table of the rich in the form of small parcels of land. The governments fundamental policies must be changed, and this cannot be done overnight.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 9, 1909.

RETURNING SWEDISH-AMERICANS NOT WANTED IN SWEDEN

(Editorial)

It is not unusual for Swedish-Americans to return to Sweden to live for the sake of their health, or to go home for an extended stay for that reason, and it seems that some members of the Swedish medical profession take a serious view of this practice. At the request of the Swedish Emigration Commission three hundred country doctors have answered the question "whether persons returning from America may be considered desirable immigrants from the standpoint of their state of health."

While answering this question with an unqualified "yes," many of the doctors express their regret that so many Swedes spend the most productive years of their life in a foreign country; at the same time they declare that these immigrants are, as a rule, in good condition and also energetic and resourceful, and are, therefore, an asset to the communities where they make their homes.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 9, 1909.

But a considerable number of the doctors claim to have observed that returning Swedish-Americans are of inferior quality in regard to health and productive ability, and that quite a few of them are afflicted with tuberculosis. In regard to the latter, some doctors recommend that, under present conditions, they be refused entry.

In our opinion the good doctors should not worry too much about the returning Swedish-Americans. But their attitude is of interest to those who are planning to go back to the old fatherland.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 10, 1909.

[SWEDES IN CHICAGO]

According to the tables of Mr. Eastman, state statistician, there are now 143,307 Swedes in Chicago. Among the various national groups they rank fifth in numbers.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1909.

IMMIGRATION AND AN UNAUTHORIZED ANNOUNCEMENT

(Editorial)

According to reports in Swedish newspapers which we have just received, emigration from Sweden increased considerably during the second quarter of this year as compared to the corresponding period of last year; but at the same time it is pointed out that the number of people who left the country last year was exceptionally low.

Between April 1 and June 30, 5,247 persons left Sweden for other parts of the world by way of Stockholm, Malmo, Helsingborg, and Goeteborg, while during the first half of the year, 7,960 persons left the country through the above-mentioned ports, and 1,159 left by way of the Norwegian ports, Trondhjem and Christiania [Oslo]. Of these 9,119 immigrants, 6,315 were men and 2,804 women. Of the Swedish provinces, Vermland was represented by the greatest number, 807; Kalmar was second with 714. The city of Stockholm contributed 351.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1909.

In connection with this bit of statistics the Swedish papers are making much out of a purported announcement of increased control of immigration, published by the Immigration Commission of New York, and reported by the Swedish consulate of that city. The announcement states that in spite of the fact that no minimum amount of money which the immigrant must have in order to be admitted to the United States has been determined by law, it is nevertheless highly desirable that he have in his possession at least twenty-five dollars over and above the price of the railroad ticket to his destination, and even that is not any too much. In addition, the immigrant is required to be able to prove that he is not going to need private or public charity. In connection with this latter clause, the announcement makes it clear that certain types of assistance, which the immigrant may receive on his arrival here, will not be held against him when the decision is made in regard to his admission to the country.

We have been informed from official sources that this announcement was both premature and unfortunate, inasmuch as it may so easily be misunderstood.



Svenska Tribunen Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1909.

Congressman [A. J.] Sabath of Chicago, who often has gone to the front in Washington in behalf of the immigrants, has investigated the matter, and authorities in the capital have informed him that the announcement in question has no basis in law; in fact it is contrary to laws and regulations now in effect. It should, therefore, not be used as a deterrent by those interests in Sweden, which by all means wish to prevent emigration from that country.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1909.

MANLY WORDS, AND TRUE

(Editorial)

The Swedish author, P. G. Norberg, visited America last year, and upon his return to the homeland gave a lecture on the topic: "The Swedish-Americans and Our Relations with Them," in which he gave some good advice to those Swedes at home who are always criticizing America and the American way of life.

Among other things he told about his visit to New Sweden, the oldest Swedish colony in America, and to some smaller communities of religious countrymen who had crossed the ocean, hoping to materialize their conception of "heaven on earth". In this lecture he made statements which were very much to the point and with which we are in complete accord.



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After having pointed out that Sweden has contributed substantially to the development of this young country--the Swedish-American population now amounts to some two million people--he goes on to say:

"We are actually participating in the most gigantic undertaking the world has ever seen, and it behooves us to take a sincere interest in the magnificent struggle which is going on, on that continent, and watch it closely so that we may be prepared to benefit from the result. We are inclined to consider emigration an unmitigated evil, a punishment for our sins. This is entirely wrong. The only evil is that we are wasting our own man power.



"For those who are out there it must be highly satisfying to point to their accomplishments and say: 'We have done all this within one generation.'

"What would we answer, if they asked us: 'Would it have been possible for us to do anything like this at home?' It is quite possible that conditions

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in the United States may become less attractive in the future than they are now, but then the stream of immigration may turn to Canada.

"It should be evident that the most effective inducement for our people to stay home is to make conditions here in Sweden so attractive that they would sooner live here than in any other country."

The speaker told of the affection which the Swedish-Americans have for the old country, and how they cling to its culture and traditions; how they name their organizations "Oden," "Balder," "Svithiod," "Scandia," etc.; such names as these, and such expressions as "Mother Svea" have become empty phrases at home, while to the emigrated Swede they are almost sacred. At the same time that he is a good American, his Swedish inheritance has a secure place in his heart.

Mr. Norberg declared that many Swedish authors have given superficial and misleading accounts of American conditions, based on short visits to the



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country, and he expressed the hope that, in the future misunderstanding and ill feelings will be replaced with mutual respect and friendliness.

He expressed the opinion that the desire for economic betterment is the chief reason why people leave their own country. He remarked, "The energetic and able Swedish-American owns his roomy, comfortable home, and has better things to eat than the eternal herring, soup, and potatoes.

"He believes Sweden's sons and daughters would prefer to remain at home if better economic opportunities were provided for them there. He does not think that a mass return of emigrated Swedes will ever take place, but he does consider it quite likely that a great many Swedish-Americans would be interested in investing money in Swedish business and industrial undertakings if attractive propositions were offered.

We admire the courage demonstrated by Mr. Norberg in thus siding with us



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Swedish-Americans, and at the same time calling attention to certain imperfections at home. Let us hope that his manly and true words will bear fruit.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Oct. 22, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SWEDES IN CHICAGO

From the school statistics, we learn that there are 49,689 Swedes who were born here, and 57,591 who are immigrants, totalling 107,280, Swedes and Swedish-Americans. The Swedes, according to statistic's, are in fifth place in comparison with other nationalities.

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SWEDISH



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 15, 1908.

SWEDES AND AMERICA

It is not unusual for the American newspapers to praise the Swedish-American citizen in print. This is a daily occurrence. And why shouldn't they? It ought not to cause a scandal if we Swedish-Americans like ourselves or think that we are as good as any other immigrants from any other lands and better than most of them. It cannot be helped that others openly speak words of praise about us.

We are only human. The Daily Tribune in Chicago the other day in an editorial had this to say about Swedish-Americans:

"Back to Sweden! That is the way it sounded a year ago. The newspapers were full of articles about the return of the Swedes to their homeland. Sweden was going to have a rebirth. Thousands of Mother Sweden's sons and daughters who had emigrated to America had decided to return to their fatherland. Sweden was to be enriched by new ideas and by the energy that had been acquired. Strong

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 15, 1908.

influences were active. About this time the financial depression began to be felt. Many did go home, just as many did in 1893 when they figured that it would be cheaper to visit Sweden until hard times were over. Many returned to Sweden with full intentions of making it their future home. But it has not developed as we thought. Every boat that comes in now brings some who are returning to America. They found wages in Sweden good, but living expenses were much higher than before, and in America they had become accustomed to a standard of living that was hard to give up or to equal [over there]. So they found that they could not thrive under Swedish conditions even though they were better [than they had formerly been]. No one here in America complains about this, since the Swedish-Americans form one of the best groups of American citizens, and they are one of the nationalities who help by their workmanship our nation's growth and enlargement. Particularly have the immigrants in the north-western States won for themselves the highest regard.

"There can be found nationalities that Americans without regret could do without, but the Swedes are not among them. The thousands who have come to this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 15, 1908.

country have been welcome, and they have found rich opportunities for investment. The thousands who may come here may be sure of the same welcome. America likes the Swedes. It is gratifying for us to know that after they had compared America and Sweden, they chose the United States."

The fact that the newspaper in question does not belong to our nationality and has readers of all nationalities makes this editorial more significant. That persons there at home who know America only by hearsay do not get the emigration fever and come over here we can readily understand if we care to, but that cannot be said of those who have proof of the life here in America. They decided to go back to the land of their birth but found uncertainty about future economic conditions. They packed up and came back to America, "God's own country," as it is called.

The fact must be that if everything is taken into consideration, America holds better possibilities than Sweden does.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 27, 1908.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY IN SWEDEN AGAINST
EMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The National Society in Sweden has published a proclamation to "Swedish Americans visiting Sweden" that they ought to consider the possibility of residing permanently in Sweden before they re-enter America. In the proclamation published by the Swedish press, it is stated that Sweden is not the same now as it was when the emigrant left his country many years ago. Sweden has grown considerably in regard to financial strength during the last ten to fifteen years, and the conditions for the working class have been improved considerably. The wages have increased, and are now just as good as in America.

The Society will now advise persons how to win a good living in Sweden,



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both for skillful workers in different branches, and for those who would like to own farms, located in various places in Sweden, and also to assist when help is needed to buy or to rent farms, or to get home-owners loans from the Government. Several Swedish-Americans have settled in Sweden during the last years.

It seems to us, says the editor of Svenska Kuriren, that this proclamation is aimed not only for these visiting Swedish-Americans, but also for those who intend to visit Sweden, and for those who do not know about the good opportunities Sweden now offers them. That is why Svenska Kuriren re-prints the proclamation for its Swedish readers in America. Another article has been published in Swedish papers under the headline: "The Truth about America." It is a correspondent from America who writes to the Society. He says that the Swedish-Americans are attempting to persuade their relatives to come over to America by boasting about that country, and by sending over prepaid steamship tickets, that works up an "American fever." But this ticket has to be paid many times over



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by hard work on the farm, or in the factory. Those who have won success in the United States like to boast about it, and others who are suffering, or can hardly and barely exist are playing the same melody, which seems very peculiar. The reason for this lays in false pride.

The Svenska Kuriren is of the opinion that it is a real false pride if many Swedes here are suffering in secret rather than write home for money. The hardship helping them to go through their hard times, and thus to help them to better conditions. The question is are there really better times in Sweden now? There is some talk about a general strike in Sweden. We would advise that the truth should be told in regard to America and Sweden.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 2, 1908.

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT AGAINST EMIGRATION

The Swedish Parliament consented to the proposal of the Swedish King to appropriate 10,000 Swedish Kronen to the National Society against Emigration, according to a Stockholm letter of April 17, received from the Svenska Kuriren's special correspondent, "Einar," Stockholm, Sweden. He writes now about this matter as follows:

"The decision of parliament was not unanimous. One speaker said America is not so terrible. There are many Swedes who have found a good living in the United States, we have much to learn from America," he said. "We should better the living standard here at home. The emigrants will stay at home."

Another speaker said that the population of Sweden should be at least nineteen million, and now we have only five million. Still another member of the parliament thought that the Society could not do much to prevent the emigration with or without the appropriation. He said that it was for the good of young men if



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Svenska Kuriren, May 2, 1908.

I E they spent a couple of years in America. Finally, another member
I H said that the social conditions must be reformed in Sweden before we
 fight against emigration, and that the value of men should be recog-
nized instead of money when laws are instituted. But then the appropriation
was approved.



SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 28, 1907.

INFORMATION BUREAU FOR HOME-COMING IMMIGRANTS

An information bureau for home-coming immigrants has been opened for Swedish-Americans in Gothenburg by the National Society against emigration in Sweden. The bureau will serve the home-coming Swedish-Americans with information concerning citizenship, compulsory military training, how to obtain permission to open and carry on business, and so on. The bureau will attempt to provide work for those who wish to be employed, to give advice concerning the sale or rent of suitable farms, and to assist when the sale of property is to take place. The bureau is in charge of Otto Elander a printer, also a member of the City Council in Gothenburg, who, during his ten years' stay as a resident in the United States, has obtained experiences in detail concerning American conditions, and who knows the opinion of the Swedish-Americans, and their attitude concerning these conditions.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 14, 1907.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(Editorial)

There seems to be some worries in our dear home country at present, not so much concerning the bad times, but in regard to the expected emigration from the United States of Swedes going back to their old country, which the authorities there think is coming. The newspapers in Sweden are writing about this matter almost every day. The Secretaries of State and Interior have been interviewed, explaining that this matter is under consideration and **observation** by the Swedish Cabinet. There is talk of building new railroads and of dividing large estates in various counties into "own homes" in order to accommodate the expected immigrants. But we do not think that there will be any danger for Sweden with this expected movement. Those Swedish-Americans who are now visiting Sweden, are settled here for good and do not intend to stay in the old country. It might be possible that they will do so if the bad times here are going to be worse



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and if at the same time, better opportunities for work and good wages occur in Sweden. But this is out of the question. We rather suppose that conditions in America will soon turn for the better before the European countries will recover from the crisis spread all over the world at present.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, July 27, 1907.

THE SWEDISH EMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The Swedish Government in Stockholm, has appointed a Royal Commission to find out the causes of the emigration from Sweden to America.

The commission has sent out letters to be published in American and Swedish-American newspapers in the United States. The Swedish immigrants in America are asked to cooperate and to communicate with the Royal Commission. They are urged to send in to the Commission, letters explaining the reasons why they emigrated, and how they are now situated in America. "It would be advisable," says the Commission, "if the immigrants themselves would write the suggested notices, in the form of a biography, and mail it to the Swedish Consulate, New York, before Oct. 1."

The Commission has already started to gather such material on board the



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emigrant vessels. The emigrants, generally have met the problem with sympathy and understanding. The biography, mentioned, is supposed to contain facts concerning the immigrant's childhood, his relatives, his working conditions in Sweden, as well as in the United States, wages, and etc. If he was born on a farm in Sweden he should tell about the conditions there, especially if it was difficult to be an owner of his own farm. If he was born in a city, the Commission wants to know about the financial situation in his home and working conditions in the community. He is asked to reveal if the compulsory military training in Sweden, or the political situation had something to do with his decision to emigrate. Finally he should tell of his present working conditions, in America.

For its own part, the Commission is of the opinion that the emigration from Sweden to America is due to the unemployment situation in the home



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country. The difficulty in obtaining an independent position and of owning one's home, in Sweden, in ones younger years, is also blamed. Bad conditions in Sweden must be eliminated in order to prevent this emigration, the Commission declares in its letter.

The Svenska Kuriren, in publishing this letter today is not going to do anything either for or against the emigration.

But, it will continue to print notices based on true conditions, as they are in America and in Sweden. Then it is up to the readers to judge for themselves, whether, they ought to go back to Sweden or still stay here. Furthermore, the effect of the Commission's letter is going to be negligible, for only a very few are going to send in their biographies, except those, who are dissatisfied with the conditions in the United States. No, the real



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reason for the emigration is mentioned by the Commission itself in the last paragraph in the letter: unemployment, the difficulty of becoming independent and a home owner in younger years. These conditions still exist and have, since the beginning of the emigration. The only practical view in this matter, is for Sweden to correct the bad conditions herself, and to satisfy its people at home. Then they will stay home!

But the conditions there must then be just as good as they are here, concerning the social life, wages and work, which leads to independence and to home ownership in a short time. And until that time exists in Sweden, nothing will stop the emigration, and nothing will tempt the immigrants to go back home!



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 23, 1907.

THE NEW EMIGRATION LAW

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt's proposal to Congress to create a new emigration law has been enacted by proper authorities. It will give the President power to limit people entering the United States, regardless of their race or nationality. The new law is particularly a blow to the emigration workers from Japan to the United States.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1906.

OUR PIONEERS

(Editorial)

In every Swedish-American publication that we receive, we read about Swedish pioneers in various sections of the entire United States.

It is perfectly proper that the present and future generations of Swedish descent realize that we are under real obligations to our pioneers when we compare ourselves with the descendants of other foreign pioneers.

Our pioneers conquered many serious stumbling blocks in farming, home building, business, education, arts, English, and so forth. They built and came into public notice, gaining unlimited acknowledgement throughout the country, in spite of the current expression "only a green Swede." Our pioneers were prominent in opening the Western territories to agriculture, in building the transcontinental railroads; they earned their bread by



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the sweat of their brow in the field, shop, and the mine. They came here empty handed, put their shoulders to the wheels of progress and today the Swedish-Americans are in as high esteem as any other "hyphenated" Americans from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

However, there is one attitude we regret in our present generation of Swedish-Americans. We are more or less inclined to criticize them as being stingy, slow, and old-fashioned. We think they should be more modern and up-to-date, but our pioneers had hardships to overcome that we have not had any experience with, so we do not seem to understand that our progressiveness and comfort is a result of their hard work. We should be more mild in our judgment of these old timers and should demonstrate our gratitude for the wonderful present their labors made possible. We should wholeheartedly express our gratitude for what they won for us as an example to future generations; otherwise, we ourselves, will be belittled by our own offspring, though we may be as conscientious as were our pioneers.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

AMERICA IN SWEDEN

(Editorial)

Some time ago, the Svenska Morgonbladet published an article under the heading "America in Sweden" in which the paper warmly advocates the use of a fund of 100,000,000 crowns for the bringing about of a return to Sweden of Swedes who had emigrated to America. The article seems to have made an impression in some quarters, and we have seen newspapers which, after presenting an epitome of the article, have expressed the opinion that the matter deserves consideration. We are, however, of a different opinion and shall, therefore, try to determine the possibilities of the plan. It did not originate with the Svenska Morgonbladet, but is taken from a book, "Swedish Problems and Their Solution."

To start with, the paper refers to Count L. Akerhjelm's statement in the



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Swedish parliament during the debate about the Karlstad agreement. He said among other things that "through united cooperation regarding our internal problems, we must try to win back what we have lost through the dissolution of the union." To accomplish this, we suppose is what the Svenska Morgonbladet is aiming at when proposing the use of the fund of 100,000,000 crowns. Sweden is a rich country, the article insists, with great natural resources; vast stretches of land waiting to be tilled; great forests; inexhaustible water power; mountains containing riches which are yet for the most part unexplored; all of this in Norrland, our America in Sweden. To this province, then, the stream of returning Swedes should be directed, according to the dream of the paper. Well, we do not object. The plan for this undertaking is simple enough, and may be outlined as follows: A systematic re-immigration to their homeland of Swedes is to be organized,



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this being at the same time the most effective means of checking emigration from Sweden. This must be done through the action of the government. The means is to consist of practically organized bureaus in the larger cities in Sweden, as well as in the more important Swedish centers in America, for the procurement of positions, the placing of capital, the acquisition of property, etc. In addition, direct steamship connection between Sweden and America with low priced fares, in some cases even free tickets home for Swedes who desire to return for the purpose of settling in their home district. The most important factor in this plan are the bureaus. Through them, the Swedish industry would be able to obtain engineers and workers from America, and Swedes in the United States, thinking of returning to Sweden, would receive from the bureaus information about conditions in Sweden, that is of the arrangement for government loans for those wanting to acquire their



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own homes; of properties for sale; of new business undertakings; of possibilities for investments in Sweden, etc.

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It would be interesting to know who has conceived this plan. Certainly, the person who did possesses a fantasy far livelier than that of the ordinary individual, a fantasy, moreover, which does not stop at the border of the naive, but seems to lie entirely within its field. At the same time, the author of the plan seems to be entirely lacking in that knowledge of conditions in America, which is a prime requirement for a reasonably common sense treatment of the subject. From his reasonings, one can only conclude that he has never been in America, or, at best, that he is one of the many Swedes who of late years has visited America



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for a year or so, "for the sake of studying Swedish-American conditions." Anyone who has been in a position to get close to the emigrants under their varying exigencies must recoil before a plan as the one described above. The intention is to prevail upon Swedish-Americans who have acquired experience in American ways of production to return to Sweden, and especially such as would be able to give a push ahead to the Swedish industry and agriculture, in other words, Swedish-Americans who possess some capital. We repeat that one must be entirely ignorant of Swedes in America to imagine even for a moment the possibility of persuading such among them who have succeeded to return to Sweden in order to resume there, in Norrland, a new and perhaps a harder struggle for existence. To turn, first, to the matter of industry, one finds at the start that the worker under American industrial conditions receives higher wages than in Sweden,



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and also that it is easier for him to gain promotion in America. As a result of this, the Swedish-American industrial worker has developed demands of which the average Swedish worker knows nothing. Frequently, also, the Swedish-American industrial worker possesses his own home, a condition which binds him to his new country still more strongly. In brief, the economic conditions in America, compared with those in Sweden, are such that an exchange of the former for the latter would be unthinkable. If in addition one considers that the Swedes in America possess a sense of freedom that is simply unfathomable to those in Sweden, and that this sense of freedom probably contributes more than anything else to bind them to their new country, also that there are many things, political and social, which add to the score for America, then it will be evident that the "plan" is, quite simply, an utopia, a product of fantasy. Those Swedish-Americans



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who have their own factories, etc., would hardly be tempted to go back to Sweden, especially since they in most cases have become so Americanized that Sweden to them is but little more than an old memory. It remains, then, to interest the Swedish-American farmers for Swedish agriculture. In many respects the same difficulties will here be encountered as we have mentioned above. As an additional and very important factor comes the matter of climatic conditions. To expect the Swedish-Americans, accustomed to the fertile fields of the prairie or the no less fertile forest land to start farming in the Swedish Norrland may well be considered as rather naive. It would be wise to speak in whispers of the agricultural possibilities of Norrland, especially to people who have been accustomed to the very best in farming lands.

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

But why "carry coal to Newcastle"? Why not start right and in the right place. In the middle and southern part of Sweden there is a great deal of fertile land that might be portioned out to the sons of Sweden who are staying at home and who wish to have homes of their own. Why not employ the 100,000,000 crowns for the purchase of large estates, frequently but poorly cared for, the estates to be divided into farms suitable for home owners? Why not split up the many large crown estates which, in their present condition, produce but little; why not give the thousands of sharecroppers, day workers, hired men, a chance to become farmers in their own right? If the 100,000,000 crowns were employed for such purpose, the fund would be of real benefit to the country.

The basic evil in these matters needs to be rooted out. The high ciphers



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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

of the emigration lists must strike terror in the breast of those in Sweden who really love their country.... yet there are those.... who insist that the country holds too many people, and who gleefully rub their hands when the young and unruly element leave for abroad. Sweden has become a land of old people, and as long as present conditions prevail there, it is idle to talk about regaining what has been lost.

Sweden is in need of a thorough revival such as will overturn the view which clings to old ways, a revival which will take care of the young forces in the country.

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1904.

AMERICAN CHILD SACRIFICES

(Editorial)

Anglo-Americans often complain about foreigners coming to this country and taking the bread out of their mouths. We have sought and, we believe, found some of the reasons why the native born worker often must move aside for his European competitor, who as a rule is more apt at his trade than his American brother.

But our observations indicate that it is not only the workers who are born, educated, and trained for their trade in Europe, who often take the best jobs in American industry, but also their children, who are born in Europe and immigrate with them at an early age, before their struggle for existence has yet begun. This phenomenon also has its logical explanation, and official statistics concerning children employed in industry are enlightening in this respect.



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1904.

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I H These statistics show that fifty-four per cent of all boys under fifteen years of age employed in industrial establishments, are the sons of native born parents whose American ancestors have lived here for generations; fifteen per cent are American born, but their parents came from a foreign country, and four per cent are foreign born children who immigrated to America with their parents; twenty-six per cent are Negroes.

The "practical" American who considers money all-important does not feel that he can afford to let his sons go to school and absorb knowledge until they are physically and mentally equipped to go out and earn their livelihood. While they are still in breeches their unwise parents send them into the factories, business houses, and mines to earn a little money. They have no time to learn a trade thoroughly. The apprenticeship is too long and the pay is too small. Therefore, they step right into any job they can get and toil hard until they reach the age at which they should really begin to work, but by that time they are almost played out.

It is easy to see that these men who never had a chance to be real boys, play



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1904.

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I H and "raise the dickens" as boys should cannot have the energy, endurance, and interest in their work as their fellow-workers who have lived a normal boyhood, and then learned a trade which they have come to like and take pride in.

The records actually tell us that if we go into a factory or mine and gather around us one hundred boys under fifteen years of age, we will find that more than half of them are the sons of Anglo-Americans.

The less "practical" European-American also appreciates the monetary value of shamelessly exploiting child power in industry, but takes advantage of it to a much smaller extent. Of the one hundred boys, only fifteen can boast of having been born in this country of foreign-born parents.

Finally, we come to the Europeans who, with their children, have immigrated to America, and who in the eyes of most Anglo-Americans are not "smart" at all. These foreigners have brought with them a sounder outlook in regard to the employment of children in industry. They do not believe that the individual or



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1904.

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I H society gains anything by taking the child out of school too early, and depriving it of the enjoyment of normal childhood, which is its birth-right. They do not believe in driving a child out into the bitter fight for existence, where one needs strong muscles and an adult brain in order to win. That is why we find among our one hundred boys only four who have seen the Swedish fir forests, the Norwegian mountains, the English meadows, or the vineyards of Germany and Italy. These Europeans have learned to work for their children until the child is old enough and sufficiently equipped to strike out for themselves. In most cases this is the only inheritance they leave their offspring, and it is far more valuable than a few dollars and broken down health caused by overwork in childhood.

If the Anglo-American wants to complain, he should complain about his own shortsightedness.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 23, 1904.

EMIGRATION FROM SWEDEN

Under the heading "Swedish Immigrants" we read in the Chicago Chronicle:

"Swedish immigration to America is likely to decrease from now on rather than increase. The Swedish Government is taking measures to make it more and more desirable for potential emigrants to remain in that country.

"The latest step in that direction is the passing of a homestead law which authorizes the establishment of a fund of ten million crowns, from which agricultural and industrial workers may borrow money at 3.6 per cent interest, to buy parcels of land. Every honest and industrious Swedish worker is entitled to borrow from this fund. It is a sound business proposition for the Government, and a fine opportunity for the many ambitious but poor workers who for years have been toiling for others for an insufficient remuneration.

"In this case Sweden's gain is America's loss. The Swedes are counted



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 23, 1904.

among our best immigrants, and they have particularly been a great boon to the Middle West and Northwest where so many of these strong, sober, and energetic people have settled. On our farms and in our factories they have proven their ability; in the fine arts, particularly in the realm of music, they have made outstanding contributions, and the future promises even more.

"Sweden is to be congratulated on this promising start toward the solution of the very vital problem of providing for the underprivileged part of her population. America however, still has a hearty welcome to offer those Swedes who might still find opportunities somewhat limited in their homeland."

We are glad to reprint the Chronicle's article, because it is so seldom we find such appreciation of our nationals expressed in an American newspaper.

We realize fully that a considerable decline in emigration from Sweden will



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 23, 1904.

be a serious blow to the Swedish-American press, indeed, it may amount to a "knockout" blow. The proposal for a ten million crown fund for aiding Swedish workers in purchasing land, which the Chronicle mentions, has not yet become law; it is still in the hands of a committee. But from the bottom of our hearts we wish that the final vote will decide in its favor. Mother Svea (Sweden) needs her sons more than Columbia does. They have rested on her bosom; they have been protected and loved by her with a greater love than Columbia, as a foster mother, has to offer. If they now are given an opportunity to own their cottage and plot of land, that motherly love shall be amply rewarded by the sons with deep and unlimited affection.



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1904.

A MEMBER OF SWEDEN'S PARLIAMENT
URGES SWEDES TO EMIGRATE

(Editorial)

Under the heading given above, Vestgota Posten informs its readers in Sweden that Rev. David Holmgren, who now is back in Sweden from his tour of America, has given a couple of lectures in Goteborg of such a nature as to lead the listener to suspect Mr. Holmgren of being an immigrant-procurer for some American firm.

We had a suspicion that things might turn out this way. We had a suspicion that Reverend Holmgren's "facts concerning America" would be as far removed from the actual facts as were the "facts" presented by his predecessors. The difference consists purely in this: that while Mr. Holmgren's predecessors in the field painted America and conditions here in the darkest of colors, Mr. Holmgren has portrayed our country in colors

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1904.

as bright as light itself. But the facts concerning America remain as obscure as ever to those who are listening to the tales.

We had a suspicion of what was to come when Reverend Holmgren, in his lecture here in Chicago, blackened the old homeland, its institutions, and its people. Our suspicions were strengthened when he told us how splendid conditions were here, as if we did not know conditions here far better than Reverend Holmgren. Our suspicions continued when he took offense at the friendly pointers concerning our adopted land, which we offered him in our paper. Our suspicions were not lessened when he informed us that the inmate of a poorhouse in America is getting as good and as nourishing food as do the guests at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm.

But then somebody hinted that Reverend Holmgren intended to turn the tables when he returned home to Sweden; there he would tell the facts about America and nothing but the facts. Well, what do you think of the "facts" presented in Goteborg, Sweden by Reverend Holmgren, member of the Swedish Parliament?

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1904.

He informed his audience that the average wages in America are \$2.50 per day, and that carpenters receive \$5.50 per day. We are of course grateful to Mr. Holmgren for this information, and we hurry to transmit the good news to our many readers; they will undoubtedly rejoice at the "facts" related. If the Swedes in America were only able to exist on the strength of these "facts," then their satisfaction with them would be redoubled. But alas! the "facts" need a trimming. If Mr. Holmgren had stated that the average wages in America are \$1.25 per day, then he would have been quite close to the truth. And we beg to request Mr. Holmgren to send us a list of all the Swedish carpenters in America who are earning \$5.50 per day while working at their trade. We would be glad to send each of them a free subscription to the Svenska Nyheter for one year. "For to him that hath shall be given."



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SWEDISH

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I C (Norwegian)

I C (Hungarian)

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Italian)

I C (German)

I C (Danish)

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 6, 1903.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS

(Editorial)

Nearly every time we see an article in the contemporary Swedish press concerning immigration from Europe, our eyes encounter the phrase "undesirable immigrants." There is no need of a long search to find out who these undesirables are: the list includes Hungarians, Bohemians, Italians, and the rest of the nationalities from southern Europe. Northern Europeans are always welcome, the papers hasten to assure us.

Such is the information we obtain when we look at the matter from the point of view of the English, the Germans, or the Scandinavians. But is such an attitude justified?

To the native-born American, it does not make much difference whether



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 6, 1903.

I C (Hungarian)

I C (Bohemian)

the immigrants are from northern Europe or from southern Europe: in his opinion all of them are unnecessary, harmful to the country, enemies of the native worker. The native American will probably feel less kindly towards the immigrants from northern

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Europe than those from southern Europe. And the reason? Because the skilled and industrious people from the north [of Europe] are far more dangerous competitors of the native workers than are the children of the southern European countries. . . . The immigrants from northern Europe are, on the whole, trained mechanics or farmers, while those from the southern part of Europe are unskilled laborers. From this fact, one can only conclude that the man from southern Europe will be only slightly dangerous as a competitor of the man from northern Europe, whereas the latter, in his role of worker, will be a menace to the native American. . . .



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 6, 1903.

But now as for the immigrants from northern Europe-- why should they object to the immigrants from the southern countries in Europe? Only a few of the latter seek work as farm-laborers or as mechanics.

For the most part, they find work in mines or in other industries where unskilled labor is required. In these industries, labor is poorly paid and it is to the man who has learned no trade-- that is, to the man from southern Europe--that such work is assigned. The hard, strenuous work of the laborer must be done by somebody, and it is the Bohemians, the Hungarians, and the Italians who do the lion's share of the heavy work.

If we now consider the question from the point of view of the Italian-American, the Bohemian-American, the Hungarian-American, etc., then we must admit that these people have, in every way, as much justification for complaining about the immigration from northern Europe as, e.g., we



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I C (Norwegian)

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 6, 1903.

I C (Hungarian)

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I C (Danish)

Swedes have for complaining about immigration from the southern countries. They have ample reason for arguing as follows: "If these Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, and English were to cease coming to this country, then it might be possible for us to

get ahead and to earn as big a wage as these people from northern Europe are now getting. Consequently, immigration from that part of the world is undesirable." These southern Europeans are about as justified in their denunciation of us as are we Swedes in our denunciation of them.

If we now consider the matter from the humanitarian standpoint, from the point of view of the brotherhood of man, then our attitude proves to be even more at fault. The Bohemians are human beings, no less so than the Swedes. The fact that he [the Bohemian] was born in a country which is controlled by a clergy inimical to freedom and education should not be held against him, just as no special merit should be ascribed to the



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I C (Norwegian)

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 6, 1903.

I C (Hungarian)

I C (Bohemian)

man of northern Europe merely because he was born and reared in a country whose educational standards measure up to those of any nation in the world.

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Since he is a human being, the man from southern Europe is as fully entitled to be considered a "desirable citizen" in a country as is his brother from the north [of Europe]. If he is unable to measure up to the Swedish immigrants in knowledge and training for work, he is the one who will suffer the consequences. If, by chance, the more intelligent and better trained men from the northern part of Europe should be called on to help carry the burdens of those from the southern portion, they ought to do so gladly, being aware of their superior education and--as they themselves are convinced--of their "desirability as immigrants" to this country.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

MOTHER SVEA IS SORROWING

(Editorial)

From the Baltic to the sea in the West, from the waving grain fields of Skane to Norrland, where rich iron deposits are found, a sad sighing is heard. It is not for some big brother that our relatives and friends in Sweden are mourning; no, it is the desire among the young people to emigrate which calls forth the sighing, this low, sad whisper which now and then bursts forth into a shout of opposition against those who are ruling the country.

In endless procession do the children of men leave their homeland to seek their fortune in far and distant lands. To America they come by the hundreds of thousands, these people whom a poor nation is giving to a rich nation. Hundreds of thousands of fully developed 'forces'! The poor country becomes poorer as it pays for the development of these 'forces', but if these people could be prevailed on to stay at home,



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

then, as one author says, the poor country would become rich. This author is right.

But each cause has its defenders, and emigration from Sweden has a defender in Professor Knut Wicksell, who states his case in the popular science columns of Verdandi. He maintains that emigration is necessary, that it is even a desirable movement, which ought to be encouraged. By means of figures he seeks to show that the excess of births over deaths in Sweden is too great in proportion to the opportunities for work. An outflow of 'forces' by way of Ireland is his ideal, and he holds that if such an outflow were to take place, the Swedish people would improve their lot.

How much more sympathetic and more truly patriotic does one find the words of Eskilstuna Kuriren!

"We have been dreaming--and thousands have dreamt with us--that our dear Sweden, poor in population but vast in area, a land of mighty waterfalls, of enormous forests, and of inexhaustible deposits of ore, might some day require all of the country's native-born population.



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

"We had been thinking--and thousands have been thinking with us--that emigration is a national danger, that our little country cannot afford the yearly sacrifice of tens of thousands of its best young people.

"We had believed--and many thousands believed with us--that means ought to be provided to make emigration unnecessary, so that the nation could utilize these young 'forces' at home.

.....

"For the realization of our dream it is merely necessary that the nation awaken from its state of lethargy and sluggishness; that, in addition, we find capable leaders and statesmen who are ready to take steps for the creation of a great and strong Sweden."



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

THE IMMIGRATION [Question]

(Editorial)

As we study newspapers from day to day, the reports issued periodically from the Immigration Bureau in Washington, D. C., and in addition, the reports presented by the Commissioner of Immigration in New York City, the evidence is quite convincing that practically every country in the Old World week after week is sending an increasing number of emigrants to the United States. If immigration continues in similar manner as hitherto, it may safely be assumed that at the close of the present fiscal year on June 30, more immigrants will have arrived during this year than during any previous year. Conservatively, the figure is put at 860,000 already, but it does not seem impossible that the million figure may be reached. The highest number of immigrants previously arriving in any one year came in 1882, when no less than 788,992 people arrived.

With respect to this unusually large increase in immigration, the question press-



Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

es itself to the front whether this great influx of new entrants is really desirable. With respect to the contingent from the Scandinavian countries, from Germany, England, and from northern Europe in general, people who came to build for themselves a better future than seemed probable in Europe, the answer is definitely, yes. But large as has been the immigration from this section it does not at all measure up numerically to that from Europe's southern and eastern nations. It is a fact that no less than two-thirds of the total for the past few years have come from Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Opinions seem to be somewhat divided as to the desirability of an increase in immigration from these quarters. It is not because these illiterate, poor people, who are suppressed in their own homeland in Europe could not find a place of refuge and a chance to earn a living in the United States similarly to those from the northern countries, but the great question remains whether and when they can be assimilated with the rest of the population, and to what extent do they possess the necessary qualifications for such assimilation. The rate of speed of the process of assimilation with regard to the



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

people from northern Europe is well known, and no discussion of the question as it concerns them is required.

But so far, there is room in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" for all those who seriously and honestly seek a chance to earn a living, which they failed to find in their respective homeland. Perhaps Uncle Sam now has started to take steps for a certain measure of selection in regard to his future acquisition, but his capacity for assimilating the various elements has stood the tests so far, and will probably stand the test in the future, as well.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 20, 1902.

THE SWEDISH EMIGRATION

(Editorial)

(Summary)

There is an interesting editorial in "Smalands Posten", one of the Swedish newspapers, which is sent regularly to The Swedish Tribune, Chicago. The headline of this editorial is; "Why does the Swede emigrate to America?"

"One of the reasons for the emigration is eight months compulsory training of young men for the Army and Navy," says the editor of the article. He is wondering if "the Swedish government is doing the right thing towards its own country by letting these young men leave their country in large numbers?"

Another reason for the emigration lies in the "little respect for the working man in Sweden," he says, "while the American worker is satisfied



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 20, 1902.

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that he does not need to humble himself before any bosses in America." But it is the editor's hope that "the growing respect for the common workers may increase in Sweden, even if it should take ten years to accomplish such a success for them."

"The social disproportions would be leveled more quickly if the workers in Sweden would abandon their general strikes, and if the higher educated classes would let their children be prepared for private business, rather than for government work."

"But there are several things the Swedish emigrants do not know about. Among them: the dollar in America is worth much more here than in Sweden, the vast difference between the various classes in Sweden, many American multimillionaires keep their servants in bondage without mercy, and they are able to buy protection of the law through bribes to suit themselves."



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Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 20, 1902.

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"Our young people," the editor says, "are journeying to America to try to find better pay for their work, because their relatives in the United States are influencing them to come to America. But what about the outcome? Well, the examples which Swedish boys, without education, have been made wealthy and secured a good social standing are not confined to America alone. We can say that for every Swedish farmer boy, who has become a matadore in Chicago, Boston, or Minneapolis we can pluck two who have been that in Stockholm or Gothenburg, or in some small village in Sweden."

"The living costs in America places the dollar on the same level as our Swedish "Krona" he writes, "and with the increased wages in Sweden, the workers are able to save one Krona here just as easy as a dollar in America."

"But," he continues, "and here is just the answer why the people emigrate. When the worker in America comes back to Sweden and has saved a considerable sum of



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 20, 1902.

of money as he could have done in "Kronen" in Sweden during the same time. In America, every dollar is worth \$3.70 in Swedish Kronen!"

"But how many come home? Let us make it more pleasant for our children to stay home. Let us make that much feared military course a pleasant, warm and happy instructive memory. Let us make it less hard for young people to make their living without so much preaching. Let us not put too many regulations, too many restrictions in their way, especially for our pioneers in the northern part of Sweden. The people here in Sweden have a wearisome time. The old, playing folk life is now artificial. The song has been put to silence or has flown to the church. The violin, which was always in every village before, is now exchanged for a piano at the homes of the more wealthy class. One is not a natural lover of music any longer, and one does not dance around the May pole, or on the green meadows, on Sundays in Summer.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 20, 1902.

"Is it any wonder that the young people don't like all these regulations?
Is it any wonder that the young people are going away from all this
wearisomeness?"



Svenska Tribunen, May 7, 1902.

THE EMIGRATION

Such an enormous stream of emigrants from Gothenburg, Sweden, to America has not been seen for the last ten years. Certain steamship lines have passengers booked many weeks ahead. The largest emigrant office in Gothenburg sent no less than two thousand persons to America a short time ago.. It is usually young men of eighteen to twenty years of age, who emigrate. The supposed good times in the United States, is said to be one of the causes for this emigration.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30971

FOR THE DAY

(Editorial)

p.6.....It will be truly remarkable if immigration from Sweden is not greater this year than for a long time past. Almost from every where we hear of lack of help and higher wages. A hundred thousand Swedish servant girls could not fill the existing need. From Chicago to Denver, they are in demand every where, and perhaps just as much East of Chicago. Even in the small towns, they earn three dollars per week with room and board. That amounts to \$43.20 Kroner per month. In the large cities, a good Swedish girl often earns from fifty to seventy five, yes one hundred kroner per month, after she becomes accustomed to American ways.

Not in twenty years has there been such a demand for Swedish workers. Prosperity is the reason. Those who are underpaid and have poor opportunities should hurry to America, where things are as good as ever for a Swedish man or woman of the right sort.

Welcome, brothers and sisters of the North.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1901.

The Swede is industrious, therefore, he is well liked. Still, it is singular how the old rule about being industrious, brings with it happy results. In America the industry of our people has perhaps been their leading attribute. Why?

Yes, and, before all, while work in and for itself is worthy of esteem, since a life of leisure is just the opposite. When we speak of work, we mean both physical and mental, and when we speak of leisure we mean the ordinary, coarser, and the more elegant. An industrious experienced and able person is in the same degree to be esteemed.

Think of Sweden with her great and varied resources. Sweden places small value on physical labor, on handiwork, on servants, on women, except the cultured and elegant. Oh, that this is true of the beloved land in the high North!

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1901.

That is why, largely, that the Swedish-American never really thrives in Sweden. He has become accustomed to America's great, honorable, friend-of-man, outlook in regard to work, the place of the individual, and to American rewards for work.

In America we think highly of work, both physical and mental. May it always be so, since our nation's future depends to a great extent on just that.

But America not only esteems work. America shows her need for work.

Some parents believe their children are really clever. Let the children get this impression, also, then the harm doubled. Talent is thinly sown. The ordinary and best capabilities should by wise parents be defined as the ability to work harder and more assiduously than usual. This definition children and the young should early become acquainted with. Even for the young of our time, work is the sine qua non, which stands between them and progress and victory on the way of their choice. Keep that thought warm in their souls.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1901.

Paderewski plays eight hours a day. If he did not, his concerts would soon become tiresome and worthless. Workers must keep pace with the times. Everything depends on work, hard work.

Since, therefore, our lot seems to be the one of hard work, let us remember that we are in the great procession; that we are mindful of universal law; that we are like others. Long live work!

Carl Swensson.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 17, 1894.

UNSEASONABLE TIME FOR EMIGRATION.

Editorial: The Swedish Tribune is issuing a strong warning in one of its editorials today against further immigration at present to America. The paper can't understand why the immigration still continues when America is still going through such a hard financial crisis as at present. An immigrant can in these times very easily become a "pauper" and go to the poorhouse.

Immigrants will be sent back home if they arrive here with a working contract. If they do not have such a contract, which can give them a living, they will be sunk as soon as the money they brought with them is gone. Then they add to the great army of beggars, who were here before and whose support already exceeds the strength of the public and private charity organizations.

One cannot blame the local authorities who are against such an increase of poor immigrants for sending them back home to their own country.

Svenska Tribunen June 23, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE EMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The Swedish Tribune reprints an editorial from Nerikes Allehanda, Sweden, in regard to emigration.

The emigration from Norway to America was very large in 1885, when nearly 14,000 Norwegians emigrated, and the Norwegian newspaper Verdens Gang stated "that people at the best time of life think they ought to leave their native land for America to make a better living. Should there not be a remedy for this, or, have we really done everything possible to help keep our people at home."

Then the Swedish paper made the following statement: "Like Verdens Gang, we may find the emigration sad, if we look at it as a result of discontent at home. It robs the country of 'fresh blood'. We may also agree with the paper's question as to whether we have done what we ought to do in helping the people at home. We can say that in some instances the emigration is caused by a desire for personal liberty. The prospects of a life free from care and with a better and more solid existence is, and will, be the chief force behind the emigration, because the old world in its present form, cannot take up the race with the new world in this respect.

Svenska Tribunen June 23, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"The soil of Europe is high-priced, while in America it is comparatively cheap and unusually fertile.

"The common man must fight with sweat and hard work in his native land for a scanty living without a chance for financial independence. In America he can, as experiences show, soon be self-supporting.

"The immigrant was somewhat isolated many years ago out there in the strange land, but now he will find, wherever he goes, either countrymen or relatives. In combination with these facts, a better existence and greater personal liberty, the immigrant will find himself right at home. The emigration will, therefore, go on as long as there are places for new masses and as long as American soil can be bought easier and cheaper than European.

"When America is 'filled up' when the price of land is high, then, but only then, will the emigration stop of itself. But it is a long, long time before this will happen, if ever!"

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Svenska Tribunen, July 31, 1886.

THE EMIGRATION FROM SWEDEN.

After having referred to several articles in The Swedish Tribune, Chicago in regard to the riots, May 1st. here, Goteborgs Handelstidning, Sweden reprints the nice statements of the Chicago Tribune, and the Inter-Ocean published recently regarding the Scandinavians. He continues his article as follows:

"The newspaper Inter-Ocean report that, according to the census of 1880, there are 194,337 Swedes, 181,729 Norwegians and 64,106 Danes in America. This figure must have grown considerably, in regard to the Swedish element, after 1880, because 160,000 Swedes emigrated during 1880-84 to America.

The melancholy with which one has not been able to avoid looking at this great emigration, is mitigated through the excellent testimonies concerning the emigrants, when it implies, that they do their old country honor.

They ought not to be looked upon as people who have ungratefully left the soil upon which they were born. They have been replanted in a stronger soil

Svenska Tribunen, July 31, 1886.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

where they have reached a growth they could not have attained in the old country. If they, in such a way, are making a good and strong stake in the cultivation of the New World, then they have done a good deed.

They have also been strongly affiliated with the powerful republic as element which is of value to its home country, to which they with their whole hearts are strongly attached. The time may come, when this will show up to good advantage.

This is already shown by the enormous sums of money, which the immigrants are sending home to their relatives, especially around Christmas time. Several millions of dollars are then sent from Swedish immigrants in the United States to Sweden every year at this time.

On account of this, and because of other circumstances, one doesn't nowadays look at the emigration with unkind eyes as before. It was condemned by many an unkindness, which only a few Swedish paper dared to oppose, saying that the emigration should not be stopped, as many contended it should be.

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It would be for the good of all if men could learn to look at such movements with more sympathy and understanding.

This experience tells us that movements, which do not rest on a good solid foundation, or that tend to destroy the right thing, do not last long. If they rest on a good solid basis, they ought not to be stopped."

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 2, 1886.

EMIGRATION JOURNEY IN 1885.

Under what circumstances did the Scandinavian emigrants exist in 1885? Well, here is a statement signed by some fifty Swedish, Norwegian and Danish emigrants who came over from Gothenburg to New York Christmas 1885:

"We, the undersigned Swedish, Norwegian and Danish emigrants, who now have made a happy journey from Gothenburg direct to New York on the big and splendid steamer "Katie of Svenska Linjen, will herewith, before we make our landing, express our deep thankfulness to officers and stewards for all the courtesy they have shown us and their good treatment during our journey. Everything has been kept so nice and clean and the meals served three times a day, have been sufficient and good. We were served coffee, newly baked wheat bread and butter for breakfast. Dinner consisted of white cabbage soup, freshly boiled meat and potatoes, pudding or pea soup with pork and fruit soup, and we were served tea fresh bread, and butter with herring and potatoes. Coffee was served extra in the afternoon.

"Katie" is a big and powerful steamer and a good one too. We met a terrific

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storm on the ocean, which delayed our journey two days, but we did not suffer much. The waves went sky high and old seamen told us they had never gone through such a storm before. When the weather was nice, we enjoyed walking on the large poop, which was opened to the emigrants. The convenience for third class passengers was far better than what other steamers present.

Some of us have made the trip over the Atlantic on stylish steamships, but the steamer "Katie" was much more pleasant in every way than any other ship we have found in travelling to and from the United States.

We will, therefore, recommend Svenska Linjen most heartily to everyone.

Svenska Tribunen, April 30, 1884.

WORDS TO SWEDEN'S WORKMEN

EDITORIAL: The Swedish Tribune of Chicago has a wide circulation in Sweden. We will, therefore, address ourselves to those, who intend to emigrate to the United States this year.

"Consider very carefully before you take the final step to emigrate. Although the times are not so bad here, they are not so very good at present. To come here with empty hands is not advisable. Everything in the American business world is as it seems to be even in Europe now, not so lively. Some banks are failing, the income of the railroad companies is decreasing, the grain market is slow, exports unusually small, the factories are not working at normal speed, and no new enterprises are being undertaken.

This statement is not written to show that America, as a whole, is entering a crisis, but, compared with the situation now mentioned and the enormous

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army of workers which come here daily, it is understood, naturally, that life for the poor immigrant will be very hard. He has no other choice than to take his place in the long line and patiently watch for his chance to earn a dollar.

It is to this class we speak. Those with some means and whose intention it is to be farmers can always be sure of success, because land is still free for occupation but not so, for the common workers. Those who are used to American customs can better stand the hardship than a newcomer. He will do well to stay at home until better times are at hand here. The spring immigration is now in full force. The stream cannot be stopped now. Those who arrive early have the summer ahead of them and can become settled more easily. Those whose intention it is to move over to this country later on in the summer or in the fall can follow our advice and be saved a bitter experience.

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Therefore, do not come here without money. If you possibly can get work at home, stay there until better times arrive in the United States. They will soon be here.

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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 16, 1884.

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THE SWEDISH EMIGRATION 1884.

Editorial: The emigration from Sweden to the United States, which had lessened considerably, will probably be larger this year. Letters from Sweden to relatives and friends here indicate that people already are planning their trips to America and some of the Swedish newspapers tell us about those newly arrived.

Of course, some of these papers are warnings to the people not to emigrate. The time is not so good in the States, they say, since so many of our people are coming back for lack of work. Some of them stay where they are because they have no money for a return ticket.

One Swedish newspaper tells us that it might do the country some good, if some "certain restless elements would emigrate!" Now, we know what kind of people we are. No one can deny that there is outstanding and tremendous progress in America today, and this country is one of great and restless advancement. There is always a mass movement in many countries, a restlessness of certain individuals who do not like conditions in Sweden, we are happy to state that this is a country

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 16, 1884.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20071

which is trying to keep up with modern progress. Such movements always cause some strife.

We do not know, if this is the reason why emigration is to be recommended, but many such restless immigrants have shown themselves in general to be friends of a peaceful movement for the good of the nation.

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 9, 1884.

THE EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

The emigration to America considerably decreased last year, while the number of those who returned to Sweden increased. During the first eleven months of 1883, 22,525 persons emigrated or 17,072 less than during the same period in 1882, and those who went back number 1,727 or 467 more than during 1882.

It is interesting to notice the number of those who emigrated and those who went back during the preceding four years. We give these figures:

1879	emigrated	13,007;	back:	556
1880	"	33,245;	"	685
1881	"	35,637;	"	790
1882	"	39,597	"	1,260

Should we then, come to the conclusion that either the conditions in Sweden have been better or that it has been worse in the United States? Nothing of the kind. It is hard to find out the real cause of the decrease in immigration.

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But new ideas among the people themselves may, to a certain extent, have caused these circumstances.

The people have learned to see things and facts in a different light.

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 9, 1884.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

SHADOWS AND DAWNS - FROM THE LIFE OF THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN'S STRUGGLE.

By Jeppe.

I walked the other day with an old Swedish-American in one of the more prosperous Swedish colonies some one-hundred miles from Chicago. We were talking about the old and the new times. The man was old, but his memory was fresh. The old colonists do not forget anything - not that they always can keep with the times in this country. Who can expect these gray-haired men to keep abreast of the times which are rushing as if crazy? Anyway they are those who have given an impetus to the times. I mean that respectable and fast growing Swedish-American colonies owe these pioneers not a little thanks for the progress they have made. What more can one expect?

The old colonist does not forget anything. Haven't you noticed how fully the past world lays before him? He has been here for thirty, perhaps forty years, but do not think that this time has dimmed the curtain picture of his native land. We young ones, who have been on the American stage for only ten or fifteen years don't care to recall the time when we were struggling in the

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old country. America has absorbed our whole being. But ask the old man, who arrived with the first immigrants, and you will hear he has not forgotten one relative or friend in the old country.

Well, my Cicerone belongs to the old veterans. He came here in 1850.

"Do you see that house," he says, showing me a fine public building. "There stood a little shack when I came here. We lived there all of us, thirty persons. What did we do? Well, we did what we could. We sawed wood, we worked on the farms around here for twenty five cents a day and meals, but we were out of work for long periods. Were we disheartened? Oh, no. Our wives were brave. When we men had nothing to do, we stayed home and took care of the children. Then the women went out working in homes, which could afford to pay for laundry work or house work. We had to be satisfied, and be very careful with what little we had."

It was now twilight, both for the old man and for nature. I saw a strong

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electric light ahead of me, which came from a large factory. I asked the old man, "who is the owner of this factory?" "Well", he answered me, "one of those boys who came over with us from Sweden made an invention and now they are working there day and night with 150 machines." Ah, I thought my countrymen have gone forward during these thirty years. They have made an important invention and built a large factory.

I was informed later on during the evening that out of the small colony of thirty people a large settlement had grown up, and that there were now about 4,500 persons. Most of them had their own comfortable homes, half a dozen factories, giving work to hundreds of men, many churches, where thousands of worshipers assembled every Sunday, and that there are a dozen stores, selling different kinds of merchandise.... All are doing well.

Time has been kind to this small city among these our countrymen, and so it is to all throughout America, where there is will power, courage, and willingness to do hard work.

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There has been quite a beginning in every field of endeavor. There has been in some directions hardly any progress, but, nevertheless a little. Step by step we have moved onward until we are getting settled on the American soil.

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Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 17, 1883.

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A SWEDISH HOME FOR EMIGRANTS IN CHICAGO.

AN EDITORIAL: The Swedish Tribune suggested today that the Swedish community in Chicago, which now numbers around 30,000, should build a home for Swedish immigrants. The German immigrants recently celebrated the Two hundredth anniversary of the German Pilgrims' arrival at Germantown, Pennsylvania. On this occasion the Germans in the United States decided to build a home in Chicago for German immigrants at a cost of \$50,000. The editor of The Swedish Tribune, therefore, thought it would be wise for the Swedes to make preparations to erect such a home for their own immigrants.

Such a building should contain hotel rooms, reading rooms and halls in which the various societies can hold their meetings, concerts, and lectures.

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 18, 1883.

HOW MANY SWEDES ARE THERE IN THE UNITED STATES?

Editorial: According to the national census taken in 1880 there were within the boundaries of this great republic 440,262 persons born in the three Scandinavian countries. Of this total number, 194,337, so the census has it were Swedes, 181,729, Norwegians, and 64,196 Danes. The same document is authority for the further statement that of the above number of Swedes 42,415 were found in Illinois, 39,176 in Minnesota, 17,559 in Iowa, 11,164 in Kansas, 11,164 in New York and 10,164 in Nebraska. As to cities, Chicago contained 12,930, Minneapolis 8,186, New York 3,194, Brooklyn 2,848, and St Paul 1,897.

Several American dailies have reproduced these figures and commented thereon, all in a very favorable light, expressing their astonishment at the fact that there are so many Scandinavian born Americans, and their great satisfaction with this class of foreigners, who are described as in every sense the best of those coming to these shores in quest of greater liberty and the other blessings flowing from the institutions of a republican country.

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Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 18, 1883.

And yet, it must be a potent fact to every observing Scandinavian-American that the census has told only half the truth in regard to our number. We hold, and that on good grounds, that the Swedes alone are almost as many as the census reports the representatives of all the three nationalities to be,

Let us take our own state and city as an example, illustrating how wide of the mark the official figures actually are.

Commencing with Chicago the Swedish-born population, of which according to the census, aggregates only 12,930, we are through diligent inquiry, in a position to inform the census-takers that we numbered no less than 25,000. The basis of our calculation is the church membership. There are today about 10,000 adults belonging to the different congregations in the city, and if we allow 2,000 as the accessions gained from the immigration of the last two years, we had at least 8,000 church members in 1880, the year when the census in question was taken. Add to these 4,000 children born in Sweden (A figure by no means over-estimated) and we have, or had then, 12,000 Swedish-born Chicagoans within the pale of the church.

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The next question is how many non-church members there are among us. Generally they are supposed to be about three times as many as the others, which, if correct, would swell the whole number of what one might call pure Swedes to something near 36,000. But in order not to seem exaggerating we are willing to deduct 10,000 from this figure and say that our numerical strength is 26,000, just twice as great as the census gives it.

What is true of the city of Chicago in this respect is also true of the state of Illinois. That is to say, the official figure of 42,415 ought to be doubted, if it is to correspond with the actual number.

To verify this assertion we need only mention that the Swedish-Lutheran Conference of Illinois embraced in 1881 nearly 25,000 persons and that Methodists, Baptists, Mission-friends and others enrolled as regular church members according to all probability fully numbered 10,000. Here, then, we have 35,000 Swedish-born church adherents only in this state, and while the proportion between the church element and those who as yet have no ecclesiastical connections is not the same in the state

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as in the city, we are free to assert that the two classes are at least co-equal in this respect,

Whence the conclusion follows that the Illinois Swedes born in Sweden reach the figure 70,000.

But for fear that some one may think we go too high we shall compromise again and declare ourselves satisfied with 60,000 which is an increase of nearly forty per cent on the figures of the census; a calculation that raises the number of Swedes in all the states from 194,337 (see census) to about 276,000. But here our statement will, perhaps, be met with the objection that the discrepancy between the (by the census) alleged number and the actual one in Illinois may not exist in the other states.

We have every reason to believe it does. We are sure that the census underestimates (for although it should be a count it cannot claim to be more than an estimate) to

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the same extent as to every state where Swedes have settled in larger numbers, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and New York in particular.

In the three cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jamestown, there can be no less than 15,000 individuals born in Sweden, whereas the census gives the whole state only 11,164. But we must conclude, what we wanted to prove is that the census is very unreliable in regard to our number. If it is as wide of the mark in general as in this particular case, the republic now may boast of a population in the neighborhood of seventy millions.

In as much as the first native-born generation should be classed with the parents as to nationality, we Swedes can now claim to be around a half-million in this country, or more if we include the 100,000 who have arrived after the census of 1880.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Svenska Tribunen, April 4, 1883.

IS IT RIGHT TO EMIGRATE?

Professor A. Nyblaus Lund, Sweden, tried to answer this question, "Is it right to emigrate" in one of his lectures at the University of Lund. He came to the conclusion that only the worst circumstances should force people to emigrate, such circumstances as political or religious compulsion or overcrowded population and so forth.

There are no such reasons at present for emigration from Sweden in the professor's opinion. If one is not a genius, for instance like John Ericsson, it is everyone's duty to stay in his or her native country.

The Swedish Tribune, Chicago, holds a contrary opinion. If Prof. Nyblaus is right then it is the patriotic duty of every Swede to suffer both need and poverty in his native land rather than seek more lucrative employment abroad.

What are our prosperous Swedish farmers in the Middle West telling us, or our Swedish workers in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other cities, in regard to Prof. Myblaus' opinion?

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Svenska Tribunen, April 4, 1883.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Here is a Swedish-American, who lived with his wife and six children for about ten years in a little house out in the country in Smaland. He worked hard, early and late, and so did his wife and the older children. But the bad economic conditions they had been fighting against for years and years became too hard for them. They could not bear the heavy burdens any longer. The family decided to emigrate to America, and they are now located in Kansas.

They now have a cozy house on their 160 acre farm, where they are living in peace. Everything shows prosperity. The three oldest children are happily married and have their own houses and when their parents die they will leave something for the children to inherit.

Political and religious liberty are greater here. The vote of the common worker is equal to the vote of the millionaire.

This example is only one of many thousands in regard both to farmers and workers. When better times, socially as well as financially arrive in Sweden, then the

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emigration will stop.

We know very well what it is to love one's old country. But when a new world opens its arms inviting people to come and make a better living here, then there are all the reasons in the world why we should respond and come and make it better here •

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribünen, Dec. 6, 1882.

WHO OUGHT TO EMIGRATE?

EDITORIAL: This question has been the object of discussion both in America and in Sweden, where the newspapers have been very outspoken in the matter. We in America have had very little to say: we have defended emigration generally and taken a nationalistic point of view whenever an American has been criticised concerning the matter.

The Swedish Tribune has upheld this point of view to the best of its ability and defended the cause of emigration against its enemies in the old country. However, the best judges of the whole matter are those who are familiar with **life** in both Sweden and America.

On the other hand, if we should state our opinion regarding: "Who ought to emigrate," it would be thus:

America is a splendid land, but that does not mean that everybody ought to come here; not even all poor people, who through hard work make their

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 6, 1882.

living in this world, either as mechanics or farmers". When the question of emigration comes up, we ought to view it from three angles: Age, profession and prospects. We believe in general, that a person who is middle-aged should not come here, unless he finds it entirely impossible to make a living in his native country.

Furthermore, it is our opinion, that the Swedish man who owns and cultivates enough fertile land to earn his living, even if it causes sweat and hard work, ought not to leave it to seek a better living here. The same is true of the industrial worker. Finally, nobody who has a good living in his own country ought to leave a place where he is firmly and deeply rooted because he thinks he can accumulate more wealth here than in Sweden; for there peace is more valuable than so much wealth. Easily won wealth is not always worth its weight in gold. It is better to feel completely at home on a small plot than to feel like a stranger and to be homesick and worried on a 160 acre farm in the American West. There is more joy in living on the soil of your own little farm than achieving great wealth and owning a luxurious home in America, where one feels like a stranger.

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It is a fact that most middle-aged immigrants never really feel at home here. Is it not then better that they stay where they are, if they don't suffer real need or have grown sons and daughters in America upon whom they can depend.

But young men, who will, and can work and can grasp the new ideas of life in the New World, have nothing to lose and everything to gain in coming to America. Nevertheless this class Sweden advises to keep within her own portals. No other country can offer the strong young farmer or mechanic, who has nothing but his working ability such splendid opportunities as America. A Swedish farm hand can never gain as much as one acre good soil with his work but he can own his own farm in a few years in America.

There are very few hired mechanics in Sweden who can build their own little home and make it comfortable; but in America every skilful and regular worker can save his wages in a short time, live under his own roof; in short, America is

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a splendid land for young and strong men and women, who cannot secure a livelihood very easily in their native country because it is an excellent and open field where their own straight, virtue and merit takes the first prize.

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Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 6, 1882.

THE EMIGRANT IS COMPLAINING

An Editorial: There are some immigrants, who write home to their relatives, telling them about their hardships in America.

Let us, therefore, try to find out the reason for these lamentations. It is a sad fact that many a farmer in the northern part of Sweden is a heavy drinker. To get money for this bad habit he sells part of his forest and other property time after time. Finally his thought go to America, because he had heard that many have made a fortune there, although he doesn't realize that progress is made through hard work. Then he decides to sell the rest of his property and to emigrate. But it takes some time before he gets his things together for the journey. He has to attend so many farewell feasts and so his money goes to the wind. Instead of saving up to buy farm equipment in the new country he is dreaming of plenty of gold. He



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is still drinking and drinking. Finally he is on his way to America. How can such a man create a new home in a foreign land with happiness and peace? He is soon disappointed and writes home his lamentations which are reproduced in the newspapers.

Here is another picture. Some young men emigrate. When they were at home with their parents, they were spoiled. They decide to make the trip to the United States and get their share of cash as their parents' heirs. At first they have a good time in the new country, and like the prodigal son, they waste what they inherited. Soon it is all gone and their hardships begin. They then write home their lamentations, asking for more money. Such letters are sometimes forwarded to editors, who write about these young men's sufferings with headlines in their papers like this:

"Warning to Emigrants."

Some years ago a man about fifty years of age emigrated to America. He was a

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 6, 1882.



heavy drinker.

Before he went away his friends warned him not to go because of his age and his broken health, caused by wild living. But he and his family landed in New York. From there they went out west to a small city. Although he couldn't speak English he went frequently to taverns, drinking and drinking. During one of these visits he became intoxicated and started howling and singing and was kicked out of the saloon on to the street. Here he came in contact with the police and was arrested. He then wrote hom that America was a bad country.

Two years later after this episode, we find our immigrant on the prairie, where he had taken some 160 acres. He had built himself a house of turf with one window. Here he sits, remembering how comparatively easy he had it at onetime in the old country, and still could have had it if he had been more careful with his property. He also realizes that he could have had it much better here in America had he saved his money instead of wasting it on liquor. He could have built a real house and bought farm equipment.



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The tears roll down the gray beard. He starts thinking. At one time I had a nice house. I had forest-meadows, I had plenty, but I wasted it. "Oh, is it too late?" Is it? May we hope that it is not if he, through hard, honest labor, starts over again and stays sober forever.

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Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 22, 1882.



HOW ONE PERISH IN AMERICA.

EDITORIAL: If all persons, who arrived here spoke the truth there would not be so many emigrants, I am sure. These are the words a nice Swedish immigrant wrote in a letter to a Swedish newspaper. He seemed by this to try to do his part to stop the emigration.

His first argument is the old one: namely, that, "millions have emigrated to America, tempted by the hope to obtain wealth quickly and easily, as well as attain more prestige socially, as well as other benefits," but he is very often mistaken concerning this concept.

Some individuals might have arrived here tempted by such hopes but not the great mass of people. They have emigrated to the new world hoping to win a better existence with less hardship than at home, otherwise they would not work

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so zealously; almost immediately after they arrive with a view to securing these benefits. When they land in New York, Boston or in any other Atlantic harbor they do not stay there hoping to be found by rich families and to be their heirs. They take the first train and go westward, where they take jobs on farms, factories, railroads or in any place where they can make a living, not to mention all those who take "homestead" and become farmers at once.

The correspondent does not view the matter in this way, which indicates that he has not yet had time to grasp the situation. He writes further that times in America are not good, American soil is not good, and that farming is combined with hard work.

The Swedish newspaper who printed this letter takes this as an indicator of the situation here and adds to that if one does well thousands perish. Where they go, if they are killed or are made slaves or go to the poorhouse, we are not told, but they perish these millions who entered here tempted by the hope



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of becoming millionaires, that's certain that's "the whole truth", using the words of that correspondent.

There are at present about half a million Swedes in the United States including the American born.

If this Swedish newspaper, who swallowed these "truths" really spoke the truth then 495,000 of them must have perished, in other words, must have vanished some where in the ocean of life and become wrecks.

However, the newspaper has to admit that somehow these people are actually living. Then comes the question: What do they do? We do not think that we say too much when we insist that there are 30,000 Swedish farmers in America, representing 150,000 persons at least. Many of these farmers own several hundred acres of good soil. Most of them have not less than 80 but generally 160 acres and very



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few less than 40; and when we think of that the majority of them could not have owned one inch of land, if they had stayed in Sweden then it is not the "whole truth", to classify them with those who have "perished."

There are just as many Swedish mechanics working for a weekly wage from \$30 to \$10 and many have their own comfortable, luxurious homes, and when one know that most of them never could have earned more than a scanty living we must admit that they have not "perished" but are doing very well.

There are, of course, some people, who have not settled down anywhere, because they have not yet decided what profession they are going to choose or where they intend to live, but they are not, therefore, lost; they do not suffer, they make their living and are not any burden to anybody. They look around and sooner or later some happy discovery is made. This is the truth, the "whole truth" and nothing but the truth.

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Svenska Tribunen, July 5, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

THOUGHTS
IN REGARD TO THE SWEDISH EMIGRATION

EDITORIAL: Swedes are worried about the enormous emigration from Sweden to America. The latest Swedish papers tell us that the King himself has taken a hand in the matter. He has called his Governorstogether for the purpose of concerning the matter. Each Governor has called prominent men into conference in his state to discuss the best way of managing the emigration of so many young Swedish working men.

At a farmers meeting in Vexio, Smaland, Sweden, a speaker mentioned the emigration question and said frankly that it is very easy to acquire land in America. This is reason enough for poor farm workers to emigrate. Another speaker said that it is every person's right and duty to go where there are better opportunities to make a good living. The emigration would decrease if wealthy land owners would let people rent land cheap and for a long period. Other speakers said that the free tickets sent home to relatives and friends encouraged the emigration; that political

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reasons were connected with the emigration, that the taxes were too high and that small farmers and farm hands should be given better opportunities. The Governor then spoke. "If the strong young men really knew the conditions in America, the emigration would not be so lively," he said.

It should be very gratifying to know what the Governor really meant by this statement. "The real conditions," Yes, if Sweden knew about them the emigration would increase much more and to such dimensions that the King would be forced to call together his Parliament in extra session.

The Swedes in America are, with a few exceptions, really happy when they compare their present situation with the one they had in their native country.

The statistics in Sweden show that the people who emigrate are farm-hands and servants, young men and women. How much is the wage of a common Swedish farm-hand? Perhaps 150 Swedish kronen a year. Here he has \$300.00 a year. And a maid in Sweden? Maybe 60 to 75 Swedish kronen a year and here \$150.00 to \$200.00 or more. The same proportions exist between the Swedish and the American worker.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, July 5, 1882.

The farmers make up 1/5 of the emigrants. How do they fare? Ask to see the history of the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa. Swedes, who came here with two empty hands twenty years ago are now owners of prospering farms of 200, 300, 400, 500 and in some cases up to 1,000 acres. The Swedes possess in the State of Illinois 400,000 acres at least.

Our countrymen are now very well acquainted with these conditions, and the knowledge of it is one of the causes for the emigration.

There are also other reasons. The Nordic masses are now aroused by the knowledge of their own power and value. They feel the need of more air and light. The tunes of the American liberty song have been heard in old Sweden touching the hearts of many, who only have been listening to mystical Swedish Folk songs and the Swedish hero poems.

The emigration can not be regulated with wrong pictures of America. It can only be stopped by modern reforms in Sweden, political, as well as social reforms, which can ease the people's burden, ease the caste situation, caused by extreme wealth and poverty.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, July 5, 1882.

At the meeting mentioned in this editorial, it was suggested to set up some competition with America. However, competition between the big and wealthy America and the comparatively poor Sweden is inconceivable.

But Sweden can and ought to be just as good as America in one way and that is in the field of liberty, and healthy, political reforms.

Svenska Tribunen, July 5, 1882.



RED RIVER VALLEY LAND.

The following advertisement appears in the Swedish Tribune, Chicago, for the 5th of July, 1882.

Red River Valley - 100 miles wide and 300 miles long, with a layer of black soil as thick as a man is tall, watered by the powerful Red River and its numerous small tributaries, its shores covered with large timber forest - can give 160 acre homes to 120,000 families. Would you like to be one of them? Think it over. It is an important question for you and your family. Our pamphlets gives complete information regarding the new Scandinavia in the Red River Valley and will be mailed free to any one in America or in Europe.

A.E. Johnson,
Commissioner of Emigration,
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R.R.,
St. Paul, Minn.

James B. Power,
Land Commissioner

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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, July 5, 1882.

RETURNING IMMIGRANTS.

Editorial: A couple of years ago, when "bad times" in the United States persuaded a couple of hundred Swedes in America to return to their native land. Some of them are merely going for a visit but others intend to remain there. The papers in Sweden published articles and stories about "the misery in America" and the foolishness of emigrating.

Yes, when everything was turned upside down in the Great Republic, it was then natural that our fellow-editors in Sweden tried to make adverse criticism about the returning immigrants and their circumstances. These newspaper men thought that America could never have achieved what is now evident. They did not understand the conditions here. They imagined that America now was powerless and lay as a dead giant, who had fallen trying to do a miracle.



Svenska Tribunen, July 5, 1882.

One of the latest newspapers from Stockholm prints a curious article concerning recently returned immigrants. All of them have advised people not to emigrate according to this paper. One said that he had been away a year, and returned poor, with broken health.

Finnish man, who had been in America ten years, could not save more than \$350 in spite of very careful living.

It is sad, of course, to return poor and with broken health, but what had our man expected in America? People with good health usually do not become sick here, but if some one has bad health before he emigrated he cannot expect a change for the better through emigration, and nobody should expect prosperity in one year. This man ought not to be any deterring example.

But the Finnish man! He could not save more than \$350 in ten years. That was not much, that is true. But how much would he have been able to save by staying



Svenska Tribunen, July 5, 1882.

in Finland during the same period? Three Hundred Fifty Dollars are about 1,800 Finnish Marks. He would need at least twenty years in his native land to save up such a sum as a farm hand; especially when, if he has a family, as this man had.

We do not criticise the Stockholm paper because it was not familiar with American affairs. But two Swedish-American papers, one in New York, and one in Chicago have re-printed the stories without corrections or explanations. In view of the fact that this comes from American papers the articles ought to present this country in a favorable light; that the Swedish-American press should be commanded to give correct information regarding the United States.

Thousands read our Swedish-American papers, both here and in Sweden.

When a paper here re-prints misguided reports from papers in Sweden, without correcting them, it feels guilty.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 21, 1882.

IMMIGRATION

Scandinavians, familiar with the immigration problem, report that an average of 1,200 Scandinavians arrived daily in Chicago during the month of May this year. Most of them continued their journey westward and only a few of them settled in Chicago. It is expected that the Scandinavian immigration will be much greater next year.

More than half of this year's arrivals have been travelling on free tickets paid for in advance and sent home to the old country by relatives and friends in America. It is expected that the American-Scandinavians are going to pay out \$1,500,000 towards this, this year. At least 60,000 Swedes are expected here this year and they will settle mainly in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota,



Svenska Tribunen, June 21, 1882

Missouri and Dakota. The majority of the newly arrived are young men and women.

Not less than 3,500 Scandinavians arrived one evening in Chicago last month. From here they all took different routes and went various places. Extra railroads are running westward night and day, filled with immigrants, but the railroad companies are nevertheless handicapped because they do not know how to accomodate the enormous crowds without delay.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, June 7, 1882.

THE EMIGRATION FROM SWEDEN AND THE CAUSE OF IT.
(Editorial)

The Swedish Tribune re-prints an editorial, which has appeared in Dagens Nyheter, a newspaper in Stockholm, Sweden, and which shows that its author is familiar with both Swedish and American matters relative to emigration. He writes: "It was generally known some twenty years ago that exile was the severest punishment a man could get, but we see in our days how thousands of full grown persons joyfully go into exile of their own accord. There are many reasons for this. The means of travel between various countries has surprisingly expanded and distances are not such barriers as they were some thirty years ago. It is, therefore, easier to change from one country to another. Such change does not require large sums of money or any revolution in opinions or habits.

Six million persons have emigrated from Europe to America since 1860 with upward of half a million annually these later years. The Irish number one third of the immigrants and other nationalities the balance, of which the English

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027c

Svenska Tribunen, June 7, 1882.

and the Scandinavians are in the majority. No European country, except Ireland, has contributed so much to immigration as the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden.

Our country is a small country. There were 4,555,668 persons in 1880; 250,000 have emigrated in 1860-1879. The Swedes in America, with the Swedish-American born children, number considerably more - about 300,000, of which one tenth are living in Chicago.

Here, is an official emigration statistical statement;

1860-1879	em.	250,000
1880	"	45,000
1881	"	50,000
1882	"	60,000

or a total from 1860-82 of 405,000.

The immigrants belong to the working class and are mostly from the country.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 7, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 2027E

Nearly half of the immigrants are between 20 and 30 years of age.

The author of this interesting articles writes what he observed in Gothenburg, where all the emigrants gather from all parts of Sweden before they go aboard the big ocean steamers, which leave that city every Friday for New York. About 2 to 3,000 persons arrive every week at Gothenburg. The people, he continues, behave very nicely and are well dressed. They have much to take care of in Gothenburg: rent a room, buy their tickets and also some dishes, mattress, trunk and other necessary things for their journey.

Then comes the big day for their departure, when they all gather at Gustaf Adolf's Market place. From here they march to the harbor where they are taken out in small vessels to the big steamers of the Wilson Line. The regular boats are Romeo and Orlando. Soon all are aboard, men, women, young and old, children and babies. A couple of hundred spectators are standing on the shore, mostly from the working class, wondering when their time for such a departure will come.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, June 7, 1882.

Some of the wealthy merchants of the city stop for a moment on their way to their offices. What they think, we do not know, but a lady of their class talks freely, and thinks that the emigrants are foolish in leaving their native country, "where they have it so nice, to meet an unknown fate in such a land as America."

The anchor is now lifted and the big steamer starts slowly forward. A jubilant hurrah is heard from the crowd aboard and the people on the shore depart. At least three steamers leave in the same manner every Friday, carrying emigrants to America, week after week, month after month. Sweden has, through this emigration, lost one eleventh of her population during the last twenty years.

Now comes the question; Will these removals of a great per centage of the people decrease the population in general; increase too much the population of women, cause a considerable reduction of the most productive groups of the working men's class and bring about great economic and social disturbance? Yes, to a certain extent. According to reports from various places, this condition exists in Sweden. All farm hands in one parish emigrated except those on the priest's farm.

Svenska Tribunen, June 7, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Out of twenty young men in another parish, who were supposed to be enrolled in compulsory armies, only six came on a certain day for that purpose. The other fourteen had emigrated. Small farmers are compelled to abandon their places for lack of farm hands, or to hire fifteen year old lads or seventy year old men. Instead of hiring strong young unmarried workers, the farmers must now be satisfied with poor married ones with large families. As these married men cannot get higher wages than the unmarried farmhands, it is probable that they and their families must depend upon charity.

The emigration causes also considerable economic loss in cash money for the country, amounting to several million Swedish kronen. But all this is nothing compared with what the loss to the nation in the intellectual field is. This we will not admit perhaps, as the emigrants are recruited from the poorer classes of society.

Let us then hear what the American government says in an official statement relative to the benefit America is gaining from the emigration:

"The emigration of Scandinavians, who already own properties in the Northwestern states, is very noticeable in general, and although this movement

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027E

does not go further back than a few years, it is now considerable and grows speedily.

These immigrants are industrious, economical, moderate. They ought to be specially welcomed. It is, however, impossible to get any exact idea regarding the value to the country by the arrival of the foreigners. Their culture, their good taste, their artistic talents, and their aptitude for inventions make them dominating figures. A Swedish immigrant, known by the name of John Ericson, arrived in New York in 1839 from London. What value has he not been to America?

When, however, one considers that emigration has assumed such proportions that Sweden has in three years lost nearly as many people as there are in its capital, the cause must be of a general nature.

The Swedish working man emigrates because he cannot see how it is possible to live on a yearly income ranging between 400 and 700 Swedish kronen; There is no possibility of earning any extra income, when he must work twelve hours

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Svenska Tribunen, June 7, 1882.

daily for this small amount. This wage is hardly enough for an unmarried man, but with great economy he might get some knowledge of the conditions under which he is living. This will be impossible if he is married, and he can scarcely participate in social life.

Then comes the good news from friends in America, that they can make a good living on ten hours work and that a common worker is not prevented from obtaining the education necessary to participate in society life of the community.

He, therefore, longs to go to America. There he can hope to attain peace and comfort in his old age through hard work, which will be impossible here. That is the reason why the young emigrants pack their trunks and start for the land on the other side.

The small wage is not the only cause, though it is the main cause of the emigration. There are other reasons, namely: social ones, for according to the writer:-

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The worker in Sweden feels ill at ease not because of ill will, but because of a sort of mercy from his boss who allows less strictness and makes him feel that he is incapable of achieving anything very well. He is more satisfied with the strictness of his American foreman, when the motive is just, than when his faults have been overlooked.

He knows that the American worker is more respected socially, even if the requirements for good work are higher than here, and he submits to these strict demands, because it increases his self respect. He, therefore, emigrates.

Even people with small capital emigrate. They go along all right in the old country all by themselves, but they emigrate for the sake of their children, when they understand that they can't give them any other future than that of a common worker. They have found out from experience that work does not ennoble a common worker, and they fear that it is not going to be any better here in the old country as long as the authorities do not even try to find out the real cause of the emigration. Something must be wrong in the make-up of society.

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They, who are satisfied with their existence in Sweden - any they are many - may say, that these emigrants are asking too much and are spreading discontent among the working class.

The emigrants opinion ought not to be depreciated, because when such opinions are spread, they will be taken up by the younger workers and cause them to emigrate.

It is very difficult to predict the future of emigration. If low wages are the principal cause for the emigration, then it is clear that it is going to decrease when this cause ceases. It can, therefore, be taken for granted, that the emigration caused by low wages will regulate itself. It will, however, never stop until the conditions for securing a decent living in Sweden are on the same level as those in America, and that is going to take a long time.

It is probable that the wages are not going to rise as long as old folks and children can substitute and be satisfied with the same pay the strong worker finds too low.

When the organization of the work in Sweden is such that it is more important to

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 7, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

maintain low wages, then there will always be substitutes as long as they last. When these substitutes are gone the wages will be corrected and there will be demands for skilful workers. Hence emigration will continue until the supply is nearly gone.

The risk for the emigration will be less when a greater part of the Swedish population has moved over to America, because it will be much easier for the immigrant to get a job with his own countrymen or through them. Relatives and friends are also a mighty strong power, together with free tickets which are sent home.

It is, therefore, probable that the emigration is going to continue for some years to come, but it is also possible that good years and favorable times would stimulate business to a certain extent and so help to better the wage condition and thereby decrease considerably the emigration problem.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 7, 1881.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SWEDEN AND AMERICA.

EDITORIAL. The newspapers in Sweden do not like the emigration to America, because it is, in their opinion, an economic loss to Sweden, and nothing but a profit to America. It may be, but the loss Sweden is supposed to suffer is not so enormous, nor is the profit for America as large as they think it is in our old country.

During these times, when America is prospering and Sweden is economically pressed, the Swedes in America are sending more money home than they brought over here as immigrants.

Some years ago, or in 1877, when the working wages were low in America and many could only make a scant living, Sweden received about two million Swedish kronen annually from her children in America. Since that time the amount of money sent over to the old country has steadily increased. Our Scandinavian bankers inform us, that their banking business with Sweden has never been so lively as it is now, and that Swedish-Americans have sent home this year six or seven times as

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 7, 1881.

much as they did in 1877.

Sweden may, therefore, count on twelve to fifteen million Swedish kronen sent from here this year, which is not to be despised as a sort of financial income for a small country.

A large number of Swedes receive "free tickets" sent from here for their journey to America. The amount of this in aggregate is at least two million dollars.

III G
III HSvenska Tribunen, May 19, 1880.

THE EMIGRATION

EDITORIAL: Large masses of immigrants who, tired of Europe, arrive at our shores every day, is a proof of our nation's prosperity.

Information of American prosperity was spread with such speed to all civilized land that a renewed request to participate in the work of a free and strong people in its efforts for spiritual and economic independence was heard everywhere

The millions here, who have friends there, serve as advertising agents. Their letters, sent home to the old country, contain reports of the impartiality and freedom of American life and of the respect and financial reward honorable work of different kind receives.

Eighty one thousand two hundred sixty two immigrants came to New York during the first four months of this year, as against only 61,901 in the year 1873.

Svenska Tribunen, May 19, 1880.

The reasons for such large masses of men deserting the places where they were born are, of course, different in each case, but we believe that the first and most powerful reason is the certainty of bettering their financial condition in America. That they really can better themselves in a very short time is so apparent that no one acquainted with the facts on each side of the ocean ever dares deny it.

The majority of the immigrants who now arrive are already familiar with living possibilities in America. More than half of them go directly to places in the West, where they intend to settle. Many have sufficient means with which to buy land and necessary farm equipment. A large part of those arriving have been farmers before, but sold that meager sod, from which they could hardly feed themselves and their children, and are now trying to establish better homes in the West of America. These immigrants carry with them about sixty or seventy dollars each. It is estimated, that this year's immigration will go up to 500,000 persons at least, and if this is correct, the capital they will carry with them will probably amount to around thirty to thirty five millions of dollars.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, May 19, 1880.

The question of emigration which seems to be a serious one in Sweden has been brought before the Swedish Parliament. Several speakers mentioned during the discussion in the Second Chamber of the Parliament, that the people fear the law of compulsory enrollment in military camps. This they thought was the cause for many of the sons of Sweden abandoning their native country.

This has lately been denied by several newspapers, both in Sweden and in America. It is not so much the fear of this law, but rather the ill-feeling against the army system in Sweden which is sucking the best from the people and is driving the young Swede to a foreign country to find a home.

It is the unwillingness to slave and to work and sweat only to support lazy people related to the Chief Executive, which causes many a Swede to seek his living in a country whose highest official must take care of his family himself and pay for his own journeys and recreations as common people do, The Swede is longing for a country, where work is respected and paid for where the workman has just as much to say in regard to public welfare as the

Svenska Tribunen, May 19, 1880.

capitalist or the official, where one is "below the line," and where everyone is talked to and treated alike.

He requests that the capital and not the worker should be taxed, that he himself shall decide the amount of taxes, and should choose his own officials in order that they may know that they are the people's servants and not its masters, masters who like to knock down the masses and trample law and humanity under foot.

The Swede requests full liberty of conscience and that absolute right to decide in regard to his religion. Last, but not least, he wants a free press, because this has always proven itself to be a strong bulwark of liberty and an implacable foe of despotism.

These demands are not new. For a long time they have been smoldering as fire under the ashes and the reason they are now in flame is, "the good times" in America.

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Svenska Tribunen, May 19, 1880.

As long as the conditions in Sweden were poor there was no relief for the oppressed worker in Sweden. He had to be satisfied with his economical poverty as well as his political helplessness and other bad circumstances.

Now things on this side of the Atlantic are clad in a brighter dress. A welcome place is open for him here. It is surely hard for every lover of its native land to see old Sweden lose so many of its able citizens, but we believe that it is for the best for that country.

The medicine might taste bitter in the beginning, but in the long run its healing results will be noticeable.

The mighty masters of that country will sooner or later learn to know that all citizens have the same rights. The immigrants will send home reports regarding conditions here. Some may go back to the old country after several years and spread the ideas they have inhaled here.

Perhaps from this emigration, which in Sweden is looked upon with unfriendly

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, May 19, 1880.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30274

eyes, will rise a new day in our never to be forgotten native land, and
maybe a new form of government, who knows?

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 21, 1880.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE FIRST SWEDE IN CHICAGO

Gustave Flack is supposed to have been the first Swede who settled in Chicago in 1845 or 1846. He established himself as a merchant at the Clark Street bridge, which was the only one in the city at that time. He was born in the northern part of Sweden called Helsingland.

He went back home to Sweden two years later to visit relatives, but died on the journey.

He aroused interest among the people through his letters from America to Helsingland, Sweden. The result of this correspondence was the immigration of Eric Janson and the followers of Bishop Hill.

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Svenska Tribunen, May 1, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HOW MANY SWEDES ARE THERE IN THE U.S?

There are about 200,000 Swedish immigrants in America and about 150,000 persons who were born in the United States of Swedish parents. There are Swedes in every state of the Union, trying to make their living as plain workmen, farmers, merchants, or,- gold diggers. Swedish immigrants are arriving daily, now more than ever in Chicago. Some of them stay here, but many continue their trip to Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota. This immigration is the result of "hard times" in Sweden at present.

H. Relations
with Homeland

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 25, 1930.

SUMMER VISITS TO SWEDEN

(Editorial)

When the mild spring breezes begin to fill the air the Swede who is living far from home is overtaken by a desire to see the old country.

This year the number of Swedish-Americans who are going to spend the summer in Sweden is larger than usual, because of the added attraction afforded by the Stockholm Exposition and the great song festival in connection with it, at which Swedish and Swedish-American singers will meet. There will be many joyous reunions back home this summer, not only in the capital, but throughout the entire country wherever Swedes from far-away America go to visit the old home. And next fall, when these voyagers return to America we shall hear wonderful narratives of their experiences. No wonder that those who are forced by circumstances to postpone their visit to the fatherland feel a touch of envy as they watch the more fortunate depart. They would so much

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 25, 1930.

like to go, but for some reason or other they cannot manage to do so right now.

Those who are embarking on the great adventure will do well to remember the wise words of the old Norse scribe, "Good sense is needed by him who travels far, and a careful man seldom gets hurt." When a man returns to his childhood home after having lived for many years in foreign lands his feelings are likely to overflow, and his excitement may get the best of him, and while he is in that condition he is in danger of saying and doing things which place him in an unfavorable light. He may even make himself ridiculous. Even though Sweden is his homeland, he should remember that many things have changed while he has been gone, and when he now returns, he comes as a visitor. It behooves him, therefore, to maintain a certain reserve, which is often difficult to do when one's heart is so full, and when feelings which have, perhaps, been suppressed through years of association with strangers, demand an outlet.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 25, 1930.

While visiting the homeland a Swedish-American should be careful not to picture America in too enthusiastic terms. Even though he may not at all be guilty of exaggeration he may so easily be misunderstood by the home folks. It is no secret that a good many of them are somewhat skeptical in regard to things American. The visitor will have a better time if he talks and acts in such a manner as to make his listeners forget the fact that he comes from America. Unfortunately, there are some who act in the opposite manner, and seem unable to talk of anything but America, and they are delighted if some newspaper reporter wants to interview them.

And, in conclusion, a word to the Swedes at home: Do not be surprised if the "uncle from America" acts somewhat strange. Maybe you would do the same if you finally managed to visit the land of your dreams after having spent years in a far-away country. You may be inclined to consider him more or less as a stranger, though there is nothing he wants more than to be accepted as one of you. For Sweden is, and will always remain, his fatherland. Mutual understanding and consideration are needed. If the visitor and those he visits

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 25, 1930.

will try to understand one another the visit and the association will be pleasant and fruitful for both parties, and will aid in strengthening the friendly ties between our two nations, bringing their people closer together. In that case the Swedish-American's journey becomes truly "a handshake across the ocean".

Svenska Kuriren, April 18, 1929

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SECOND RANKING BISHOP OF THE SWEDISH STATE CHURCH.

Bishop Hjalmar Danell from Skara, Sweden, is visiting America and is at present in Chicago.

Last Friday Bishop Danell delivered a sermon in the Swedish Lutheran Ebenezer Church on Foster Avenue. Earlier in the day he spoke in flawless English to the Sunday School class that had assembled in the new community house auditorium, which on this occasion was being used for the first time, although the building is not quite ready as yet. However, this constituted a befitting unofficial dedication of the building for its worthy purpose by this eminent Swedish church dignitary.



Svenska Kuriren, June 14, 1928.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT

King Gustavus V of Sweden will celebrate his seventieth birthday on June 16, and at the same time observe the twentieth anniversary of his accession to the Swedish throne. Next Saturday the 16th has been declared a national holiday all over Sweden.

The king's birthday present from his people will consist of a sum of money to be used toward the erection and maintenance of a hospital and research clinic for cancerous diseases, to be named, King Gustavus Institute for Cancerous Diseases.

In Chicago, as well as elsewhere in America, subscriptions for this worthy purpose were started among the Swedish people some time ago. Although somewhat late in the opinion of many. However, up to the 4th of this month \$12,124.37 was collected and this amount is expected to be more than doubled, as the great majority of Swedish lodges and societies have not yet been heard from.



Svenska Kuriren, June 9, 1927.

[CHORUS WINS ACCLAIM]

The Swedish National Male Chorus 'De Svenske has visited Chicago on its "Tour Triumph" from coast to coast in America. While in Chicago, "De Svenske" gave two concerts, the first and principle one at the Auditorium on June 5, and the second one at the Midway Masonic Temple on the South Side on June 7th. At both concerts there was an overflow crowd and it has been received by the chorus directors to arrange for a third concert on a stop-over on the way back to New York around July 1st. The chorus is conducted by Doctor Musici Emil Carelius from Stockholm, Sweden.

The eminent Chicago music critic, Dr. Glen Dillard Gunn, wrote the following excerpt to his article about "De Svenske's" concert for his paper: "Singing Vikings" they call themselves, though otherwise known as the National Chorus of Sweden; and they proved their right to represent not only their country but their art in competition with any male choir that has visited us or that we call our own."



Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 5, 1926

SWEDISH OPERATIC STAR TO CHICAGO

The Chicago Civic Opera Company has engaged Aroldo Lindi. His debut in Chicago will take place this coming October. Mr. Lindi's real Swedish name is Harold Lindau. The change in name was made in Italy, where he has sung for the last three years at the world famous La Scala Theatre in Milan, and previously at the Constanzi in Rome, Massime in Palermo and the Regio in Parma. In Spain he sang at the Royal Opera in Madrid and at San Caro in Lisbon. His operatic career was begun at the Swedish Royal Opera in Stockholm and at Covent Gardēn in London. Mr. Lindi is a tenor and his noted arias are from "Aida," "Tosca," "Pagliacci," "Il Trovatore" and "La Forza del Destino."



Svenska Kuriren, May 21, 1925

OUR SINGING GUESTS FROM STOCKHOLM

The "Stockholm University Students' Chorus," which is due to arrive in New York from Sweden in a few days, will give its first concert in Chicago a week from Sunday, June 7th, at the Auditorium Theatre. This male chorus, of forty voices is said to be the finest in Europe, and it is a great honor and a rare treat, indeed, to welcome and listen to singers of such unusually high caliber. The conductor is Dr. Einar Ralph from the Swedish Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm, and its honorary conductor is John R. Ortengren, the "Grand Old Man" of choral singing and known by many old timers, since his Chicago sojourn, for his splendid pioneering work among the Swedish Singers here a generation ago.

The second concert of the Student's chorus will be given in the large assembly hall, at the municipal Navy Pier, Thursday, June 25th, at 8 P.M.

All in all about twenty-five concerts will be given by the Chorus in various Swedish centers of the United States. The singers plan to return to Sweden by the middle of July.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 2, 1923.

THE SWEDISH CONSULATE'S NEW HOME

[Half-tone, two columns-third of a page, front-view picture of building at 1317 North State Street]

The Swedish consulate, which for a number of years has had its offices at 108 South LaSalle Street, moved yesterday to 1317 North State Street. The Loop was not a very convenient location, and, furthermore, it is desirable that the offices and the private quarters of the consul and his family be under the same roof. Such an arrangement has now been achieved in a very satisfactory manner by leasing the building at 1317 North State Street for a period of three years, with an option for renewal of the lease for an additional five years.

The building is conveniently located for those whom the consulate serves, and affords comfortable quarters for the consul and his staff. The offices, the library, and a dining room are located on the first floor, and the consul's

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ten-room apartment on the second. The offices of the consular attache and his assistant are on the third floor. The consulate is easily reached by street-car from any part of the city.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1923.

SVEN HEDIN IN CHICAGO

Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, was feted by his countrymen in Chicago at a banquet given in his honor in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel last Tuesday night.

The committee on arrangements was headed by C. S. Peterson, who also served as master of ceremonies, discharging his task in the most skillful manner.

When everybody was seated, the Swedish Glee Club sang "America" and "Sverige" (Sweden). All through the evening, between speeches, the singers rendered numerous other fine compositions. In passing, it should be noted that they seemed to be in exceptionally fine form that evening. They were complemented by the guest of honor.

Mr. Peterson introduced the Swedish consul. Carl O. De Dardel, who welcomed the distinguished guest to Chicago, expressing the pleasure of all his

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1923.

countrymen at having him here, and their hope that he would enjoy his stay in our city. The consuls of Norway and Denmark also spoke, expressing the high esteem in which the world-famous explorer is held by their respective peoples.

They were followed by a number of representative Swedish-Americans, among whom were Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, Congressman Carl A. Chindblom, and Judge Harry Olson. The Judge expressed regret that Theodore Roosevelt was no longer living, for Roosevelt and Dr. Hedin would have had so much in common.

The guest of honor then addressed the gathering, thanking them for the friendly reception which had been given him. He told of how happy he had been to see what Swedes had accomplished in America, and of his visit in Minnesota. He was especially impressed by what he saw in Minnesota because the country there reminded him so much of certain parts of Sweden. At the end of the speech he was given a hearty ovation.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1923.

The banquet ended with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner " by the Glee Club. It was a successful and dignified affair, worthy of the Swedish residents of Chicago and their distinguished guest.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1922.

NEW VASA KNIGHT

[Half-tone, one column--sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Peter Parke]

A banquet was given last Thursday night in the club rooms of the Swedish Engineering Society, 503 Wrightwood Avenue, in honor of Peter Parke, chief engineer at the Pullman shops, who on this occasion received the insignia of the Order of Vasa, conferred upon him by King Gustaf V of Sweden.

The Swedish consul in Chicago, Carl O. DeDardel [sometimes given as C. O. von Dardel], represented the King. Among the guests were the most prominent members of the Engineering Society and the consular staff. For the first time, the Swedish engineers had the pleasure of witnessing one of their own members being honored in this way in their own club. Many Knights of Vasa and Knights of the North Star were present.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1922.

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The Society's president, John C. Gullborg, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced the first speaker, Vice-consul G. B. Anderson, who reviewed Mr. Parke's outstanding contributions in the field of industry as well as his valuable, if less known, services to the Swedish consulate. The Vice-consul was followed by many leading members of the engineering profession who in flattering terms paid tribute to their distinguished colleague, the guest of honor. After a brief speech in which he thanked Mr. Parke for his services to Swedish-Americans and to Sweden, Consul De Dardel then conferred the Order upon him in the name of the King of Sweden. Mr. Parke, who was deeply moved, expressed his gratitude for the honor bestowed upon him.

A program of Swedish songs and music was given, and a genuinely Swedish spirit prevailed throughout the evening.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 12, 1921.

THE SWEDISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION

The Swedish Tourist Association is now trying to extend its activities to America. Its program in this country is similar to that which is being followed in Sweden, and consists of lectures, the showing of motion pictures, social get-togethers, etc. Swedish-American men and women are invited to join. Members receive free of charge the Association's beautiful and interesting yearbook, as well as pamphlets and other literature pertaining to its work. The annual membership fee is \$2.25, and those who wish to join should write to Eric Scanze, 10907 Edbrooke Avenue, Chicago.

This organization deserves the support of every Swedish-American.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1921.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE OCEAN

(Editorial)

Has that bridge across the ocean, which we have heard so much about, especially on festive occasions, finally become a reality? Is it true that it is being strengthened and widened and that it carries a steadily increasing flow of spiritual and cultural traffic? If that is really happening, if new supporting pillars are being erected and stronger spans constructed, much of the credit for this spiritual engineering feat should be given to such organizations as the Swedish Glee Club of Brooklyn, which has just returned from a tour of Swedish cities, towns, and rural districts.

Last year, members of the Swedish Choral Club of Chicago made a triumphal pilgrimage to the land of their fathers. Most of them were born in America, and the old country does not, perhaps, mean as much to them as it does to the members of the Brooklyn club, most of whom were born in Sweden. But there was

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1921.

plenty of sentimentality displayed during the choral boys' visit, and the reception which they received could not have been more cordial. The Swedes across the sea were thoroughly convinced that the second generation of Swedish-Americans have inherited the Swedish singing heart and the love of Swedish songs and melodies. There is no reason to doubt that the complimentary comments of Swedish critics were sincere, and that an element of pleasant surprise blended with the sentimental enthusiasm in the ovations accorded the singers wherever they went.

Thus, when the Glee Club of Brooklyn arrived it had not only to live up to the reputation of Swedish-American song in general, but also to the high expectations created by the performances of its Chicago colleagues. It is no easy task to undertake a singing tour to another continent, even though it be a visit to one's own original homeland and one's own people, whose feelings one shares and whose songs one sings. But the Swedish Glee Club of Brooklyn did it in a manner which has won acclaim on both sides of the ocean, and which reflects honor not only on the Club itself, but on all Swedish-Americans,

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1921.

whose representative it really was. It has forged another strong link in the chain which ties Swedes together wherever they may be, and the bridge across the ocean has been reinforced.

While we compliment the Glee Club of Brooklyn on a job well done, we take this occasion to remind the Swedish-American public that our singing societies need deserve its support. Imagine what they could do under their present able leadership with the proper backing! Why should we not do for them in a small way what they do for us in a large way?

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1921.

CHICAGO SWEDES HONORED BY SWEDISH KING

The Swedish consul general of Chicago, Carl Von Dardel, has announced that it has pleased King Gustaf of Sweden to make Dr. Anders Frick a Knight of the Royal North Star Order, and banker Charles Erik Schlytern and Robert Olson Knights of the Royal Vasa Order.

Dr. Anders Frick, the new Knight of the North Star, was born in Malmo, January 12, 1868, and has for many years been a popular and esteemed member of Chicago's Swedish-American community. He went to school in his home city, and attended the University of Lund for some time. Later, he entered the Karolinian Institute of Stockholm, from which he graduated in 1896. Shortly thereafter he embarked for America, and settled in Chicago, where he has lived ever since.

Dr. Frick has been a teacher at Rush Medical College and is on the staff of the Augustana Hospital. He has an extensive private practice and is a member of several medical societies. The doctor also belongs to several Swedish-American

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organizations, among them the Swedish Club. He is much interested in Swedish-American activities.

Charles E. Schlytern, president of the Union Bank of Chicago, was born in Svartla, in upper Lulea Parish, January 17, 1853. He went to school in Lulea, and graduated from college in 1871. That same year he arrived in America, and worked on farms and railroads from 1871 to 1873. In the fall of the latter year, he came to Chicago and obtained employment as a bookkeeper. Later he worked as a credit man and as a bank cashier until he went into business for himself in 1901 as a real-estate broker. He remained in that business until 1905, when he became associated with the Union Bank of Chicago, which was established in that year.

As a banker, Mr. Schlytern has come in contact with a great many Swedes, and has won many friends because of his likeable personality and fair dealings in business matters.

Robert Olson has been president of the Central Paving Company since 1909.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1921.

He is a member of the Swedish Club and the Illinois Athletic Club.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 20, 1921.

NEW SWEDISH CONSUL HERE

The new Swedish consul in Chicago, S. M. Lagerberg, was welcomed to the city by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon, last Tuesday in the Morrison Hotel.

C. S. Peterson, the president, who acted as host, made the welcoming speech, in which he stated that this organization is always ready to support any measures that tend to strengthen and promote the cordial relations between the United States and Sweden.

He was followed by the Reverend E. K. Johnson, pastor of the Ebenezer congregation, who expressed the hope that the consul would find Chicago Swedes no different from their brothers and fathers in the old country, especially as to character and conduct.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 20, 1921.

The consuls of the other two Scandinavian countries were present: Consul Bernts of Norway, the Danish consul, and the Norwegian vice-consul. All [these men] spoke, and in hearty terms welcomed their Swedish colleague to Chicago. Mr. Lagerberg thanked his countrymen and his Scandinavian friends for the warm welcome which they had given him, and stated that it was his highest wish to be on friendly terms with all Swedes in Chicago, and to be of service to them.

About seventy persons attended the luncheon.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 22, 1920.

SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

At the luncheon of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce last week, the Chamber expressed itself relative to the tour of this country which has been arranged by Upsala students' chorus, "Orphei Drangars" ("The Followers of Orpheus"). An overture was made that such a tour might be realized, and as to the best time, the Chamber recommended the spring of 1921.

Per Hugo, B. A., who is in this country in the interests of this chorus, made it known at this time that a workers' chorus of one hundred voices had also strongly considered making a trip over here for a concert tour. He requested that the Chamber should express its views on the prospects of the success of such a chorus in this country.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 22, 1920.

The Chamber decided that it wished first to see how the enterprise of the Orphei Drangars would succeed before making any further recommendations.

The director of the Swedish Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Denver, Dr. C. G. Nelson, who was a guest at the meeting, gave a short discourse about the sanatorium at the invitation of the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Doctor Nelson took the opportunity to appeal to those present for donations to the hospital, and as a result Mr. Max Hedman forthwith wrote a check for \$500, which was handed to the doctor, who also received many promises of further contributions.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

SWEDISH WOMEN'S DAY

One may well call Tuesday, December 30, "Swedish Women's Day" for on that date Swedish women of Chicago, met to greet a representative of the women of Sweden, pay her homage, and send their greetings to the homeland. The women of Chicago responded enthusiastically in honoring professor Jenny Velander, of Skara, who now, for a month, has been visiting our city. The reason naturally lies with the charming woman herself, and in her lovable personality, but it may even be found in the many interests she represents, and which always will bring women together from various walks of life. Professor Velander is not only an able representative of the Swedish educational system, but has given time and energy to all of the feminine questions of the day; the work of



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

public enlightenment, the temperance movement, the peace question, the animal anti-cruelty cause, and naturally, the question of suffrage for women, which has now won its greatest battles. The credit for the success of the Chicago reception at the Swedish Club is due primarily to Mrs. Emmy Ewald, Mrs. C. M. Hedman, Mrs. Ed. Linn, Mrs. C. W. Nelson and Mrs. J. P. Friedlund.

At the appointed hour, about 350 women gathered in the spacious rooms of the Swedish Club, filling the large festival hall to capacity. The program was opened by Mrs. Emmy Ewald who acted as mistress of ceremonies. She called on Frida Haff to pronounce the opening prayer. The guest of honor was then welcomed, in ringing Swedish, by Mrs. F. Nordquist.

The majority of speakers used the English language. It was in reality, to use an expression of one of the last speakers, an accounting before



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 3, 1920.

Mother Svea's envoy for what her children have accomplished in the New World. Thirteen societies sent their representatives to the festival, and they all accounted for the origin, growth, aims, and work of their respective groups. It was with the greatest feeling of pride that one listened to reports of how the Swedish women have built orphanages; how they extend the helping hand to the sick, and aged, and even in the mission field carry out a magnificent program of relief. The following women spoke: Mrs. Ivar Holmstrom for the auxiliary of the Swedish Club; Mrs. N.E. Nelson, for the Swedish society Linnea; Mrs. Esborn for the Chicago Ladies Denver Sanatorium Aid Association; Mrs. J.P. Friedlund for the Ladies Guild of the Svithoid Singing Club; Mrs. Carl Warner for the Bethany Home; Mrs. John E. Ericson for the Immanual Women's Home Association; Mrs. Palmer for De Gamlas Augustana Hem (Old Folks' Augustana Home); Mrs. C.M. Hedman for the Woman's Life Member Club of the Swedish Old Peoples' Home; Frida Haff for the Fredrika Bremer Union; Mrs. Swanson for the Susanna Wesley Home; Mrs. J. Christenson for the Augustana Nursery; Hilma Samuelson for the Swedish



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

Orphan Home of Joilet, Illinois; Mrs. T. Peterson for the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

Mrs. Ewald, who is the energetic leader of this society, and the representative of 25,000 members, pointed out in her address that branches of this society supported the Missions Tidningen, (Mission Paper), and its aims. She reviewed the past several years recalling Swedish contributions to American life, and ended with the statement that the Swedes have always shown real Americanism. Even an American woman, the well-known leader in the feminine cause, Catherine Waugh Mc Cullough, gave a lively talk.

Mrs. Mc Cullough stated that the reports given for Mrs. Velander, were a confirmation of her own deductions, from observation of the activities of the Swedish women. Mrs. Mc Cullough told how she has watched the



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Swedish-American women carry on in the traditions of the old land, and she commended the truth and clarity of the entire reports, declaring they had represented the best in Americanism, love of native country, loyalty, compassion, religion, respect for law, love of culture and progress. But she pointed out that there are great defects in a social system which makes it necessary for such great work to be carried on through private initiative. It is her hope that when the American women receive their full suffrage, this country will be reformed so that orphanages, homes for young women, and homes for old people, no longer will be dependent upon public charity, and that all social injustice will be abolished.

Mrs. Velander gave a heartfelt address in reply, wherein, she likened all these works of love, and the women who had accomplished them to warm sunshine streaming against her and almost blinding her. She said she knew that the homage which had been shown her was in great measure bestowed upon her sisters in Sweden. She promised to carry the greetings of the



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

Swedish-American women of Chicago back to the Homeland. She said that if she has accomplished anything it is because she has done her utmost for the solution of popular questions, the causes for which the women of America and the women of Sweden have been fighting. She expressed the desire that there will always be an intimate collaboration between the women of both countries.

Mrs. Ewald then presented a keepsake to Mrs. Velander. Mrs. Jennie E. Peterson sang and Mrs. Hatherius rendered a piano solo.

After the luncheon, a number of the women gathered in the club rooms where Mrs. Velander spoke on the peace question. She described the efforts that had been made in Sweden, even after the outbreak of the War, to promote peace, and the tireless work which Sweden's friends of peace are now doing to build a new world through education and the



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

teaching of new ideals among the younger generation, and the promotion of harmony, brotherly love, and reverence for human life.

Mrs. Velander departed for St. Louis January 2, and will resume her journey westward later.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

WPA FILE PRO. 3075

TRADE EXCHANGE BETWEEN SWEDEN AND AMERICA

The Swedish Consul General in New York, Mr. Olof H. Lamm, requests us to correct a faulty statement contained in the telegram from Stockholm, which was reprinted in our newspaper. The telegram in question stated:

"The administrative commission, which examined the economic situation, supported restrictions on imports to restore the trade balance."

The Consul General has received the following telegram from the foreign department in Stockholm:

"No such control has been introduced in Sweden. The proposal made by the finance counsel has for its aim, mainly, to limit the importation of luxuries, which measure, likewise, has been discussed in Norway and Denmark, but no decision has yet been arrived at by the administration in this matter."

The only error we find in our reproduction of the first telegram appears to

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

WPA (ILL. PROJ 302/5)

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I C be that such a measure has not been acted upon (to restore the balance of trade). That this statement be quickly corrected, seemed important to the Consul and the correction is hereby gladly made.

Mr. Lamm felt that if the impression were created here that Sweden was limiting imports from the United States, it would be harmful to both countries. No legislation against American goods is, in any way, contemplated in Sweden.

The same issue of Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier), in which the incorrect telegram appeared also contained a longer article by Mr. Hal O'Flaherty, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, the New York Globe, and a number of other American newspapers in Stockholm. Mr. O'Flaherty speaks of the imminent difficulties in trade relations between Sweden and America. He appears to know that many shipments of goods purchased in America for Sweden are to be refused by the consignees, because heavy losses will be incurred, due to the drop in the rate of exchange, on the Swedish Krona (crown), since the purchases were consummated.

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

WPA (111) P. 302

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I C O'Flaherty maintains, also, that the Swedish merchant, in such a case, will follow the example of the Danes. He relates in this connection, that American goods, arriving at Copenhagen, were shipped back to New York by the Danish buyers, and there sold at a profit.

The case mentioned does not indicate that American shipments were refused by the Danish consignees, but reveals the highly remarkable circumstance that certain American commodities rose in price in America, in a few weeks or months, so that it was possible to pay double ocean freight charges and sell the commodities at a profit in the country from whence they were originally exported. But it is taken for granted that the Danish buyers accepted the goods. Otherwise, they could not command them and sell them on their own account in the United States.

The American correspondents charge that a number of shipments consigned to Gothenburg are going to be refused by the Swedish buyers has created a sensation among our countrymen here who are interested in seeing that trade relation between Sweden and America not only continue undisturbed, but that they be developed as much as possible.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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I C Protest against the insinuations of Mr. O'Flaherty have been proposed. For our part, we regard them as hardly worthy of consideration. We have no fear of discord in international relations for this reason.

As a rule, American exports are a "cash transaction." In unusual cases, when credit is given, one may be absolutely sure that the security for the fulfilment of payment is perfectly good. Besides, it is reported, truly enough, that hardly any Swedish buyer, making purchases abroad, cares to jeopardize his credit by refusing to meet his obligations due to a fear of losses unforeseen at the time the deal was closed.

No Swedish court would release him from a contract for such a reason. It would be entirely different if the merchandise did not come up to standard. Such cases may very well occur, and there are, of course, quite a number of dishonest merchants even here in America.

We consider that we may leave Mr. O'Flaherty's story for what it is worth, which in our eyes is very little.

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30279

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I C Consul Lamm's writing gives us, in the meantime, reason to comment on the vexatious deterioration in Swedish monetary values, and possible remedies for the evil. It does no harm to recall that Swedish monetary values are much better than the Norwegian or Danish, not to mention many other European countries. But Swedish stands noticeably poorer than Switzerland and Spain, two neutral countries.

Despite the many scientific articles which daily offer "certain cures" against price increases, drop in monetary values, and for the balancing of the international exchange, we believe that only time can work a restoration to economic health, just as only time can heal all the other "sores" of the War.

Financial leadership in Sweden is still greatly to blame for the unparalleled drop in monetary values due to an indefensible program of continued inflation.

Whatever the status of Swedish money in relation to the dollar may be, it is, of course, clear that the condition cannot be improved if Sweden con-

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

WPA (H.L. P. 302/5)

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I C continues to buy commodities from America out of proportion to her own sales in America. This is a circumstance which was brought to light by a prominent Swedish man of industry, Chief Engineer A. F. Wahlberg, on a visit here, when he said:

"There soon must be an end to alarm (sic). It should be recalled that the remark was made quite a few months ago, when the exchange was about normal, 26.70. It is now under twenty-two, has been still lower, but appears to have improved somewhat in the last few weeks. The prophecy may come true.

We believe that Sweden can import as much as she wishes of American commodities, and can pay for them. The fear that American merchants must be treated kindly so that they will continue to export commodities to Sweden for cash need not worry us. Instead anxiety should be directed toward the opposite quarter. How can we increase the Swedish production level and export a surplus at prices which may prevail in world competition?

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

APA (ALL) PROJ 35275

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I C To work out this problem, all Swedish businessmen, manufactures, labor leaders, and financiers should give their attention. Without a doubt this is also the prime mission of the Swedish trade representatives in all other countries.

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Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 21, 1918

SWEDISH LAW BUREAU
(Editorial)

The owner of the Swedish Law Bureau, of Chicago, Mr. A. R. Grossthepan, has just returned from a trip to Sweden. He left here last November.

The visit abroad was made to settle several inheritance cases which had been entrusted to the Bureau. The work was crowned with success, and took Mr. Grossthepan into many different parts of Sweden.

He brought back a considerable amount of money for the heirs in America.

The Swedish Law Bureau has always enjoyed the full confidence of its clients.



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 21, 1918.

SWEDISH CONSUL LEAVES CHICAGO

(Editorial)

For the purpose of honoring Consul Eric Einar Ekstrand, who has just been appointed to an important position with the Swedish Foreign Office, about one-hundred people - ladies and gentlemen - gathered Saturday evening at the Swedish Club, where a grand dinner was arranged.

Among the invited honor guests we noticed Norway's and Denmark's consuls, the president of the Scandinavian-American Foundation, Professor W. P. Scofield, the prima donna Mme. Julia Claussen, etc. Mr. Charles S. Peterson, president of the Swedish Club, the evening's master of ceremonies, opened with a short speech explaining the purpose of the gathering and also lauded the guest of honor, Consul Eric Einar Ekstrand, both as a public man as well as a private person. The next speaker was the Swedish Vice Consul G. Bernhard Anderson, who deviated from the program to some extent, for instead of speaking on our people in Chicago, he paid homage to Consul Ekstrand, who, he said, in spite of his short stay here, has become one among us, as well

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as one of us; he also pointed to the great interest he had taken in the different Swedish organizations and their work. In behalf of those present the speaker presented Consul Ekstrand with a beautiful gold watch as a memento from the Swedes in Chicago. With heartfelt words Consul Ekstrand thanked all for the gifts and for the good-will he had met everywhere in Chicago. The next speaker was the newly appointed consul in Chicago, Mr. S. T. Goes. In his speech he said he realized his new position would be a difficult one, as he had to fill the place of so popular a man as Consul Ekstrand. He expressed his best wishes for his predecessor's success in the new and responsible work he has been appointed to in Sweden. Mr. B. F. Falkenstierne, consul of Denmark, made a short speech, as did Norway's consul, Olaf Bernts, who spoke in Norwegian, and whose fitting words were received with great applause. In a few words, both humoristic and serious, Mr. John E. Ericsson took official farewell of Consul Ekstrand and extended a welcome to Consul Goes. The master of ceremonies then introduced Professor Scofield, who gave a fine lecture on the Scandinavian countries, their people, nature, etc. Mr. Henry S. Henschen spoke on the Swedish Club, which, he said, was not a branch for the preservation of Swedish traditions and language, but an American club with patriotic American citizens as members.

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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 21, 1918.

By now it was very close to midnight, but none seemed inclined to break away; all waited to hear the evening's last speaker, Editor Alex J. Johnson, who gave a biographical sketch of Mr. Ekstrand's life and work, saying that of all the representatives the Swedish Foreign Office had sent to Chicago, Mr. Ekstrand was the one who best had understood his duties. The evening's main feature was Mr. Ekstrand's reply.

He began his speech in English but ended it in the language of honor and heroes. He spoke of his pleasure at having received so many proofs of sympathy and understanding, and also mentioned the great share the Swedes had given to American cultural life. An animated feeling was evident throughout the evening. As another example of Mr. Ekstrand's popularity among the Swedes, the Swedish Glee Club appeared of their own accord to pay respect to Mr. Ekstrand through their songs. The program concluded with orchestra music and a song by a young man, J. Edwin Johnson, dressed in United States Navy uniform.

A few data regarding Consul Ekstrand might be of interest, as it was mentioned several times during the evening's speeches that he was expected to return to the United States some time in the future.

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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 21, 1918.

Eric Einar Ekstrand was born Dec. 22, 1880, became Attache in 1907, with service in Hamburg the same year; appointed Counsel 1909; attached to the Foreign Office 1910; Consul at Narvik, Norway, same year; special service in Stockholm, 1912; General Consul at Petrograd, 1913, Consul at Riga, same year; Consul at Chicago, January 1, 1917 to February 12, 1918.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct.4,1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SWEDEN'S NEW MINISTER TO U. S.

Sweden's New Envoy to Washington, Minister W. A. Ekenberg, was officially welcomed at the White House by President Wilson, last Tuesday .

The press evidenced a keen interest in Minister Ekenberg, who delivered to the President a dispatch from King Gustaf of Sweden. This dispatch in substance deplored the intrigue of the German Imperial Government as evidenced by the United States. Sweden has further pledged itself to take a neutral position in all matters, directly or indirectly, connected with the World War. It is to be hoped that the personal representative of the Swedish Government will find Washington's Diplomatic arena not too difficult.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 23, 1917.

SWEDEN-AMERICA

Ira Nelson Morris, our Minister to Sweden, is in Chicago. Recently he had an audience with King Gustov when Sweden and the United States were discussed. Minister Morris informs us that food prices are very high in Sweden. Each person gets a bread-card which only permits a limited amount of bread. Sweden has been divided into districts for this particular purpose, in an effort to better conserve what they have.

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Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 2, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SWEDISH MISTAKE

We Swedish journalists are guilty of at least two mistakes in picturing America in an effort to have our sons and daughters remain in Sweden. We have painted America in the darkest of colors.

Words about this have reached America, and our countrymen have been filled with wrath when realizing how they have been lied about. The Swedish-American press has only been right and just, when it contradicted the charge implied or made. Hard words were in turn spoken by the Swedish press. The Swedish people in America wrote direct to Sweden stating the facts, so that the recipient of the letters may be the judge. Our immigrants are much less interested in Charles XII, than in the fact that a great power station is about to be built at the Falls near the old church. No one in particular cares what Gustof X did for "Sjalland," if instead he is informed that automobiles are now traversing the highway, where he as a boy attempted to drive his yoke of Oxen.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 8, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

PATRIOTISM

(Editorial)

Patriotism is more than ever before the question of the day, and this for various reasons. First, of course, we have the European War and the possibility of the United States being involved; further, the controversy between Wilson and Roosevelt due to their different points of view in respect to the so-called "Hyphenated Americans," and in this connection the German-American press and its attitude towards the approaching presidential election.

In this last attack upon the foreign-born citizens no particular reference has been made to the Swedish-Americans, nor has occasion for such attack been given by the Swedish-Americans. From what we have learned this is just the reason why our countrymen are chagrined over the attack which the afore-said foreign-born citizens have been subjected to. Particularly have ex-president Roosevelt's violent remarks against the German-Americans also been

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Svenska Kuriren, June 8, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

taken as a direct slam at our own countrymen. Unfortunately, the general opinion of the German-Americans is to overlook and forgive any arrogance by the "Voterland." It is not difficult to recognize these facts, which would have a strong resonance in all Swedish-Americans' hearts, should Sweden also be dragged into this war inferno. They are unable to see any justification in similar reproaches, as the loyalty of the so-called foreign citizens has not diminished in any way, and they are also free to question and declare their opinion as to the foreign policy of the United States.

Next after the Irish, who have the enormous advantage of having command of the language of their new land, the Swedes perhaps become most quickly Americanized. Whereas before they held themselves aloof from politics, this has changed. They are now rather in politics as a body.

The Swedes in America cling to certain old-country customs. They usually marry within their own nationality. Nearly all wish to celebrate mid-summer

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day in the old fashioned, old-country style, and in many states they have formed Swedish-American political state organizations, the object of which is to support the Republican party without any egotistic plans.

In spite of the fact emigration from Sweden during the last twenty years hardly balances the deaths amongst our old settlers during the same period, the Swedish-American newspapers have at present a much larger circulation than they had twenty years ago. But these papers are also much better edited and more comprehensive. Without exception they all try to further rather than hinder the process of Americanization. The Swedish Church in America has very little influence in preserving Swedish nationalism. As an illustration we can point out that the church organizations are unable to hold their own by depending upon the emigrants from Sweden alone, but must necessarily now seek their adherents among the first and later generations (American born). The natural result of this is that the English language pushes more and more the Swedish language to the wall.

The Swedish-Americans certainly do not need any urging toward Americanization,

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, June 8, 1916.

and it seems really comical (this happened a short time ago) when a Swedish minister, Pastor Carl J. Holm of Massachusetts, in a sermon in the Second Congregational Church in Quinsigamond, upbraids his countrymen for their lack of patriotism and gives as his proof that we so often sing "Ja, jag vil lefva, jag vil do i Norden" (Yes I will live, I will die in the North).

For this occasion Pastor Holm got his text from the first chapter of the Book of Ruth, which relates how Naomi after the death of her husband and two sons and after many years of vicissitude in the land of Moab, starts on her return journey to Bethlehem, the home of her forefathers. One of her daughters-in-law, the widow Ruth, wished to follow her, and when Naomi admonished her to remain in her native land, Ruth answers her in a gentle and exalted expression: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 8, 1916.

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We must necessarily note that the text chosen by the Rev. Holm for his rebuke to the Swedish-Americans ill fits the interpretation he is trying to give it, namely, for the Swedes to remain here and to love their fatherland. Unfortunate Naomi "leaves America and goes back to her folks in Sweden," which means: from the land of Moab, where she was a stranger, to the land of Judea and her own people which she seems to prefer.

Her son's wife, Ruth, goes with her through personal devotion to her mother-in-law, as well as in the hope that she, as a lone young woman, will receive better protection and face a brighter future. With all due respect for the Holy Scriptures, from the foregoing we can draw one conclusion only: that Ruth was a very smart young woman who knew how to appeal to her mother-in-law's tender feelings. We are also justified in assuming that Ruth, whose first husband was a Jew, also had thoughts of marrying another man of the same race. How this thought was later realized through Boaz, we all know who have read the other three chapters of Ruth's little, interesting book.

But, as said before, Pastor Holm's admonitions to the Swedes in the United

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SWEDISH

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States and his rebuke of their supposed lack of loyalty is more than usually unsuccessful; even though his text be taken from the Holy Scriptures.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, March 2, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE SWEDISH CONSULATE

Consul Anderberg, the recently appointed Swedish Consul has been granted leave of absence for six months, on account of his health. In a few days he expects to leave for Algeciras, the Spanish health resort on the Mediterranean coast, which played such prominent role in European politics a few years ago. The work at the Consulate will, in the meanwhile, be cared for by the secretary of the Swedish legation, Count Claes Bonde, who came here last Monday, for the purpose mentioned.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 10, 1916.

[HONOR RETIRING CONSUL]

A Great Banquet was held last Monday at La Salle Hotel, in honor of the retiring Norwegian-Consul Oscar H. Haugan. A large number of prominent Scandinavians were present.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 28, 1915.

NEW SWEDISH CONSUL

Carl Gotthard Gylfe Anderberg, formerly the Swedish consul in Montreal, Canada, has been appointed consul in Chicago to succeed Carl Gosta Puke, who recently returned to Sweden because of failing health.

Consul Anderberg was born in Sweden, May 5, 1878, and after having graduated from law school he entered the Swedish consular service in 1906. He served first at the consular headquarters in Helsingfors and then went to Germany, where he first became vice-consul in Lubeck and later consul in Hamburg. In 1910 he was transferred to the consulate in London, England as counselor and vice-consul, and in 1909 he went to New York to take over the newly created job of vice-consul there.

Later he served at the consulates in Antwerp, Belgium and Rouen, France, and in 1912 he was appointed consul in Montreal.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 23, 1915

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW SWEDISH CONSUL IN CHICAGO

As Swedish consul in Chicago to succeed Carl Gösta Puke who returned to Sweden because of poor health, Mr. C.G.G. Anderberg, present consul in Montreal, Canada, has been appointed. Mr. Anderberg has been connected with the consulate in Helsingfors, Finland, the consulate in Hamburg, Germany, and as vice consul was in charge of the consulate at Lubeck, Germany and later of the consulate in New York.

The new consul is not married.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 5, 1915.

NEW KNIGHTS OF THE VASA ORDER

Henry S. Henschen, treasurer of the State Bank of Chicago, and former Swedish consul here, and Nils A. Nelson, president of the Scandia Life Insurance Company have been created Knights of the Order of Vasa by King Gustaf V of Sweden. The insignia were presented to them last Tuesday by the Swedish consul here.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 31, 1914.

CHICAGO SWEDES RECEIVE SIGNAL HONORS



Henry S. Henschen, cashier-director at the State Bank of Chicago, also former Swedish Consul here, and Nils A. Nelson, director for Scandia Life Insurance Company, have been appointed Knights of the Royal Swedish Order of Vasa, first class, by His Majesty, King Gustaf V. The insignias of the Order arrived last Tuesday from the Swedish Ambassador in Washington, D. C. to the Swedish Consul, Gosta Puke here, who delivered them to the new knights the same day.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, July 30, 1914.

OPPOSITION AGAINST THE SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

(Editorial)

The State authorities in Sweden do not seem to favor a proposed loan from the Swedish government to help finance the proposed new Swedish-American line, according to Swedish newspapers, recently received here from Sweden. The authorities seem to be of the opinion that the proposed enterprise rests on uncertain economical ground, therefore, they cannot support the application for a loan from the government.

We regret very much that the opposition in Sweden officially is against the planned line, but our opinion voiced sometime ago in this paper concerning this business seems to be justified. We said that there must be some guarantee from the Swedish government assuring us of a sound economic foundation for this Swedish-American Line before we, in the United States would be willing to sign for shares in this new enterprise.



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III GSvenska Kuriren, July 30, 1914.

It seems to us that the Swedish authorities are afraid to give their financial support because it would encourage the emigration. But this fear is not justified. The emigration from Sweden to America was much larger twenty years ago than it is now. The Swedish people will not emigrate now. Why? Because the conditions in America are not inviting just now. The conjunctures in the home country compared with those in the foreign country, which regulate the emigration nowadays, are not so good. A direct Swedish connection would, of course, be more convenient for the Swedish emigrants. But nothing should hinder the continuance of the business here just started to try to enroll interested countrymen as stockholders in the new line.

The question now is: Will the Swedes, like the Danes, and the Norwegians, really provide a direct Swedish steamship line to America? In such a case, they can count on a certain participation from us here in the United States. But it cannot be expected that the Swedish-Americans show confidence and make sacrifices in a Swedish enterprise, if the Swedish government will not support it.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 25, 1914.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE

(Advertisement)

Be a partner in a profitable undertaking. Over three hundred prominent Swedish citizens invite you to become a partner with them as stockholders in the new Swedish-American Line, and to promote a direct, modern, and speedy mail, passenger, and freight route between Gothenburg and New York or Boston. We will start with two steamships, 19,000 tons each, capable of making a speed of 19 1/2 knots, completing the trip across the ocean in seven days.

We need thirteen million kroner to start this business. Six millions will be signed up for in Sweden, four millions will be obtained in America, and the balance, three millions, will be borrowed from the Swedish government. Shares for more than five million kroner have been signed up for in Sweden to date. This gives you an opportunity to be partner in this national enterprise, which, no doubt, will be a



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 25, 1914.

A committee of about two hundred prominent countrymen has undertaken the task here in Chicago to encourage and put forward the sale of stocks in the new line. Why is a direct line between Sweden and North America necessary? Because there are over two million Swedish-Americans in the United States, and thousands of them visit their old homeland every year, and in some cases, are forced to make the trip on strange ships. Over 19,000 persons made trips during 1913 to and from America, according to statistics. Over fifteen million kroner are paid yearly for passenger tickets and freight between Sweden and America. Sweden's exchange in goods with North America amounts now to 700,000 tons yearly. All of this money goes to foreign steamship companies now. Why should not the profit of these sums fall to the Swedes on both sides of the Atlantic when we ourselves can feed our own line? The price of the shares is very low, 100 Swedish Kroner each, or \$27 in American money. The owner of the ship Mr. Wilhelm R. Lundgren, of Gothenburg, who



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Svenska Kuriren, June 25, 1914.

initiated this enterprise started the first ocean line from Sweden to South Africa and Australia with much success, and his successful action in this case is a security that even this new enterprise is laid in right hands.



Svenska Kuriren, June 25, 1914.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINES

The representative of the Swedish-American Line in the United States, Mr. Henry Skantze, with temporary headquarters at the Royal Swedish Consulate, 108 South La Salle Street, Chicago, left yesterday to visit several places in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, for the purpose of acquainting the public with the intended steamship line, and to invite them to sign up for shares in the new steamship company. Mr. Skantze will then proceed West and visit several places there. The public seems to be very much interested in the matter, wherever Mr. Skantze has made known his purposes to them.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 30, 1913.

THE PROPOSED SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE

(Editorial)

The latest arrived newspapers from Sweden to Chicago tell us that a request has been presented to the Swedish Government to authorize the establishment of a new Swedish-American Line, of which much has been spoken in the press and for which Vilhelm R. Lundgren, a shipowner recently took a round trip from Gothenburg, Sweden, to the United States, where he tried to interest our countrymen here in Chicago to subscribe for stocks in this new enterprise. He also opened negotiations for the formation of an American corporation to work together with the Swedish company. To start the line, he says, he needs thirteen million kornen, of which he thinks he can get about four millions from the Swedes in the United States, and six millions in Sweden. The balance, three millions, he thinks he can get from the Swedish shipowners' fund and from mail service between the two countries. Mr. Lundgren states that about half of the estimated sum, to be subscribed to by interested persons in Sweden, is already secured, and



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 30, 1913.

that he hopes to get the rest of it very soon. He hopes to build two 18,000-ton boats, provided the needed capital is secured before the end of this year. These boats could be ready for traffic between Gothenburg and New York in the beginning of 1915; one of the boats sailing every fourteenth day. Two boats could, -according to his further calculation, -be built two years later. Regular connection could then be arranged between Gothenburg and New York every week.

We doubt very much that a greater part of the proposed sum, four millions could be raised among the Swedes in America "before the end of the year." Sweden will benefit from this new line, which will produce large sums from passenger tickets, which now go abroad. Sweden will furthermore get other advantages if the boats are built in Sweden. The Swedish shipbuilding-industry will gain considerably, and so will hundreds of persons in Sweden, who get their living as clerks, captains, seamen, and servants on the new boats. If Mr. Lundgren's calculations are correct, the benefit for Sweden, its industry, and individuals will be so great that the whole business ought to be



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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 30, 1913.

financed with Swedish capital alone. We cannot see that there can be any direct material advantage for our countrymen to participate in the formation of this new company. Nevertheless, the plans Mr. Lundgren presented here in Chicago were met with great sympathy by our countrymen. Our love for Sweden and the Swedish name of which we always are so proud, will move us to greet this new Swedish enterprise with joy, and if this new line is put into action and managed in the right way, it will surely be supported in every possible way by our countrymen in America. Before there will be any real business in the matter transacted here among our countrymen, we have to be assured that the interest for this new line is really great in Sweden, and that Swedish Parliament and Government are absolutely behind this enterprise.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 4, 1913.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE

The Swedish-American Line which Wilhelm Lundstrom, the ship-owner from Gothenburg, Sweden, talked about when he was here in Chicago last spring and which he would like to see started and put into operation with Swedish and American funds, has not been mentioned in any of Sweden's greater newspapers until lately, when a Stockholm paper suggested that something should be done to push the matter forward. The editor of the paper did not like the idea of such an enterprise being financed with borrowed money. If the public could be interested to participate by buying bonds for such a low price as one hundred Swedish kronen a share it would not be hard to get the needed capital for the benefit of the new line.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 1, 1913.

SWEDEN'S CONNECTIONS WITH AMERICA

(Editorial)

Svenska Dagbladet, a prominent Swedish daily newspaper in Stockholm, has sent one of its representatives, P. G. Norberg to this country to represent this paper as a special correspondent, with Chicago as his headquarters. He will also work to further connections between Sweden and the Anglo-American world, especially the Swedish-Americans, through public addresses. "It is a known fact," says the paper in a recently printed official statement, "that the information which is spread in Sweden about America and American conditions, is more or less untrue and misleading. There also seems to be a wrong opinion in America concerning conditions in Sweden." Mr. Norberg will now try to correct these statements, and also try to put forth efforts to strengthen the tie between the Swedes on both sides of the Atlantic. We agree most heartily, if this important task can be done.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1913.

SWEDISH CONSULATE IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

A royal proposal has been sent to the Swedish Parliament, now assembled for its regular session in Stockholm, requesting the establishment of a salaried Swedish Consulate in Chicago and also that a sum of 23,500 Swedish kroner be allotted to the Secretary of the Foreign Department for that purpose.

The Secretary, in a statement to the Parliament in regard to the necessity of establishing such a Consulate in Chicago, says that it is intended to be of great service both for the interests of business and also for the large Swedish population in Chicago. But the sum requested, reduced to dollars and cents, would only give the consul \$5,000 a year, which is too meager for a man who also has the duty of representing the Swedish Government and the Swedish people at many occasions in such a great city as Chicago and, therefore, a little more than \$900 for expenses is insufficient. The consul will, no doubt, also need a secretary and a stenographer.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1913.

However, the question now is, if it is really absolutely necessary to establish such a consulate in Chicago and if a man from Sweden should be sent to occupy such a position? It would take a long time before he could become familiar with the conditions and circumstances here in Chicago.

The present Swedish consul Henry S. Henschen is a very successful representative of Sweden, its government, and its people here. He is very popular, interested in everything concerning the Swedes, and is doing everything in his power to serve them in every possible way. It is, therefore, unbelievable that the Swedish Government would intentionally rob itself of his faithful and successful service. The Swedish consul in New York has recommended that the royal proposal be accepted.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1911.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

The Scandinavian-American Line has arranged three Christmas excursions this year to the Scandinavian countries. The S.S. "Oscar II" is leaving New York November 23, "C. F. Tietgen," November 30, and "United States" December 7. The Scandinavian-American Line is the only direct line between New York and the Scandinavian countries. Good Scandinavian meals are served on board.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 14, 1909.

NEW KNIGHT OF VASA

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full
face picture of William Peterson.]

Our countryman, William A. Peterson of Chicago, has been honored by King Gustaf of Sweden, who has just conferred upon him the Order of Vasa. Mr. Peterson is a director of the State Bank of Chicago and president of the Peterson Nursery Company.

He received the order from the Swedish vice-consul here, Henry S. Henschen, in the presence of a number of local dignitaries, among whom was City Engineer John Ericson, who also received the order some time ago.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 31, 1907.

VIPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

AUDITORIUM

America's largest and most beautiful theatre is the place where we Swedes have celebrated our most important festivities for the past fifteen years. And this winter it will open its portals for the fifteenth mid-winter festival of the Swedish National Societies on the 19th of January, 8:00 A.M.

Consul Oscar Ekman mentions the fact that the name of King Gustaf II who recently ascended the Swedish throne has been talked about all over the world. The Swedish National Society wants to celebrate in his honor; therefore Zacharias Topelti's historical play, "Gustaf II and Regina Von Emmeritz," will be given at the mid-winter festival. Professor J. R. Ortengren and Miss Ida Ostergren will play the title roles; they will be assisted by our most accomplished dramatic actors and singers. It is understood that it will be one of the best ever given. Let us Swedes, therefore, assemble at the Auditorium on the 19th of January to celebrate the king's coronation.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30271

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The services in memory of King Oscar the Second's death were wonderfully carried out. The churches were draped in black and several ministers officiated in various churches. Particularly impressive ceremonies were carried out in the following churches: Immanuel Church, Gethsema, Salem, and Saron; in the last named Dr. M. C. Ranseen, Dr. A. P. Fors, Pastor Johnston and Christenson followed one another in the pulpit. Dr. Fors read a poem in memory of the King, written for this paper by J. Bonggren and C. E. Linder. Songs were sung by the church choir. The following cablegram was sent to the queen by Dr. M. C. Ranseen, C. A. Evald, L. G. Abrahamson and M. Wahlstrom.

"Chicago Swedish Lutherans deeply mourn the loss of King Oscar and today we assemble in our churches in memorial services to offer prayer for your Majesty Trust in God. We offer our deepest sympathy."

Even in the Norwegian churches memorial services are being held in honor of the

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1907.

deceased King. In "Our Savior's Church", Pastor B. E. Bergesen spoke of the King's splendid character and rightness. King Oscar will stand out in history as one of the monarchs most highly thought of. He said these were the sentiments also of his brethren. And how anyone could be of different opinion no Norseman will understand. The King's attitude toward the Norwegian people was to seek their confidence and to warrant their kindly feeling.

When Norway's history is written there will not be a bitter word spoken, but the pages will speak of him kindly and eloquently.

Pastor Alfred Johnsen said King Oscar was loved and honored in Norway as well as any king who may ever be on Norway's throne.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1907.

CHICAGO SWEDISH AMERICAN'S FEST-IN-MEMORY OF KING OSCAR II.

This fest was held last Sunday evening in Orchestra Hall in memory of the departed Monarch. It was so well attended that not a vacant seat could be found. The program began with an organ solo by Dr. Falk, Vice Consul, J.R.Lindgren then introduced Rev. Erik Swan who led in prayer, and his bible text was listened to with reverence. Director J.R.Ortengren during the short time he had to prepare the song program did not have so many of the S.S.U. Chicago singers but nevertheless during this time many of the various song clubs had their own concerts or were otherwise engaged during the evening.

The Svithiods Singing Club whose leader Prof. Ortengren decided at once that they should sing at the Song fest. And with them were about two dozen of the older singers from other Singing Clubs. And when they came up as the third number on the program they sang so well that we have hardly ever heard them sing any better. Farther on in the program they sang Stilla-Skuggor by (Geyer) and a later number "Stridsbon" by O. Lindblad under the leadership of Professor Ortengren.

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1907.

The Orators for this outstanding occasion was Dr. G.A. Andreen who spoke in English, and Dr. A.J. Carlson. The former is president of Augustana College, the latter Professor at the University of Chicago; Dr. Andreen spoke of King Oscar as a Monarch, and Prof. Carlson of King Oscar as a Man. Both speeches were splendid and Dr. Andreen's clear voice could be heard over the entire hall, he carried out his subject excellently. Dr. Carlson spoke Swedish, he had his speech written down, and it was splendid for those who sat near enough so they could hear it. Prof. Carlson's voice was rather weak so those who sat far away lost the splendid meaning his talk had. We should not forget the seventh number on the program - One of King Oscar's Poems. "Farewell To The Fatherland." The splendid speaker Arthur Donaldson was the man that read the poem and he took the public by storm. About this Memorial Festival we can say the whole affair did justice to the beloved King Oscar II.

The cost of the whole affair was entirely assumed by Vice Consul J.R. Lindgren to whom all honor belongs.

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1907. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He is seldom mentioned in connection with this festival but he has earned the highest esteem for its arrangement, for food and the steps taken for the carrying out of the whole affair.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 7, 1907.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(Editorial)

The Swedish Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Lagercrantz, now visiting Sweden, has published some of his American experiences in an interview printed in the Swedish newspapers of Stockholm. Some of the papers containing the interview have arrived here in Chicago.

The Editor of the Svenska Kuriren is very pleased to notice that the Ambassador is now in full agreement with this newspaper's opinion, that efforts should be made to eliminate certain bad conditions in Sweden so as to make life there as pleasant as possible. Then nobody would think of emigrating to the United States. His Excellency admits that the attempt to set in motion an emigration from America to Sweden, has been a failure.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 7, 1907.

But he makes some mistakes in the interview when he says that the present crisis in the United States is "artificial" and that "the Swedes will not be affected by it." This latter statement is all wrong. The present crisis is acute all over the United States and it affects everybody.

Finally, we regret that Mr. Lagercrantz repeats the old chatter concerning the Swedes' envy, which "prevents them from playing a greater part in American politics." He says, "if a Swede is nominated as a candidate for office, he must be elected with American votes, because the votes of his own countrymen are against him." This statement is also wrong. Every candidate is elected here with the votes both from the Americans and from his own countrymen. There is always envy among every nationality, race, or color, and there will always be. But in one point the Editor of this paper is in full agreement with Ambassador Lagercrantz, and this is the one in which he praises one Mrs. Myhrman in Chicago for her good work. That was the truest thing he has ever said.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 26, 1907.

KING OSCAR II'S LENDING LIBRARY

The lending library of King Oscar II which was instituted in January 1906 for the purpose of providing a National link between the Swedes abroad and the ones in the old country, has now sent out books to various places in the world. Several books have arrived in the United States to be distributed free of charge and on a lending basis among Swedish societies and assemblies. The books, written by many prominent authors, deal on various topics. These lending libraries will be a substitute for the permanent larger libraries. All books are chosen by a literary committee under Professor Warburg and Dr. Karlfeldt. The Board of Directors' office is in Stockholm, Sweden, under control of the King of Sweden. Those of our countrymen interested in this matter can obtain further information through Consul Lindgren, Chicago.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 19, 1907.

THE WENNERBERG CONCERT

Knut Nyblom, Stockholm, Sweden, has sent a letter of thanks to those in charge of the Wennerberg Concert, held here on September 2, for the purpose of raising money to be sent to Sweden as a contribution of the Chicago Swedes to the erection of a statue of the great composer Gunnar Wennerberg, at Upsala, Sweden. The net profit from the concert amounted to 1723 Swedish Kroner.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 4, 1906.

MISS BERGH MAKES A STUDY OF CHICAGO CHARITIES

Miss Martha Bergh, a member of the Chicago Swedish Colony, has dedicated her life to practical welfare work; she has made a deep study of the methods of most of our Chicago organizations. She has made her home at the Y.W.C.A. while making her study of the Bureau of Charities, the Relief and Aid Society, and other affiliates. Her idea is to put their methods into operation in her birth-place, Stockholm, Sweden, and if possible throughout her mother country.

Miss Bergh is a member of the Sophia Hjelp-Forening (Sophia Aid Society) of Chicago, of which Queen Sophia of Sweden and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt are honorary members; she is also a member of the Chicago Swedish National League, the Y.W.C.A., and the Chicago Lutheran Women's League.

"There need be no fault with, or objection to an interest and effort put forth by an individual in several welfare organizations," said Miss Bergh. "Approximately twenty-five thousand Lutheran Deaconesses are connected with the inner, or home, mission of their native country, and with the foreign



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 4, 1906.

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I K missionary activity of their church, as well. America has much for which to thank Europe in respect to foreign mission methods, but American methods and ideals today surpass those of Europe. I know of no welfare work so far-reaching in Sweden as I have found in America. What the needy in Sweden require is prompt aid. In America, aid can be administered within an hour in urgent circumstances; in Sweden, the system does not permit this. In Chicago one may obtain aid wherever he applies for it, while in Sweden he must apply to his own organization. In Chicago, race, color, or station in life does not prevent one from receiving necessary aid; while in Sweden, he must prove citizenship.

"In Sweden we are swamped with lectures on welfare but no good seems to follow, no improvement. Something more strenuous must be done to bring about changes for more efficient welfare work."

From the time Miss Bergh received her inheritance from Sweden, she has given



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I K her undivided attention to the methods of the Chicago welfare branches.

The book she published on this subject has been highly praised by Queen Sophia and many other prominent Swedes. The book bears the title Allas Ret och Allas Skyldighet (The Rights of All and the Responsibility of All).

Miss Bergh ignores the European objections to the activities of women in public welfare work, and expects plenty of opposition to start with; but the more barricades she overthrows, the greater will be her achievements. Her program is so sensible and convincing that we wish her every success in Sweden.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1906.

SWEDEN AND SWEDISH AMERICA

(Editorial)

(Summary)



Swedish-American Day at the Swedish World's Fair looked, in the morning, as though it would be a fiasco made by the heavy rain that fell. The decorations for the day were designed by and installed under the personal supervision of a member of the Chicago Swedish colony, Miss Lisa Johannson. The decorations were a work of real art.

.....

King Oscar of Sweden extended a hearty welcome to Swedish-Americans gathered, in which he compared the populations of Sweden and Swedish-America--Sweden has five millions, Swedish America two millions--these figures are not so large when we consider other countries, but if our people in all countries, as in America, accomplish the preservation of our Swedish culture and simultaneously forge ahead, reaching high places in their adopted country, it may

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1906.

be truthfully said that "Unity makes for strength." To our esteemed Swedish-Americans go my wholehearted greetings. My fondest hope is that you will never forget or lose your love for your mother country, and that you may always use to advantage the culture of Sweden to the honor and glory of yourselves and us, in the old homeland.

Dr. J. A. Enander of Chicago responded on behalf of the Swedish-American guests ---.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Enander was born and reared in Chicago and for the first time set foot on Swedish soil, he spoke literally perfect and fluent Swedish, for which he was cheered and complimented heartily. His expression of the American Swede's love for the mother country brought many tears to the eyes of our countrymen in the old homeland.

.....

"The greetings brought from Sweden to our countrymen here will beneficially strengthen the love crossing the seas in both directions to such an extent that we, of the press, especially of Chicago, hope it will not and cannot ever die."

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO SWEDEN



New Swedish bank notes are for sale at Union Bank of Chicago, the Scandinavian bank at LaSalle and Randolph Streets. If Christmas gifts are to be sent to the homeland in the form of money, then the sender should call at this bank where Swedish money may be had at special rates.

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

REMEMBER THE POOR IN SWEDEN
(Letter, signed, Homo Sapiens)

Some time ago, the writer received a letter from Sweden in which was related the story of four aged men and women, all of them past eighty, one nearly ninety years, who found themselves placed in a little poor-house situated in the parish within which they had passed most of their lives, that part of their lives, at least, which we call the productive period. They had given their labor within the parish. Now they were without work, unable to work, and, consequently, useless. Two of the four, of opposite sex, were lodged in the same room against their will and especially the old woman, who complained bitterly about this. The reading of this letter recalled to my thoughts the hard and bitter lot



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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

which, frequently, is the only reward of the worn-out workers in Sweden. No lot can be worse than that of a poorhouse inmate in Sweden. Helpless, idle, ill, and without defense, the decrepit worker, formerly so agile and energetic, is placed in the poorhouse, over the portals of which hovers the words of Dante's Inferno, "Ye who enter here, leave hope behind."

The lot of the poor is hard even when still he harbors the hope that he may overcome his state of poverty. But the hopeless poverty often follows its victim even to the grave.... this poverty is hellish.

Swedes in America, living here under easy conditions, safe from the hideous spectre of this kind of poverty; remember those unhappy inmates of cheerless poorhouses in Sweden. Spread some light on their dark way by sending some



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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

gift to these poor souls..... One dollar will not make you poor, but one dollar is nearly four crowns in Swedish money, and if sent to the poorhouse in your home community will bring more joy than you can possibly imagine.

.....



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1905.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS
(Letter from Stockholm)

Never was the participation in parliamentary elections as lively as at this time. At about 2 A.M., on September 30 the crowd in Gustaf Adolph's Square was so dense that only with the greatest difficulty could one press his way through. Here, in front of the strongly illumined announcement board of Stockholm's Tidningen, the people were massed, watching the election results as they came in. . . . Shortly before 3 A.M., it was known that the so-called Liberals had lost, and the Socialist party two steps in its onward march. Besides the re-election of its old leaders, the Socialists had gained two new members in the parliament, from Stockholm. This means that the delegation from Stockholm in the Swedish parliament will have a Socialist majority.



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1905.

SWEDEN - NORWAY
The Karlstad Agreement

Norway is independent now, and Sweden is free from its burden.

On October 9, the Norwegian parliament, on the recommendation of the special committee, adopted Sweden's offer, 101 members voting in favor, 16 against. A motion had been made for popular referendum in the matter, but the conviction was so strong that the people would not confirm the vote of the parliament. As a result, 109 members voted against the referendum, and only eight in favor. The special session of the parliament was dissolved the following day by Premier Michelsen, who, on October 12, two days later convened the parliament for its ordinary session. The problem now is to decide the form



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1905.

of government for the country. A few leaders are leaning toward the republican form, that is, they would send all Kings and royalty to the land of the pepper, wanting a President for Norway. But the majority is in favor of the monarchical form of government. It appears most likely now that Prince Carl of Denmark will have the good (or the ill) fortune of being chosen. His candidacy is strongly favored by England.

.....

The Swedish parliament, too, has adopted the Karlstad Agreement, and the War Department has called home the soldiers on guard at the border.

Record Herald, Sept. 3, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

P. 9-2

SWEDES HEAR OSCAR'S FRIEND
DR. WALDENSTROM, RIKSDIG MEMBER TALKS TO CHICAGO AUDIENCE

Dr. P. Waldenstrom a prominent member of the Swedish Riksdig, yesterday afternoon addressed in Swedish a large audience at North Park College, devoting himself almost entirely to a study of present conditions in Norway and Sweden. Dr. Waldenstrom, who long has been a close personal friend of King Oscar, wholly indorsed the course of the king in the recent rupture with Norway. He told of a strong Swedish opposition to a prince of that nation taking the offered throne of Norway.

It was the speaker's belief that Norway would not long require the services of a king, as he regards that country as on the road to republicanism.

Dr. Waldenstrom sees nothing but bright prospects for the future of his country, and while regretting the departure of Norway from the union, finds many reasons for believing good will come of the action, to Sweden at least.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Record Herald, Sept. 3, 1905.

The visitor is the guest of Rev. C. G. Bjork of North Park College, and while in Chicago in the past week he has met many leading citizens of his race. He expressed keen gratification at the prosperity and social prominence occupied by the Swedes of Chicago. He probably will leave to-morrow for Minneapolis.

Chronicle, July 15, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DECORATED BY KING OSCAR

Dr. John A. Enander, editor of the Swedish newspaper Hemlandet, was last night decorated with the Swedish order "Litteris Et Artibus", which has been bestowed upon him by King Oscar of Sweden. The decoration was presented by Dr. L. G. Abrahamson, who had been designated by the king to bestow the emblem.

Seventy-five members of the Swedish Business Men's Club assembled in the club-rooms, 171 Washington Street, to witness the presentation of the king's decoration.

This informal gathering was presided over by Dr. M. Wahlstrom. After refreshments had been served the order was presented to Dr. Enander by Rev. L.G. Abrahamson, who delivered it in a brief but felicitous speech in the Swedish tongue. In receiving the decoration Dr. Enander spoke feelingly of his love for the land of his birth and his patriotic endeavor in the land of his adoption.

Chronicle, July 15, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027E

Following the deliverance of the emblem short addresses were made by the following: Attorney Edwin A. Olson, "The President"; Attorney C. R. Chindbum, Governor Deneen"; Robert Lindbloom, "Chicago". Dr. Jacob Bonggrant, editor of the Swedish-American, read an original poem apropos of the occasion.

The decoration received by Dr. Enander, who for thirty-five years has edited Hemlandet, the oldest Swedish newspaper in America, is of heavy Roman gold.

The medal is suspended by a blue ribbon and on the obverse side is the head of King Oscar in relief and on the reverse side the inscription, "Litteris Et Artibus" (literature and art), surrounded with the customary laurel crown.

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Svenska Nyheter, June 6, 1905.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN HOMEWARD BENT
(2"X3" Half-tone cut)

To Varmland, the beautiful, the wonderful land, Charles Bostrom, the progressive building contractor went last Sunday evening. Only thirteen years have passed since he came to America, but during those few years he has won his way to become one of the best honored and most progressive builders in the city, and yet he is barely thirty-three years old. Mr. Bostrom needs rest and recreation, and this he expects to find in Varmland, Sweden.....
Svenska Nyheter wishes him every success on his trip.



Svenska Nyheter, June 6, 1905.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN HOMEWARD BENT
(Half-Tone Cut, 2"X3")

Last Sunday, the owner of the largest and best equipped jewelry store on the Northside, Mr. A. W. Johansson, 270 Wells Street, left for Sweden. He does not travel alone. His wife is making the voyage with him. Mr. Johansson came from Stockholm, but during the past twenty-three years, he has not seen the city on the Malaren. Who will wonder, then, that nostalgia is taking hold of him now. His wife is from Motala, and is eager to see the place where she passed her childhood years again. Of course, the couple will visit other places in Sweden and meet old friends again.

Mr. Johansson is not going to Europe merely for pleasure; he is too much of a businessman to let the chances of profitable deals pass by. He expects to study the latest fashions in jewelry, both in Sweden and also in Germany,



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Svenska Nyheter, June 6, 1905.

France, and England. We do not know how many genuine pearls, diamonds, and bracelets he will bring to America on his return. Possibly he, himself, does not know, but interested dealers will quite certainly know in a not distant future.

We wish Mr. and Mrs. Johansson a pleasant voyage, and an enjoyable summer in Europe, and we will welcome them back when "American fever" shall lay hold of them once more.



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I C (Norwegian)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 9, 1905.

THE NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY CHORUS

Our compatriot Gustaf Thalberg, the Norwegian Student Singers' impressario, arrived the other day from a flying trip out Northwest. His expectations as to the success of the Norwegian University Chorus' concert tour are high, in fact he believes that the tour will be a triumphal progression. Everywhere the proposed visit by the singers was spoken of in notes of enthusiasm, and it is probable that the reception of the Norwegian singers will be brilliant in every way. The singers are expected in New York on May 14; they will give a concert in Carnegie Hall on May 18, and will leave for Chicago on May 19, where they are to arrive on May 20. Sunday afternoon, they will be taken by automobile through Chicago's parks and boulevards,



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I C (Norwegian)

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Svenska Nyheter, May 9, 1905.

after which a luncheon will be served for the singers at the Bismarck Garden. On Sunday evening the great concert will take place in the Auditorium, and it is expected that the audience there will be very large. Not long ago, we were visited by the singers from Lund University, Sweden, and now we will have the opportunity of listening to singing by the Norwegian students in the same place, and thereby we will be able to make comparisons. In passing we may say that the visit of the Norwegian students is anticipated in Chicago as eagerly as was that of the students from Lund University. On Monday evening, May 22, a grand banquet will be given at the Sherman House for the singers, who on Tuesday will continue on their trip through the Northwest. We wish to mention that at the concert in the Auditorium, the price of tickets will be \$1.50, \$1.00, \$.75, \$50.



Svenska Nyheter, July 12, 1904.

A GREETING FROM SWEDEN:
The Lund Students in Chicago



Last Wednesday the boys from the land of song and saga whom we have been awaiting so impatiently, finally arrived from the East. The reception committee met the train at Crystal Lake, and with a brotherly embrace welcomed them to the city of the Swedes--Chicago.

The news of the arrival of the celebrated singers spread like a prairie fire, and Swedes of both sexes and all ages hurried to the depot hoping to get at least a glimpse of the singing students, with their white caps and the blue ribbons on their coat lapels. When the train pulled in there were some two thousand people on the platform awaiting it, among them being seventy male singers who, forming a guard of honor around the visitors, greeted them with the stirring song, "Vart Land" (Our Country). The boys from Lund then stepped into the waiting cabs and were taken to the Auditorium Hotel where they rested after the trip.

Thursday morning, as a great number of cabs drove up in front of the



Svenska Nyheter, July 12, 1904.

world-renowned hotel, the festive white caps appeared again. The reception committee had arranged a sight-seeing tour of the city's parks and boulevards. The procession, made up of some twenty-five cabs, set out for Jackson Park about ten o'clock, and when the beautiful scenery had been seen and admired, the sight-seers drove past the imposing buildings of the University of Chicago. They then turned north, through Lincoln Park to the Bismarck Garden where a tasty lunch was served. A most jubilant spirit prevailed, and it was here that the student choir in harmonious and powerful tones conveyed the motherland's greetings to her sons and daughters on this side of the ocean. How was the song received? One might as well ask how the long-lost son feels when he returns and receives his mother's blessing; it cannot be adequately described.

At eight o'clock that night the students gave a concert in the Auditorium, at the conclusion of which, everybody vied for the pleasure of playing host to the singers from the old land, and until the early morning hours hardly one of them was to be found at the hotel. But they were conspicuous in the best-known restaurants and places of entertainment. We are told that in one

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of them, the orchestra stopped playing while a double student quartette rendered a couple of numbers, which were enthusiastically applauded.

Early Tuesday morning the choir departed for Rock Island where it was to give one concert. Sunday our visitors returned to Chicago where they were the guests of the Svithiod Singing Club at an afternoon banquet, and in the evening they gave their second Chicago concert in the Auditorium, after which the boys again did some sight-seeing.

They left Chicago yesterday for the East, where they are to give a few more concerts, and on July 19 they will embark for home.

The visit was one of those rare, festive occasions which are never forgotten.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 4, 1903.

AGAIN CROP FAILURE IN NORRLAND, SWEDEN

Concerning prospects for the crop this year in Norrland, the following information came from Sundsvall, Sweden, on July 22:

The harvest of fodder has begun in Norrland. The crop on well-tilled soil appears to be average, elsewhere it appears to fall below the average. The prospects for grain and vegetables are poor. Unless the late summer and fall is very favorable it is feared that a new crop failure will ensue. Especially is the news from the northern districts very disturbing.



Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

A SLAP IN THE FACE

(Editorial)



[Translator's Note.--A news item in the present number of the Svenska Nyheter informs the readers that the Russian government has refused to accept a protest from Jews in America, endorsed by the United States government, against the massacre of Jews in Kishinev. The position taken by the Russian authorities was that Russia could tolerate no interference by foreign powers into its domestic affairs.]

As mentioned in another column in today's paper, the petition to the Russian government which originated in this country as a protest against the persecution of Jews in Russia in general, and with reference to the massacre at Kishinev in particular, has been left without the slightest consideration by the Russian government.

This was a slap in Uncle Sam's face, but what business did he have to mix



Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

in the matter, even though his highly praised love of humanity makes it-
self felt in the petition. The purpose to defend the persecuted Jews in
Russia was noble, and it ought to be credited to Uncle Sam. But from the
point of view of diplomacy, the United States committed a blunder as
indicated by the attitude of the Russian government.

There can be no two opinions concerning the massacre at Kishinev. The
bloody deeds committed there were terrible, and the whole world was out-
raged at the occurrences. From all over the world voices of protests
were heard against a government which, while perhaps not encouraging
the persecution of Jews directly, yet it seems to have countenanced
and even applauded the vicious acts which took place at Kishinev, and
it has made no provisions for their prevention.

Yet, the massacre at Kishinev was Russia's own affair, and no other
nation as a nation had a right to mix in the matter.

.....



Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

Nobody believes now that the Jews in Russia will be aided by our government's intrusion into Russia's inner affairs, even though it may seem that this intrusion made a certain impression in St. Petersburg. More than one person acquainted with the Jewish question believes that in the future the position of the Jews will become more precarious than before, and that the happenings at Kishinev are simply a faint prelude to things which may happen in the future.

.....

The whole world, however, is taking favorable notice of the noble action by the United States in a case like the present. What no European power dared, the United States did, irrespective of the fact that Russia and our country long have been the best of friends.

.....

Svenska Nyheter, June 30, 1903.

JEWS AND NEGROES

(Editorial)

Are there any two racial groups in the world that are being more brutally treated than the Russian Jews and the American Negroes? If there are, then we would wish to be informed on the point. The Russians believe themselves fully justified in murdering Jews en masse. The Americans believe that they may, with an easy conscience, burn Negroes one by one. The Russians condemn our treatment of the Negroes. The Americans condemn the slaughter of Jews by the Russians. But neither party takes **the trouble** to sweep in front of the home door before starting to find fault with the other's place. When a number of Jews were murdered at Kishinev, there were cries of angry protests in America against the Russian people, and against the Russian rulers. It was demanded by some that the United States should step in and act, not merely protest against the brutalities. The critics did not then see, or did not want to see the "beam in their own eye." Of course, it was known that in the



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South our black brothers were hanged or burned to death for crimes of which they were accused without investigation or trial, but, of course, they were merely "black devils" who had to die at the hands of white gentlemen. These murders of Negroes did not affect our nerves as strongly as the murder of the Jews. Why? Because there were always those who knew how to place upon the murdered Negro some offense of such an unsavory character which the average individual came to think the punishment was deserved, or else the reason was that only one Negro was murdered at a time, and such an occurrence would only get a space of a couple of inches in the papers.

.....

The blame for the cruel massacre at Kishinev is placed on a fanatical clergy, and this class of the clergy is being condemned both by laymen and the better class of clergy in America. But what attitude did some of the clergymen in our



Svenska Nyheter, June 30, 1903.

country take in regard to the murder of George White, the Negro, who was burned to death over a show fire last week in Delaware? Shortly after White had been put in jail, and while he was yet under the supervision of the guardians of law, the Reverend Robert Elwood of the Olivet Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, Delaware, delivered a sermon in which he. . . . directly exhorted his listeners to kill the Negro, advising them, however, to wait until it had been shown whether the grand jury had been called to sentence the accused Negro to death. The words of the clergyman added fuel to the flame, and the following day a "black spot" was put upon the escutcheon of the State of Delaware. Whether any of the murderers in the case will be punished, we do not know, though we hope it will be done. But this we do know that the clergyman mentioned deserves the greater punishment, for it was he who awakened the spirit of hatred and vengeance in the mob which caused the murder.

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Before we demand protest and action against the officials in Russia who permitted



Svenska Nyheter, June 30, 1903.

the murder of the Jews. . .let us sweep before our own door. . . . As long as our governments in Illinois, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, and other states close their eyes to the crimes of the white population against the Negroes, and as long as that part of the clergy in our country which exhorts to violence and murder, prevails over the calmly thinking, law-abiding group within the same class, we have but little reason to blame the adherents of the Greek-Catholic doctrine for murdering Jews.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

[DIE DUMME SCHWEDEN (THE STUPID SWEDES)]
(Swedish Correspondence)

The expression, "the stupid Swedes," has become a standing phrase, which, for that matter, is not without a certain degree of justification, that is, where business is concerned. In other matters there is hardly any question but that the intelligence of the Swedes can fully match that of people of other countries.

In matters of business, where the question concerns shrewd calculations, the Swedes are considerably behind. And this fact is to be deeply regretted for our poor country.



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Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

"Nothing more is required," a financier remarked the other day, "than to have a million yankees move into Sweden, taking control of the business machinery there--and Sweden would quickly become a rich and powerful nation, a desirable place for anybody."

These statements are mentioned without comment, for the Swedes to reflect on, and perhaps, take action.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 10, 1902.

[AN HONOR BESTOWED]

King Oscar II, of Sweden, has conferred the Royal Order of Vasa upon
Dr. J. A. Enander, Editor of the newspaper Gamla och Nya Hemlandet,
Chicago



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Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 17, 1902.

[NEW TALENT]

Mr. Olaf Nelson, president of the Swedish-American Singing Association came home last week from his European summer trip. During his trip he made the acquaintance of several of the most prominent singers in Sweden, and contracts for their participation in the Association's next singing festival will probably be signed.





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Svenska Tribunen (Swedish Tribune) July 3, 1901.

SWEDISH-AMERICANS VISIT THE OLD COUNTRY

An unusually large number of Swedish-Americans have returned to the home land for mid-summer visits. In Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York great numbers of tickets have been sold. It is estimated that three thousand Swedish-Americans have paid a call to the "old country" this mid-summer.

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Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

FOR THE DAY



The Swedish-Americans are a strange tribe. Think how extraordinarily well they have succeeded here in America. Think, too, how poor the majority of them were when they came here.

Have you, dear reader, seen the streams of immigrants during the fifties, sixties, and seventies? Those who were familiar with Castle Garden, and with the great railway stations in Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, could tell a lot about this matter.

How often it happened that the immigrant had borrowed money for his steamship ticket, and on arrival did not possess more than fifty cents or a dollar in ready money. There he stood, with two empty hands, in a foreign country, the language of which he did not understand.

The first months--yes, sometimes the first years--were troublesome enough.

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Later it became better. The borrowed ticket money was repaid. The rest of the family was sent for.

What a day of joy when father, who had come here before, could receive wife and children and lead them to the little home he had made ready for them. That day such a family will never forget.

Afterwards they kept on, worked, drudged, and saved, then worked, saved, and drudged a few years more.

God blessed their work, and suddenly they had paid for the whole farm, or for the whole house in the city, and father and mother looked joyfully at each other, with a deep meaning in that look. They were now finally their own masters.

Thereafter, the time came for many when farm was added to farm, and when



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the first house in the city was followed by others. Success continued; he who had received little, soon received more. The Swedes in America have made, on the whole, a very good showing.

They send millions of kroner home yearly to Sweden, to relatives and friends, as Christmas gifts, birthday presents, and direct help. They do this year after year, decade after decade, regardless of the fact that many of them were born here and have never seen Sweden, or their relatives there. In spite of this, Professor Waldenstrom and others have stated that we have forgotten Sweden and no longer think upon our ancestry, no longer are thankful for our origin. Each year, thousands of Swedes go home to Sweden on summer or jubilee visits. They never tire of these home-goings; they are always speaking of going "home to old Sweden". Altogether, the Swedish-Americans spend millions of kroner annually to see old Sweden once again, and each summer Sweden becomes richer, millions of kroner richer, because of these summer visits and the love of Sweden among Svea's children in

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.



Uncle Sam's realm.

I was led today into these thoughts by reason of three countrymen, who, each in his way, stimulated my thoughts.

My thought first was concerned with the Swedish-American farmer, Ture Wohlfart, in Scandia, Kansas. I was his guest last Monday evening and night. Wohlfart came here poor, like other Swedes. Now he owns a thousand acres of land, and lives in a five-thousand-dollar home, built of cut stone, with a furnace, a piano, paintings, engravings, books, et cetera. He has the means to give his children a good rearing, to raise them to be their own masters and to enjoy life. In Arvika it would have been long before Ture Wohlfart owned a thousand acres of good land and such a home. But Wohlfart is Swedish-minded still, and can tolerate no one who disdains the Swedes.

The second one I thought of was the banker, Abel Anderson, in Sioux City,

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Iowa. Twenty years ago he came as a poor immigrant to Sioux City. He had to be content with the meanest kind of work at first, but he was sober, industrious, and loyal. Now he is the president of a large national bank, has a part in many other enterprises, and is recognized as one of Sioux City's most active and intelligent businessmen. In spite of this great success he is still Swedish, is the leading member in the Lutheran congregation, and in the Iowa Conference. Next Saturday he leaves with his family for-- what country do you think?--of course, old Sweden. This time it will not be by steerage, but with the cabin-passenger's every convenience, on board the splendid Saxonia.

The third example I thought of was the Ph. D. and engineer, P. T. Berg, in Munhall, Pennsylvania. More than twenty years ago he came from Sweden, a well-reared but poor young man. Today, the countrys' foremost newspapers point him out as an example of how a young man in this country may become successful. Today the poor, unknown immigrant is the Carnegie Steel Company's highest-ranking mechanical engineer, has an elegant home, a fine



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fortune, a splendid salary, and a large circle of friends. Yet, for all that he is still Swedish at heart. He will leave on July first for no other place than old Sweden, to visit there a few months. On the eve of his departure, he still thinks philanthropic thoughts about "the good Swedes" in America.

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SWEDISH

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[SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SWEDISH-AMERICANS]

by

Ernst Skarstedt

(Of the Editorial Staff of Svenska Amerikanaren, 1880-1884,
and of Svenska Tribunen, 1884-1885.)

In the early part of 1880, the well-known Swedish newspaperman, Stadling, completed a long visit to the United States and published, on his return to Sweden, a splendid book about America, a book which shows strict impartiality and a keen sense of observation, but contains very little of interest about the Swedes in America. Cecile Gohl, Ernst Beckman, and others have also written their impressions of America. But all fail to grasp the story of Swedish-America.

Waldenström studied America, and the Swedes here, from a biased viewpoint, and left, as a result, an incomplete and unsatisfactory portrayal of Swedish life on this side of the Atlantic. Isidor Kjellberg and E. H. Thornberg have

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done more justice to the subject, but the former handled it too briefly, giving only sketchy impressions in a few short articles, and the latter devoted, in his newspaper articles, more space to other questions.

The one who has most truly and most comprehensively described Swedish-America, as it manifests itself in daily life, is Johan Person, in his collection of narratives entitled In Swedish-America, as well as in other sketches and articles in the newspapers to which he has been a contributor.

However, he is himself a Swedish-American, and what a Swedish-American has to say, be it as true as the gospel, and be it presented in the most perfect form, wins no hearing in Sweden. Critics and other literary judges cannot, of course, deny it recognition, but no effort is made to recommend it. The general public remains unimpressed, and is content to keep its old, idiotic conceptions of Swedish-Americans, rather than listen to a Swedish-American's account of his countrymen.

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If anything is to awaken the Swedes' interest in their compatriots it must be written by an outstanding figure from Sweden itself. Therefore, I had high hopes when I first read about Wickstrom's intended visit to America. But this traveler found so much of interest in Japan that he had no time left for Swedish-Americans.

One thing is certain--no foreigner can get an authentic conception of the life and environment of our people during a three-thousand-mile cross-country tour where the few short stops are taken up by banquets and lectures. His opportunity for personal observation is nil, and the information he may absorb is naturally anything but comprehensive; he collects garbled word pictures and does not come face to face with reality. The persons with whom he comes in contact cannot always give him a true impression of Swedish-American life and spirit.

In Vestkusten (The West Coast) I read that Dr. Wickstrom, while in San Francisco, was a guest at a banquet that was to be very select, being

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arranged by one of that city's most admirable and intelligent Swedes. Through some carelessness in selecting the guests there was a snob in attendance, a man who only wants to be Swedish on special occasions, such as visits by dignitaries from Sweden. A traveler who does not stay long enough in one place to observe conditions carefully, and who meets such men as this one, naturally gets a distorted idea of Swedish-American history and progress. It takes time, much time, to come to a proper understanding of small but important details.

I see by Dr. Swensson's letter to Svenska Tribunen, dated May 16, that he heard Dr. Wickstrom speak in Denver, and received the impression that the speaker "knew that some Swedish-Americans were engineers, draftmen, or orators and that one had been a governor, but aside from this appeared to be unfamiliar with Swedish-American life, and appeared to be certain that the public in general knew little or nothing about the Swedes in America." In short, he had as little knowledge of us as have Swedes in Sweden generally.

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Dr. Swensson sums up this man's knowledge thus: "He knows that we are many, that we send money home to Sweden to keep our relatives; he knows that we are well-liked as servants, maids and common laborers; but he does not know that the Swedish people in America already are a cultural force; that they take prominent places in every conceivable field; that they have a highly respected name in schools and universities, both as teachers and students; that they are prominent in the world of affairs, in the arts, and in music; and that they participate in a live manner in political life etc."

Dr. Swensson expresses the hope that the traveler will realize that the Swedes in this country know far more about Sweden than many of those at home.

Since we now must give up the hope that through Wickstrom the achievements and victories of our people, in material as well as spiritual realms, may become known in Sweden, we must direct our expectations toward another visitor, Carl Sundbeck, a Swedish philosopher who formerly lived in America. Sundbeck has published in Sweden a book called The Swedes in America. He

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has been granted a state subsidy of 3,000 Kronor to enable him to study the Swedish emigrants and their children, as well as the English language, and the interests and educational activities of the Swedish-Americans. He intends to travel through the United States, and remain long enough to familiarize himself thoroughly with his subject. Under these circumstances we can expect that he will succeed better than his predecessors in convincing the Swedes at home that they have no reason to look down upon us or to pretend superiority.

A Swedish-American, Dr. Gustaf Andreen, has, during a prolonged visit to Sweden, given many lectures on the Swedish-Americans and, in addition, has been successful in awaking interest in one of the Swedish-American institutions of learning. It is to be hoped, of course, that Mr. Sundbeck will succeed in promoting a closer relationship between Swedish-America and Sweden.

"How much greater prospects of success these recent endeavors would have had,

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had they been started a little earlier!" Thus a Stockholm newspaper editorializes, recalling the almost forgotten incident at the Riksdag of 1869, when an unusually far-sighted and patriotic man, C. A. Lindhagen, Counsellor of Justice, sponsored a government project to send all the Swedish emigrants to the Upper Mississippi Valley, which at that time was almost wholly unpopulated. If his plan had been accepted, there would be in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and the bordering parts of Canada a Swedish section with perhaps 1,500,000 inhabitants, a land where the Swedish language and Swedish culture would be preserved.

Not a single voice in the Riksdag was raised for the acceptance of Lindhagen's motion. He had asked only 30,000 Kronor, too, to cover the cost of leading the emigrants to the new territory. The Riksdag killed the motion and, thus "cut off the possibility of securing for 30,000 Kronor, a future for Swedish Culture on the other side of the Atlantic." So, concludes the newspaper, "all who are familiar with the history of Swedes in this country know what care, sacrifice, and effort it has cost individual persons, since then, in

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their endeavor to assemble the Swedes in Colonies and to interest them in Swedish culture, religion, and literature. These efforts would have been unnecessary if the Swedes in Sweden had shown a little more interest in their emigrating countrymen when Mr. Lindhagen sought to bind for all time to come, the old motherland with its offspring in the foreign land, and to establish our language in a vast section of the New World.

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Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

FESTIVAL OF HOMAGE FOR DR. WICKSTROM .

p.11...On his trip around the world, Dr. V. Hugo Wickstrom, Publisher of Jamtlands Posten (Jamtlands Post), and well-known travel lecturer, has honored Chicago with a week's sojourn. During this time he has seen a large portion of greater Chicago - he had time, only for the greatest. He has visited the smelting works and foundries in South Chicago, the Pullman Company works and environs, the stock yards and other industrial establishments, our larger parks, libraries, universities, and the more note-worthy buildings; also, he became acquainted with our community establishments and local conditions as a whole.

Last Saturday he was guest of honor, of the Chicago Swedish press at a supper given at the Sherman House, at which about thirty persons were present. They assembled in one of the hotel's spacious salons and passed later to the festival hall, where a brief time was spent at a "Smorgasbord" (Sandwich luncheon) which the hotel had succeeded in making quite Swedish. After the

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appetite-provoking food, there was heard a number of skoal-talks (toasts) all referring to the purpose Dr. Weckstrom's tour through our country could serve.

The President of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Robert Lindblom, had volunteered to act as master of ceremonies for the evening. He presented the different speakers worthily, and carefully, but somewhat too low-toned. The first was Jacob Bonggren, editor of the Svenska Amerikanaren; the second editor, Ernst W. Olson, of Svenska Tribunen, and Fosterlandet; the third editor, John A. Enander of Hamlandet, and G. Bernhard Anderson, last. Dr. Weckstrom was then called upon to speak and he answered with warm tokens of thanks for the homage shown him, and gave a speech which throughout bore witness to the open-mindedness, the warm heartedness, and the strong desire on the part of the speaker to understand our country as a whole, and peculiar circumstances of Swedish-Americans in particular. After the speech a triple hurrah for Dr. Wickstrom was given. Now the master of ceremonies left the floor free, and various short talks were given. A quartette from the Swedish Glee Club added to the evening's pleasures, and the heightening of sentiment of the

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festival by singing "Vartland" (Our Land) "Kor i Vlind" (America) "Chorus in the Winds" "Du Gamla, du Friska" (Thou Old, than Sound), and others.

It would perhaps be proper hereto sketch in the greatest possible brevity, the life and work of the guest of honor. Victor Hugo Wickstrom was born in Hedemora in 1856, studied at Upsala, Lund, Paris and Berlin. In 1883 he received the degree, Ph.D. at the university of Lund. He served for a number of years as substitute teacher at Lund, Hernosand, and Ostersund, but saw, no future in this course, so he went into journalism, and in 1886 became editor of Jamtlands Posten, and this newspaper, with its building, he became the owner a few years later. While he was still in the gymnasium, he appeared as an independent author of a volume of poetry called "Hvitsipper," "White Anemones," which was followed by about thirty literary works, poems, novels, stories, plays, learned treatises, and above all, lectures on his former travels, sixteen in number in Europe. His present round-the-world sailing is his seventeenth tour. He delineates his present tour in travel-letters, under the title of, "As a Newspaperman around the world," in no

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less than twelve newspapers in Sweden, and his judgment of our country will have its own special interest. A number of Swedes, newspaper men and others, have made public oblique, one-sided, and for the most part, unfortunate delineations of American life. After knowing Dr. Wickstrom we feel certain that he will do right by our country and its Swedish people.

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Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

p.12.....The Swedish-Norwegian Vice-Consulate has moved from 315 Jackson Street to the New York Life Building, corner of Minnesota and Sixth Streets.



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Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

ALFRED NOBEL; FROM A SPEECH BY L.G. ABRAHAMSON, D.D., RN.O.
GIVEN AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB BANQUET IN HONOR OF DR. HJALMAR, PH.D.

p.11.....Sweden is still one of the great powers, even if her statesmen do not, now, as in the past, lead the development of European politics. In that country there has never been a dearth of men who were leaders in things spiritual. In the great intellectual "contests," which have characterized our time, the country men of Polhem, Linne', Berzelius, and Tegner have often come off with laurel-crowns.

Even though the Swedish people is not a mercenary people, even though the Swedish genius is of a deep going, meditative nature which only in high, idealistic endeavors can find an outlet for the powers within, and even though the material is not the end, but only the means, still it has more than once been demonstrated



Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

what Swedish enterprise, business genius, and superior spiritual endowments could achieve. But when an Alfred Nobel, noble not only in honored name, but by precedence, when judged by personal qualities, was fortunate enough to pile millions upon millions and win for himself a dominating position in the world of affairs, still for him the ideal was not to be pushed aside for the material. Nobel rests in hallowed ground, and his memory is associated with spiritual endeavors, which forever will make the Malar-City one of the centers of intellectual accomplishments. Nobel was a prosperous business man, a prince of the money-world, but he retained also his high idealistic purposes. In regard to culture, talent and taste he was a literary man. For literature he also offered the proceeds of his prosperous life's work. Probably no one in any age has done so much to promote literature as Nobel. For literary achievement the Nobel Institute is a powerful impulse. There are those, to be sure, who believe that Nobel was too cosmopolitan, and too little Swedish in founding his institution, but we are not here to pass judgment on that question; however, we should remember that true culture must be essentially cosmopolitan and literary culture study is no exception. In literature more than in anything else is mirrored the bright and dark sides of a people, its individuality and its spiritual



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Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

struggles. Literature depicts a people's way of thinking, and its cultural level. The Nobel Institute will be therefore, not only a center of union for the spiritually great of all nations; it will not only act as stimulus for literary endeavors in all countries, but also draw nations closer together. And, what we value more highly, is that Sweden will be, through the Nobel Institute a world literary center.



SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, July 18, 1894.

P.S.PETERSON, CHICAGO, VISITS KING OSCAR.

Our well known and prominent countryman, P.S.Peterson, founder and owner of Rose Hill world wide known nursery in Chicago did visit King Oscar of Sweden at His Majesty's summer residence, "Sofiero" on June 28. Mr. Peterson was in company with his wife, and it is their intention to stay in Sweden for six weeks and then visit Petersburg, Vienna, Munich and Paris before they go back home to Chicago.

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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 31, 1894.

AMERICAN MODELS TO SWEDEN.

P.S.Peterson, founder and owner of Rose Hill Nursery, Chicago, who always has been interested in the Swedes, both in America and "the old country", has been decorated by King Oscar with The Royal Order of Vasa. Peterson has bought some of the American furniture models and tools, which were exhibited at the World's Fair, and sent them home to Sweden. He wanted to give the Swedish mechanics and workers the opportunity to study the latest American inventions in these matters. This generous gift has now arrived at Stockholm and will be exhibited in one of the rooms in the Industrial Palace. The exhibition will be available to the public on January 16th.

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Svenska Tribunen, June 14, 1893.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893.

The American Ambassador in Stockholm has invited the Swedish Government to be represented at the various conferences which are going to be held at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The Swedish Government has appointed the member of the Swedish Parliament of The First Chamber, Doctor C.L.H.Nystrom to represent Sweden at the conference for "Public Health and Medicine," Hjalmar Lundbohm, Geologist at the conference for "Science and Philosophy," the member of the Swedish Parliament of The First Chamber, estate-possessor H.P.P.Tamm at the conference for "Moral and Social Reform," and Engineer, Fil.Doctor C.G.P. de Laval at the conference for Engineering."

Professor Albert, a Swedish swimmer will demonstrate his skill at swimming at the Fair.

Andrew E.Norman, a sculptor, has carved the landing of Columbus out of one piece of wood.



Svenska Tribunen, March 8, 1893.

CONCERT BY MADAM CAROLINE OSTBERG

Madame Caroline Ostberg, Primadonna from the Royal Opera, Stockholm, will appear for the first time in Chicago at a Grand Concert, given by the Swedish Singing Society, the Swedish Glee Club, Svithiods Chorus, and Lyran, March 22, 1893, at the Auditorium, Chicago.

Madam Ostberg is, no doubt, one of the most prominent dramatic singers of our time. Her career has been an unbroken chain of triumphs ever since her first appearance at the Royal Opera, Stockholm, in 1870. She became affiliated with "The New Theater," Stockholm, in 1880, where she carried the title roll in "Bocaccio" for two-hundred and fifty nights in succession; she stayed with the theater for five years. Then she went back to the Opera, much to the delight of the public, who greeted her with great ovation, storming applause, and flowers in her role as Agatha in "The Freeshooter." The house was sold out four days in advance.



Svenska Tribunen, March 8, 1893.

The directors of the Opera, as well as the public, became despaired when Madam Ostberg decided to go to America.

King Oscar gave her a letter of recommendation to the Royal Swedish Consulate in New York praising her splendid work as the most prominent singer in Sweden.

Svenska Tribunen, October 29, 1891

NOTABLE SWEDISH INDUSTRIALIST VISITS CHICAGO.

Among the guests at present stopping at the Auditorium Hotel is John Bernstrom, president of Aktiebolaget Separator, Stockholm, Sweden, which manufactures the cream separators invented by our famous countryman, De Laval. This company owns two factories in the East, at which these separators are manufactured for American consumption. Mr. Bernstrom is here on business, and chiefly for the purpose of arranging details in connection with the company's representation in the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.



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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 12, 1889.

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LAUDABLE.

The Swedish Tribune reprints an article from a Stockholm newspaper "Vart Land", which writes:

"Our countrymen in the New World are very generous to their relatives in the Old World, and they receive considerable amounts of money sent them from America, especially around Christmas time.

Part of this money goes through Skane's Enskilda Bank, which forwards different amounts of money from 5 to 1,000 Swedish kronen all over Sweden.

This bank has paid out about 58,500 Swedish kronen to 1,100 persons lately.

The main part of the money sent from the United States to Sweden goes through the U.S. Post Office. The total sum of not less than 2,065, 133 Swedish kronen and 68 ore has been sent home to the Old Country to 26,850 persons

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 12, 1889.

during the past eleven months. If we include December the total sum would be 2,300,000 Swedish kronen for the year. Last year the sum was 1,302,872 kronen. These money gifts are welcomed and also needed because most of those who have received those gifts are poor people.

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 15, 1887.

OUR MILITARY GUESTS

The Scandinavian military commissioner's visit to Chicago and their attendance at various festivals are described in both the American and Swedish papers in Chicago. They were frequently invited to luncheons, suppers, balls, and sightseeing tours through the city. The officers also attended a concert given by Nordstjernan Singing Society last Saturday night, and the Swedish Service in St. Ausgarius Swedish Episcopal Church on Sunday morning.

The streets around the church were packed with people hours before the arrival of the officers. They, therefore, had some difficulty in entering the church. The temple was beautifully decorated with Swedish and American colors, flowers, and palms. Although there were seats for only seven hundred persons, nearly twelve hundred were packed into the church.

The church choir of forty-two voices sang under the direction of the church's skilful organist, Gustav Nordlander.

The service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. Herman Lindskog, who preached a good sermon. His text was from John 10; 23. And Jesus went into the temple of Solomon . . .

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Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 15, 1887.

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The officers were invited to the Swedish Club after the services for light refreshments, and left for Minneapolis last Friday, the trip being sponsored by the leading Chicago Swedish newspapers.

The officers were royally entertained in Minneapolis too. It is really surprising that they have been able to stand the strain of attending all these festivities so well.

Before they departed from Chicago to Sweden, the officers sent to the Swedish Tribune the following statement:

Before our departure we will not be able to visit in person all the many societies and private homes who, during our stay in Chicago, heaped upon us so much kindness and hospitality. Permit us, therefore, to express our great gratitude to all our Swedish and American friends, with the assurance that the memory of what we have experienced in Chicago will not fade away.

Chicago, October 15, 1887.

H. Gyllenram, J. Lilliehook, F.O.Theoander, A.Wester, F. v. Rosen, G.Lilliehook,
C.Lewenhaupt, Swedish Officers.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 2, 1884.

SWEDISH PROGRESS IN AMERICA

Editorial: At the end of a year and the beginning of a new year one likes to know what the nation has accomplished during the past year. Have we gone backward or forward? And what has taken place among us Swedish-Americans in this respect?

It would be interesting to know how they try to make their living now compared, lets us say, to twenty years ago.

If we believe the newspapers in Sweden in regard to the Swedes in America, and their work, there is nothing pleasant to talk about at all but, fortunately, these papers are not hostile to the Swedish-Americans, or no authority on these matters. They look at us through their prejudiced glasses, but that doesn't matter. We know that we are all right, that we have nothing to regret but much to be thankful for.

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 2, 1884.



Let us go back to 1863, twenty years, since that time of hard work, sacrifice and suffering!. Every year in spite of hardships has been a year of **victory**. It has been a slow but steadfast walk from poverty to prosperity.

The Swedish pioneers consisted of poor people almost without any means, who settled themselves on the prairies far away from civilized places. They had to put up a hard struggle to make a living.

The Nordic strength did not fail, because it was a fight for life or death, where every nerve and muscle were strained.

If we recall how things looked among the colonists in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota twenty years ago, if we had the opportunity to visit them now we would be surprised, and would gladly admit that these pioneers of the West have not lived in vain. They have been faithful to the high mission of **sowing** the seeds of civilization in places where the Indians and the buffaloes had been

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 2, 1884.



making their abode. In short, the Swedish-American settlements, which now are spread out in a dozen large states and territories, show pictures of cultivation and prosperity, bearing witness to hard honest work.

We do not say this to flatter anybody. We present it to show that the fate of the Swedes in this country doesn't call for tears or lamentations, but a glad hymn to Him who leadeth the destines of the people. The same statement can be applied to cities where the Swedes are making their living. It is true that workers, merchants, and the wage earners have to work hard and diligent to keep what they have or to get a stronger foothold, but, generally their lives are running in an undisturbed pattern.

Sweden ought therefore to be proud of these facts. When they at home are rejoicing that Sweden is growing in peace, that Providence is giving them abundance, they ought not to forget, that the New Sweden on this side of the ocean is growing just as fast in peace and that the same Providence is giving to us, also.

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I CSvenska Tribunen, June 13, 1883.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN IN SWEDEN.

Editorial: The other day we met a countryman who had been visiting Sweden after an absence of some twelve years from his old country. He had made good in the United States to which country he has now returned. We asked him how he liked Sweden. "Well, he said, "I cannot understand why the home folks show such distrust to us Swedish-Americans." Why is it that we Swedish-Americans lost the favor of our people at home? They ought to know that ninety per cent of the Swedish immigration belongs to the honest worker and farmer class. They also ought to know that the life in America has an ennobling influence on the stranger. A few tolerant and broadminded Swedes admit that many a tough person, before he emigrated has come back home a real gentleman. And so it is. We dare say also that the Americanized Swede after some ten to fifteen years of living here stands a head higher than some of the people of the class he used to belong at home. Maybe he doesn't practice such excessive etiquette here as he did in his old country, but he shows both

Sevnska Tribunen, June 13, 1883.

the dignity and station he has attained through the school of life in his new country.

Some of our Swedish newspapers tell us that many Swedish people do not like to be plain workers, but love to be employed in the government or in the City Hall. Maybe that is one of the reasons why a Swedish-American, who has worked himself into a good position in one way or another, is not so very well received at home? But he knows he is a free citizen in the land of free work. He, who despises the work despises also the worker.

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Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 27, 1882.

SWEDEN AND THE SWEDISH-AMERICANS

An Editorial: One of the editorials in the Swedish Tribune for December 27, 1882 deals with Sweden and the Swedish Americans. This is the headline for this article.

"Soon there will be a Little Sweden in America. If immigration continues a couple of years more, at the same pace as it has for the past three or four years, the Swedish-American population, when the next census will be taken in 1890, will almost be as large as the population was in Sweden two hundred years ago.

There are now about 100,000 Swedes in the State of Illinois, which is a much larger number than many of the provinces in Sweden can present. All together the number of Swedish -Americans might be just as large as the number in half a dozen provinces in Sweden. One fifth of the Illinois Swedes are living in Chicago. Then comes large Swedish settlements in Moline, Andover, Galesburg

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 27, 1882.

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Rockford, Princeton and Bishop Hill. These settlements are growing fast. Have our brothers in the old country forgotten the emigrants just as quickly as the ship disappeared on which they left the shores of their country? Impossible, because the ties which knit Sweden and America together are so many and so strong that one cannot travel half a day on a Swedish train without meeting people, who have relatives in America. If one is then a Swedish-American himself he has to tell them everything about the great country, because nothing is more interesting to them than that.

The Swedes like to know everything, the progress the emigrants make, the various kinds of work, and their recreations.

Do not the newspapers in Sweden give their readers news from America? Yes, but usually not always good news. Sometimes we read articles in the newspapers in Sweden about all the hardships the immigrants had to go through as newcomers, and how they beg for bread and slave away or don't get going.

When a Swedish company travels through Germany, France, or Italy and stops

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 27, 1882.

in one of the cities for a dinner, makes speeches and sings, the Swedish newspapers immediately print long articles, but the fact is that what happens among the Swedes in America really does interest the people in Sweden just as much and more. But, the Swedish papers are mostly silent when it comes to pleasant items they could publish easily in regard to the Swedes' progress and happiness in the United States. Why? What is the reason for this silence? Why do they ignore us Swedish-Americans, who are struggling and working hard for an honest living on American soil?

Well, they are afraid to encourage emigration. If the Swedish papers really should inform their subscribers about the real conditions in this great republic, the publishers and editors would not be patriots.

The future of Sweden depends upon the people, and if the kernel of the Swedish population is drawn to America, the future will be dark. Therefore, when the law cannot stop the westward bound masses, the newspapers do not desire directly or indirectly to encourage the emigration.

Nothing can stop it! Westward, the star of empire takes its way, in spite of

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 27, 1882.

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the Swedish papers patriotism and their efforts to hold Sweden in ignorance regarding the Swedes in America.

But these immigrants are surprised that the newspapers in their old country try to forget their brethren in the United States. If we, on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, had cooled off in our love to the old land, or were no longer interested in it, there would not be so much to say about this negligence, but the truth is, that a Swede in America, even if he may be very much Americanized, will never forget his native land or cease to love it.

He might, through his new experience in this free country disapprove of much he thought very highly of when he was at home, but in the depth of his heart he preserves as holy treasures thousands of precious memories from the time he was home in the old country.

To prove this, let us only mention the large sums of money the immigrant sends home every year, especially around Christmas.

Some of our bankers tell us that immigrants have sent home to their relatives

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 27, 1882.

in Sweden over \$250,000 between Nov. 1 and Dec. of this year.

This money, which greatly encouraged thousands for Christmas, would be three times as much at least, if we count what is sent home through banks in New York and other large cities. If we should count all the money sent home to Sweden by the immigrants during the whole year the total sum would be twenty-five million dollars at least.

A people which in this manner remembers those, from whom they were forced to depart through certain circumstances, really does not deserve the silence the Swedish papers bestow upon them.

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SWEDISH

Skandinaven, July 25, 1882.

MURDER

Two Swedes, Robert Hilding and John Robinson, were arrested a couple of days ago on a charge of burglary. After being booked, Hilding confessed to Lieutenant Steele that he and Robinson had murdered a young woman in Stockholm on December 1, 1875. A merchant, Perault, paid Hilding five hundred crowns for murdering the young woman. The girls name was Sophia Dahlberg, she was strangled to death with a cord, in the good old East Indian fashion.

The two murderers will be extradited to the Swedish police some time in September. Of course, the Swedish Government will pay all expenses.



**IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS**

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. DAVID NYVALL IS SEVENTY YEARS OLD

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

A festive birthday party took place last Saturday evening in the North Park Mission Church. The guest of honor was the noted educator, lecturer, and author, Dr. David Nyvall, rector emeritus of the North Park College, who has now reached the age of seventy.

We have not received a detailed report on what took place at this party, but we take it for granted that high tribute was paid Dr. Nyvall for the important role which he has played in the activities and progress of the Swedish Mission League of America.

Nyvall was born in Karlskoga, Sweden, January 19, 1863. His father was the noted mission preacher, Carl Johan Nyvall, who was one of the pioneers of the

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mission movement in Sweden. Young Nyvall received a good education. He attended school in Vasteras and Gavle, and after having graduated from college he entered the University of Uppsala, where he studied medicine for two years. Later he went to the Karolinian Institute of Stockholm where he studied for one year, until 1886 when he sailed for America.

We cannot in a brief article give a detailed account of all the activities in which he has been engaged since he came to this country. In 1887 he worked as a private teacher in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and later he became a pastor of the mission congregation of Sioux City, Iowa. Still later we find him as associate professor in the Swedish department of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He left that position to become director of a Bible institute, which the mission people opened in Minneapolis.

In 1894 he was appointed rector of the then newly established North Park

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College here in Chicago, and with the exception of the period 1905-1912, when he headed the Waldon College of McPherson, Kansas, he remained with the Chicago school until his retirement.

Dr. Nyvall has written several books and also contributed numerous articles to newspapers and periodicals. He has also been much in demand as a speaker, and whether expressed in speech or in writing his thoughts are based on thorough study and a deeply religious attitude toward life. He is still active both as a teacher and as an author, and we join his many friends in hoping that he will remain so for many years to come.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1932.

NEW VASA KNIGHT

Our countryman, Olof Nelson, originator and sponsor of the Swedish Church services broadcast over radio station WIBO, was decorated with the insignia of a Knight of Vasa last Saturday by the Swedish consul, Oscar C. Lundquist, in the presence of Nelson's two sons and the Reverend Messrs. Elof K. Jonson and Julius Lincoln, Judge Lyle, and representatives of the press.

In a very cordial speech the Consul recalled the service which Nelson has rendered to Swedes in this country by these church services, which for seven years have reached them over the radio every Sunday morning. In many communities it is a rare treat now to attend a Swedish service, and among the older people there are many who do not fully enjoy and benefit from an English service, and in addition there are many who are unable to attend church due to sickness and other obstacles. The consul stated that this honor was bestowed upon Nelson in appreciation of his deep concern for the spiritual welfare of his countrymen in America.

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Olof Nelson was born in Karlskoga, Varmland, May 27, 1853, and will thus be eighty years old next May.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 7, 1932.

JOHN A. NYDEN, PROMINENT ARCHITECT TAKEN BY DEATH

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture
of Architect John A. Nyden]

The noted Swedish architect, John A. Nyden, died early this week in his home, 1726 Hinman Avenue, of a heart ailment. The disease seems to have developed suddenly, and the news of his passing comes as a shock to his many friends in Chicago and other parts of the country.

Nyden was born in Moheda, Sweden, in 1878. His father was a building contractor, and John became familiar with the building industry at an early age. When he was fifteen years old he was already helping his father to supervise the work on the large army buildings which he was erecting for the Swedish government. The boy took advantage of this opportunity to learn to read blueprints and other intricacies of the trade, and thus laid the foundation for his future career.

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But he also developed a strong desire to see America, which he had heard so much about, and at the age of seventeen he came to Chicago. Here he attended technical schools and also obtained practical experience by working on building projects.

In 1898 he entered the technological department of Valparaiso University, Indiana, and studied there for two years. Later he obtained employment with the George A. Fuller Company, a large building firm in New York State, and in 1902 he went abroad on a study trip, during which he visited England, France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Upon his return to Chicago he became an executive in the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company here, and remained there until 1905. During 1906 and 1907 he was office manager of the architectural firms of Barnett, Hoynes, and Barnett and Arthur Huen.

It was in 1904 that Nyden graduated from the Department of Architecture of the University of Illinois and in 1907 he established his own business.

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He was successful from the beginning, and enjoyed a fine reputation as an architect. He drew up the plans for many of the larger buildings here in Chicago and in the suburbs, among which are several hotels, churches, and schools. It may also be mentioned that he was engaged as consulting architect for the Minnehaha Academy in Minneapolis and the North Park College here.

During the World War Nyden served in the army's construction corps with the rank of colonel, and he also served a term as state architect for Illinois. He was much interested in the preservation of Swedish-American historical relics and was a member of the Swedish Historical Society of America and of the John Morton Foundation in Philadelphia. The drawings for the new John Morton Museum in that city were prepared by him.

He is survived by his widow, Alma Ottelia Nyden, and two daughters, and by one brother here in Chicago and one brother and a sister who are living in Sweden.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1932.

ALFRED A. NORTON DIES

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Attorney Alfred A. Norton]

The well-known Swedish attorney, Alfred A. Norton, died suddenly last Sunday in the home of his friend, A. C. Johnson, 634 Lincoln Avenue, Highland Park, where he has been making his home for the last few months. He was getting ready to go downtown to his office and had gone to the garage to get his car. He was found there some time later, a victim of monoxide poisoning.

Norton was one of the most highly esteemed Swedish lawyers in Chicago. He was born September 4, 1862, in a farm home in Varmland, Sweden, and came to America at the age of seventeen. After living in Iron Mountain, Michigan, for about three years Norton moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he entered the state university, and received his bachelor's degree. Later he was graduated from the law school. He worked his way through the university, and one may be sure that he did not reach his goal without undergoing

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1932.

hardships and sacrifice.

After graduation he went to Spokane, Washington, but moved to Chicago in 1902. This city has been his home since. He opened a law office and earned a fine reputation as a jurist. Besides his extensive law practice he has been active in and made notable contributions to other fields. For a number of years he was secretary of the John Ericsson League of Illinois, and he served as its president for one year. For many years he was attorney for the Swedish Home Building Association, and at the time of his death he was an assistant attorney general. He was a high Free Mason and also belonged to the Odd Fellow and the Svithiod orders.

Norton never married, but leaves behind a large circle of friends who loved his fine personality and noble character, and who now mourn his death.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 14, 1931.

MRS. PRINCELL OBSERVES EIGHTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Mrs. Josephine Princell]

Mrs. Josephine Princell, wife of the late Professor J. P. Princell, noted educator and preacher, became eighty-seven years old last Monday. On this occasion friends gave a party in her honor at the Cafe Idrott, on Clark Street.

Mrs. Princell, whose maiden name was Lind, is a native of Norrbotten Sweden, and came to this country in 1873. She received a fine education in Sweden, and really came here for the purpose of studying the American school system. She wrote several articles about this system for leading Swedish newspapers and periodicals. After having visited here for a couple of years she decided to remain, and resigned her post as a Stockholm teacher. Shortly afterwards she married Reverend Princell and moved with him to New York and later to Knoxville, Illinois. From then on they always made their home in the Middle West. In the nineties she headed the Scandinavian department of the Women's Christian Temperance

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Union in this part of the country. At that time she was already well known as a religious writer, having contributed numerous articles to Chicago-Bladet, of which her husband was editor. Her writings also appeared in other publications. She is still associated with Chicago-Bladet as editor of its Sunday school department.

We join with her many friends in wishing Mrs. Princell many more years of active usefulness.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 15, 1931.

ANDREW LANQUIST PASSES AWAY

Well-Known Builder

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Andrew Lanquist].

Andrew Lanquist, well-known within Chicago's building industry, and for many years head of the building construction firm of Lanquist & Illsley, died last Friday in his home, 4636 Beacon Street, after a long illness.

Lanquist was born in Wing, Vastergotland, Sweden, November 26, 1856, and came to America and to Chicago in 1881. This city was his home from then until the time of his death. He had learned the bricklayer's trade at home, and began working at it here. As so many other newcomers he went through some difficult times to start with. But after some time his employers realized that he was an able and trustworthy fellow, and he was made a foreman. A couple of years later he went into business for himself. In 1904 he became president of the firm of Lanquist & Illsley, which during the following years erected many large buildings, among them the Wrigley Building and the

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structure housing the State Bank of Chicago.

As a builder Lanquist enjoyed a fine reputation both among the public and among his colleagues. For a number of years he served as president of the National Association of Building Trade Employers and of the Builders' Association of Chicago. He also headed the Associated Builders of Chicago and founded the Builders' Mutual Casualty Company. He belonged to the Swedish Club, the Union League Club, and several other organizations.

For almost fifty years Lanquist was a member of the Immanuel Swedish Lutheran Church. On several occasions he demonstrated his generosity when a good cause needed money as, for instance, when he donated a considerable sum to the fund for the John Ericsson monument in Washington, D. C. He was among the leaders in the fund-raising campaign here in Chicago. He also donated ten thousand dollars to the John Morton Building in Philadelphia, and last winter he gave one thousand dollars to the Swedish-American Relief Committee for the benefit of Swedish unemployed here. Few people knew that he also donated a large sum

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of money to the Swedish Home for the Aged in Evanston every year.

Lanquist was a widower since 1914, and is survived by two married daughters and a sister. The interment took place in Rosehill Cemetery.

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E. C. WESTMAN IS DEAD

Founder of the John Ericsson League

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Edward C. Westman]

Last Monday, Edward C. Westman died in his home at 1547 Chase Avenue. He was sixty-nine years old.

Chicago has lost one of its best-known and most highly esteemed Swedish-Americans with the passing of Westman. For many years he was the director of Blomgren Brothers electrotyping plant, which under his able management became a large and prosperous establishment. He was also interested in several other business ventures.

With his passing the Republican John Ericsson League of Illinois also loses one of its leading men and most faithful supporters. He was really the

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founder of the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois, which was the forerunner of the John Ericsson League of Illinois and of other states, as well as of the National Ericsson League. He took a deep interest in these organizations and served them in various capacities.

Edward C. Westman was born in Princeton, Illinois, October 11, 1861. His father was a native of Vastergotland, Sweden, and came to America in 1850. But even though he was born in this country, Westman was genuinely Swedish by nature and an enthusiastic supporter of everything that would promote the cause of his countrymen here. His political activities were based on this interest in Swedish-American affairs, and his efforts bore rich fruit.

Personally Westman was kind of heart and a faithful friend who will be missed by many. He is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Linnarson, and two daughters.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 3, 1931.

JOHN E. ERICSSON APPOINTED BUILDING COMMISSIONER

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of John E. Ericsson]

Last Wednesday it was announced that the well-known building contractor, John E. Ericsson, had been appointed building commissioner of Chicago by the newly elected mayor, Anton J. Cermak. The appointment was not entirely unexpected, and was received with great satisfaction by Ericsson's many friends, some of whom had feared that some one else might be given the job. He was approved by the City Council the following day.

The new building commissioner is a native of Moheda, in the province of Smaland, Sweden. He attended grade school in his home district and later he attended higher schools in Stockholm.

In 1884 his parents, Carl and Maria Ericsson, with all their children, migrated to America. The family's first home here was in Martin County,

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Minnesota. At the age of sixteen, John began to learn the bricklayer's trade, and three years later he was a foreman. Later he superintended the construction of numerous large buildings, until, in partnership with his brother Henry, he established the building firm of Henry and John Ericsson, General Contractors. This firm was dissolved in 1906, and John Ericsson joined the Lanquist and Illsley Company, where he remained for a number of years, until he established a building firm of his own.

Few Chicago Swedes have been so active in Swedish-American organizations as has Ericsson. His friends often, and with good reason, call him "the ex-president," for he has at one time or another served as president of many organizations, among them the John Ericsson League of Illinois, the Swedish Club, the Swedish Engineering Society, Svithiod Singing Club, and the Swedish National Association of Chicago. [Translator's note: The John Ericsson League of Illinois takes its name from the Swedish inventor, John Ericsson, who designed the gunboat "Monitor" of Civil War fame.] At present he is president of the Swedish Glee Club.

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Ericsson's long experience in the building construction business makes him particularly well fitted for the post as head of the city's building department, and one may feel sure that he will discharge his duties in a creditable manner.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 1, 1930.

S. P. NORMAN IS SEVENTY YEARS OLD

[Half-tone, one column-fourth of a page, picture of S. P. Norman]

S. P. Norman, real-estate man and former building contractor, and for years a well-known figure among Chicago's Swedes, observed his seventieth birthday last week. On that occasion a banquet was given in his honor, at the Swedish Club. Attorney Carl O. Beroth presided, and among the speakers were City Treasurer Charles S. Peterson, County Assessor Charles Krutzkoff, Assistant Corporation Counsel Gotthard Dahlberg and August West, building contractor. Mr. Norman received an expensive watch as a birthday gift.

Norman was born in Kristianstad, Sweden, in 1860, and came to America and to Chicago in 1880. During the first fifteen years he engaged in building construction, and erected several large buildings here. In 1891 he planned and built the Zion Swedish Lutheran Church, at 22nd Place and Irving Avenue. The congregation was so pleased with his work that it presented him with a gold

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watch as a token of gratitude.

He has been very active in local politics, and belongs to the Hamilton Club, and to several Free Mason organizations, as well as to the Svithiod Singing Club and the Swedish Club.

In 1916, he served as president of the Swedish Old People's Home Society.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 10, 1930.

F.M. JOHNSON IS DEAD
Well-Known Mission Pastor

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Reverend F.M. Johnson]

One of the best-known pastors in the Swedish Mission League of America, Reverend Fredrik Malcolm Johnson, passed away last Sunday in the League's hospital at Bowmanville. His death came after a long illness. Reverend Johnson was a former pastor of the North Side Mission Congregation, of Chicago.

Johnson was born in Nyebro, near Eksjo, Sweden, July 27, 1857. His mother's family name was Stark and two of his brothers, who later became well-known pastors in the Augustana Synod, took that name.

He finished grade school in his home district, and that was all of the formal schooling that he received in Sweden. He arrived in America at the age of 18, with a strong desire for higher education. After having worked for a couple

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of years in Pennsylvania, he entered the Ansgarius College in Paxton, Illinois, where he studied until 1879. After five additional years of work and study, he was ordained as a pastor within the Mission League. [Translator's note: It is not stated where he received his theological training during those five years.]

His first post was that of pastor of the Tabernacle Congregation here in Chicago, where he remained until July, 1887. Then he moved to Rockford, Illinois, and became pastor of the Mission Congregation of that city. He served in that capacity for ten years. At the end of that period he returned to Chicago, and became pastor of the Betania Congregation, on the South Side. He remained there until 1902, when he was called to the North Side Mission Church. Failing health forced him to retire from his strenuous duties as pastor, and it was with deep regret that his congregation accepted his resignation. But he continued to take an active part in the affairs of the Mission League.

Johnson visited Sweden twice, in 1896 and in 1912. He devoted considerable time

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time to writing on religious subjects. He published two books and wrote numerous articles for religious periodicals.

Reverend Johnson was a widower, and is survived by three children and a brother, Reverend K. G. Stark, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 23, 1930.

PROFESSOR ALGOTH OHLSON IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Professor Algoth Ohlson]

Professor Algoth Ohlson, rector of North Park College, observed his fiftieth birthday last Sunday, July 20.

Ohlson is a native of Hvena, Kalmar County, Sweden, and came to America at the age of twenty. After having stopped in Peoria, Illinois, for some time, he went to Bloomington, where he joined the local Swedish Mission Congregation. In 1901, we find him in Chicago, and a couple of years later he entered Valparaiso College, in Indiana. Having finished his course there he went to the Chicago Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1907. Shortly afterwards he took over the Swedish Mission Congregation in Danbury, Connecticut, where he remained until 1910, when he was called to the Mission Church of Bridgeport, in the same state. He served that congregation until 1913.

During his sojourn in the East, Ohlson energetically pursued studies at Yale and

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Harvard Universities, and received his degree from the Yale Divinity College in 1915.

He came to Chicago in 1916, as pastor of the Swedish Mission Congregation in Austin, and in 1924, he took the post as rector of North Park College.

In 1911, he married Ruth E. Carlson, a native of Washington, Connecticut.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 16, 1930.

"KURRE" JOHNSON TAKEN BY DEATH

Active as Swedish-American Newspaperman for more than Forty Years

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Alexander J. Johnson.]

Alexander J. Johnson who for more than forty years was editor and publisher of Svenska Kuriren passed away last Saturday.

In him the Swedish-American press lost one of its most noted figures, and a journalist, who, for a longer period than has been allotted to most of his colleagues, had the opportunity to observe Swedish-American as well as American conditions at close range, and who had the gift to describe and interpret them in a manner which was not only interesting but also indicated good judgement.

[Translator's note: The rest of the article contains a biography of Mr. Johnson, identical with one which is already in the project files].



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 6, 1929.

WELL-KNOWN BUILDER TAKEN BY DEATH

[Half-tone, one column, one-sixth of a page, picture of Charles T. Green].

Charles T. Green, noted builder, well known among the older generation of Chicago Swedes, died suddenly last Sunday from a stroke.

Green was born in Vireda parish, Smaland, Sweden, August 21, 1860, and attended the local public school. In addition, he studied for three years under a private tutor and later also attended school in the city of Jonkoping.

He came to America and to Chicago in the spring of 1881, and made his home here ever since. For a number of years he was engaged in miscellaneous work, until he, in 1896, founded the building firm of Green & Carlson, with offices at 133 West Washington Street.

Green's standing among his colleagues is indicated by the fact that he served

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as president of the Carpenter Contractor's Association of Chicago, and was on its board of directors for a number of years. He was also a director of the Swedish Club, and an Odd Fellow and a Freemason. In 1902, he married Signe Katrina Carlson, of Motala, Sweden. She survives.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 23, 1929.

FRANK GUSTAFSON BUYS FINE SWEDISH SCULPTURE

As previously reported, an exhibit of Swedish art objects is now being held in the quarters occupied by the Swedish Art and Crafts Company on East Ohio Street. They have been brought here from Sweden by Tage Palm, head of the Firm.

The exhibit contains some of the works of the celebrated Swedish sculptor, Carl Milles, and also Carl Eldh's remarkable bust of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, the only one in existence besides the one owned by the crown prince himself. Those who know the reputation of Carl Eldh will have an idea of the value of this piece of art.

The exhibit has attracted much attention, and one of its most faithful visitors has been our well-known countryman, Frank Gustafson, who, by the way, is somewhat of an amateur sculptor himself. The management was glad to notice his interest, but did not suspect that he had fallen completely for the

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 23, 1929.

exhibit's outstanding piece, the excellent portrait bust of the Swedish crown prince. He did not seem to be able to tear himself away from it. Last Saturday he asked, in passing, how much the piece might be worth, and was told that there was not much chance that it would ever be sold, but a certain sum, a small fortune, was mentioned which would buy it.

It seems that Gustafson had made up his mind beforehand, for he asked for a fountain pen and wrote out a check for the amount on the spot, and the sculpture was his; but it will remain in the exhibit until it closes.

Gustafson has later revealed that he is planning to present the bust to the Chicago Art Institute, to be incorporated in its great collections, so that as many people as possible may have an opportunity to view this outstanding example of Swedish sculptural art.

If he did not already have it in full measure, Gustafson has earned the esteem of his countrymen, and of all citizens of Chicago, for his public-spirited

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action, and the more so, because he acted without pressure from any quarter. For that matter, this is not the first time he has quietly demonstrated his generosity. He dislikes all publicity concerning his donations. A few years ago, he donated five thousand dollars to the Swedish Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Denver, Colorado, and, a little later, a similiar sum to the Swedish Home for the Aged in Evanston. All he asks in return for his contributions to such deserving causes is that no fuss be made about it. But in this case the popular building firm owner can not escape a certain amount of publicity.

[Translator's note: This article is accompanied by a half-tone, one column, fifth of a page, picture of Frank Gustafson].

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 16, 1929.

"KURRE-JOHNSON" RETIRES

[Half-tone one column, fifth of a page, picture
of Alexander J. Johnson.]

The newspaper Svenska Kuriren merged with Svenska Amerikanaren last October 10, and its independent existence has thus come to an end. The merger was decided on because Kuriren's owner, Alexander J. Johnson, has reached his eightieth year, and feels that he deserves a rest.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Stockholm, Sweden and was born in 1850. When he, as a young man, set his course for the far west he probably did not intend to come here looking for trouble but, nevertheless, fate would have it that he choose the thorny road of a Swedish-American newspaperman.

After having worked for various business houses here for a number of years, he bought the publication Kurre, which specialized in humor and satire.

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He had, from time to time, contributed to newspapers and had developed an interest in that kind of work. He changed the name Kurre to Svenska-Kuriren, but many readers had formed a sentimental attachment to the former name, and transferred it to Johnson himself, who soon became known as Kurre-Johnson, a name to which he never had any objection.

During its more than forty years of existence, Svenska Kuriren had many good men on its staff, among whom may be mentioned Johan Persson, who passed away many years ago. But Johnson himself wrote most of the editorials, and they were always read with interest, even by people who disagreed with him.

As Johnson retires to private life, his colleagues join in wishing that the evening of his life may be peaceful and happy. He deserves it after the long workday.



Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 19, 1929.

Mr. Bendix was born in Moline, Ill., in 1881, but received his education in Chicago; where his father, John Bendix, was a Swedish methodist pastor. Later he studied law and mechanical engineering, only soon to give up his law studies in order to devote all his time to technology. As time went on he specialized in the construction of automobiles and motors, and in that way he developed an interest which was to become of such magnitude that he not only founded a motor industry but is ranked as an outstanding industrialist.

His greatest contribution to the auto-motive industry is the invention of the Bendix drive or, as it is most commonly called, the "Bendix self-starter". This mechanism is a standard equipment on all automobiles today. Four-wheel brakes is another of Mr. Bendix's inventions.



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Mr. Bendix is the president of a number of large business organizations, among others the Bendix Corporation, the Bendix Brake Company, Germandt Motor Corporation, Motor Industries, Inc., and the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

At the present time Mr. Bendix is on the high seas abroad the S/S Majestic enroute to Sweden, where he will be received by the Swedish monarch.



LINDELOF ELECTED

Our countryman, Lawrence P. Lindelof, was elected National President of the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators' Union of America last week. For several years previously, Mr. Lindelof has held the position of secretary of the Union's Chicago council.

The unions represented by Mr. Lindelof have a total membership of about 200,000. Mr. Lindelof has been one of the most ardent spokesman for the 5-day a week work schedule, which now is in effect for painters and allied trades.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 11, 1929.

IN NEW POST

Half-tone, one column-Sixth of a page, picture
of Emanuel Nylin

Emanuel Nylin, vice-president of the Peoples National Bank and Trust Company here, has been made a member of the Board of Directors of the newly formed Standard National Bank of Chicago, which opens for business next Saturday, September 14, in temporary quarters at Ashland Avenue and 79th Street.

The new bank is capitalized at \$300,000, with reserves of \$50,000, and has already purchased a building lot next to its present location, on which a modern bank building is to be erected.

Nylin was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and was only three years old when he came to America with his parents. For many years he has taken an active part in Swedish church work, as well as in the activities of several Swedish societies. He is an attorney and belongs to the Chicago, the Illinois, and the American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club.

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Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 5, 1929

MAKES LARGE GIFT FOR SCIENCE
Mr. Albert I. Appleton, president of the Appleton Electric Company, and one of the most prominent Swedish men in Chicago, has contributed a sum of \$25,000. toward the defraying of the expenses of Dr. Sven Hedin's continued explorations of Turkistan and the Himalaya regions.

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NYLIN ELECTED

One of the most eminent men of the Middle West in the field of Banking, our countryman John A. Nylin, has been elected vice-president of The Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, 30 N. Michigan Ave.

Mr. Nylin began his bank career over 30 years ago with the National Live Stock Bank, from which he went to the Peoples Stock Yards Bank. He remained with this bank for 15 years. In 1921 he became vice-president and cashier of the Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank. At about the same time he was elected President of the Chicago and Cook County Bankers' Association, with which 110 banks in the Chicago area were affiliated. His brilliant banking record and achievements are perhaps more outstandingly so when one considers that he was but 36 years of age at the time. For a while he was also vice-president of the Union Bank of Chicago.

He is a member of the Union Avenue Swedish Methodist Church.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 21, 1929.

DR. JOSEPH SANDAHL, NOTED CHICAGO SWEDISH,
TAKEN BY DEATH

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Dr. Joseph Sandahl]

Dr. Joseph Sandahl, who was a well-known physician here in Chicago for many years, died last Monday after an illness of two weeks.

He was a remarkable man, whose career was a striking demonstration of what a man, equipped with energy and inherent ability, may accomplish, even though his chances, to start with, are not very promising. The most notable feature in the life of this son of Sweden was not the fact that he was a mature man before he chose his real lifework, and acquired the necessary education, but rather that he succeeded in obtaining his professional training and at the same time provided for a large family. It was necessary for him to study at night, when other people are sound asleep. But Sandahl had within him the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 21, 1929.

strength of the old Dalecarlians; he made his way in spite of difficulties, and graduated from medical school in 1906, exactly on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of his father. Since then, and up to the time of his death, he was a practicing physician here.

Dr. Sandahl was a native of Dalarna (Dalecarlia), Sweden, and was born February 13, 1858. He was seventy-one years old at the time of his death. On his father's side the family, originally, came from Vastergotlan, and among his forefathers there were many clergymen. His father, Lars Sandahl, was for many years engaged in the service of the Evangelical Fatherland Foundation in Sweden, and, due to his unusual ability, was often invited to preach from the pulpit of state churches [Translator's note: The Church of Sweden is a state church and, ordinarily, only graduates in theology of one of the state universities or other recognized institutions are permitted to preach from its pulpit. Only in exceptional cases are laymen preachers

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 21, 1929.

allowed to do so.⁷ Some of Dr. Sandahl's brothers also served in the above-mentioned Foundation.

Sandahl was married twice. His first wife, who was Emelia Dretman before her marriage, was the mother of one son; she died some forty years ago. He later married Maria C. Anderson, and she and four children survive.

Two of the children are doctors, namely, a son, Abel P. M. Sandahl, and a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Edwards, who is married to Dr. Gustav Edwards, the director of the Bible Institute and Academy of the Swedish Free Church of America.

SWEDISH (111) PROJ. 302/3

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, July 18, 1929.

[SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY]

Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, "the Swedish Jane Addams", celebrated her 70th birthday last Tuesday.

A banquet in her honor had been arranged in the evening at the Drake Hotel, in which more than 250 of her friends and admirers partook, in spite of the hot and sultry weather. City Treasurer Charles S. Peterson acted as toastmaster, and among the numerous speeches delivered were those of Congressman Carl R. Chindblom; District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson; Dr. Rev. Joshua Oden; Superior Court Clerk M.S. Szymczak; Dr. John A. Christenson; Editor Frithiof Malmquist and Attorney Gotthard A. Dahlberg, the president of the Swedish Club. State representative Mrs. Rena Elrod spoke for the ladies.

A beautiful oil painting by Mr. Axel Linus was presented to her on this occasion, and a varied musical and vocal program was rendered.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, July 18, 1929.

[CHICAGO SWEDES HONORED]

Two more Chicago Swedes honored by the Swedish King, namely, Dr. Carl G. Wallenius, Professor of Theology and Rector of the Methodist Seminary in Evanston and Mr. Adolph Lindstrom, the well-known contractor, who is also the president of the Central State Security Company and a director of the Congress Trust and Savings Bank. Professor Wallenius has been honored with the Order of the North Star and Mr. Lindstrom with the Order of Vasa.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1929.

HONORED ON HER SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

[Half-tone, one-column picture of Mrs. Othelia Myhrman,
one fifth of a page.]

High tribute was paid to Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, well known among Chicago's Swedes for more than half a century, when she observed her seventieth birthday on the ninth day of this month. A festive banquet was given in her honor at the Drake Hotel, at which City Treasurer Charles S. Peterson acted as master of ceremonies. Among the speakers who paid homage to the guest of honor were Congressman Carl R. Chindblom, Assistant Corporation Counsel Gotthard A. Dahlberg, Clerk of the Superior Court M. S. Szymczak, Attorney George F. Anderson, who at one time was president of the Swedish Club, and District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson.

The musical entertainment was rendered by Stephanie Lendi, the pianist, the Swedish-American Ladies' Quartet and the Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra. Late in the evening members of the Swedish Glee Club also appeared and offered

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1929.

their felicitations by singing some of their most beautiful numbers.

The "American Daughters of Sweden," of which Mrs. Myhrman is president, presented her with a bouquet of seventy roses. During the evening she received about seventy congratulatory telegrams, of which one came from Sweden.

Mrs. Myhrman is a native of Finspong, Sweden, and came to America as a girl. Since her arrival here she has been active in many fields, even in politics. Years ago she opened an employment bureau, which is now located at 30 East Randolph Street. We have already mentioned that she is at the present time president of the organization known as the "American Daughters of Sweden".

The banquet was an unusually festive event and in every respect successful. Two hundred and fifty persons attended.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, July 4, 1929.

NYVALL HONORED

Dr. David Nyvall, Professor and Rector Emeritus at the North Park College, has been honored with the Order of the North Star by the King of Sweden in recognition of the fine work accomplished by Dr. Nyvall and the high standards reached at this comparatively new Swedish institute of learning.

The order was presented to Dr. Nyvakk by Consul Carl O.deDardel at a banquet in his honor last Thursday at the Drake Hotel.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 21, 1929.

[TOFFTEN DIES]

Olof Alfred Tofften, Ph. D., passes away after a lingering illness of nearly two years. Olof A. Tofften, Ph. D., died last Thursday, Feb. 14th, in his residence at 5140 N. Ashland, Avenue, at an age of sixty-six.

Dr. Tofften enjoyed a world-wide reputation as an authority on ancient and Semitic languages and ancient history, on which subjects he has written many books.

Already as a young man he attracted great attention for his amazing ability to grasp the very efficient subjects.

In the town of Visby, Sweden, near which he was born, he finished a 9-year course in one-half of the required time and graduated cum laude approbatur. Later he studied the Semitic languages at the University of Upsala, Sweden.

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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 21, 1929.

In 1888 he emigrated to the United States, where he continued his studies at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., and later at the University of Chicago. At this latter institution of learning he took his degree of Ph. D. magna cum laude and became a Fellow on its faculty. Shortly afterward he was called to accept the professor's chair in Semitic languages and ancient history at the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago. In 1910-11 he traveled extensively in the Old World, at this time, particularly enriching his education in Egyptology preparatory to the completion of some of his writings.

Dr. Tofften is the author of the following standard works of learning: Researches in Assyrian and Babylonian Geography; Ancient Chronology; The Historic Exodus; Breasted's Ancient Records of Egypt, Vol.V; Researches in Biblical Archaeology, in 3 volumes; Myths and the Bible; The Corner-stone, and The Church of our Fathers. He was a member of the American Oriental Society and the Deutsche Orientalische Gesellschaft.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 21, 1929.

For his Swedish people in Chicago he founded an accredited school, The Scandia Academy which later was reorganized into the Academic Institute and of which he was Rector until his death. He carried on wide activity as a lecturer on various subjects in the Swedish, English, French and German languages, in addition to being an authority on the so-called "dead" on ancient languages.

Dr. Tofften survived his wife, the late Mrs. Nittilia Tofften, by only three months. Funeral services were held last Monday, with interment at the Rosehill Cemetery.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 20, 1929.

DR. OLOF A. TOFFTEEN, NOTED EDUCATOR, IS DEAD

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of
Dr. Olof A. Toffteen]

The well-known educator and lecturer, Dr. Olof A. Toffteen, who has been active in Swedish-American circles for a long period of time, passed away last Thursday, February 14. The cause of death was a heart disorder, which has been troubling him for the last couple of years. Some time ago, he was forced to take an extended rest in bed, and even though he recuperated and resumed some of his activities, it was evident that he was a weakened man, and his end was not entirely unexpected.

Toffteen was born in Haxarfue, on the island of Gotland, Sweden, June 26, 1863, and was thus in his sixty-sixth year at the time of his death. He attended the public school near his home, and then went to the college in Visby, from which he graduated in 1885. Later, he entered the University of Uppsala, where,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 20, 1929.

after an unusually short time, he obtained the candidate's degree in philology, and then began to study for a doctors' degree, specializing in philosophy, history, and classical languages. But this required money, of which Toffteen did not have much, and after some time he was forced to leave the university and returned to Gotland, where he became a pastor's assistant. Some time later, in 1888, we find him in America, and it seems that he planned a career in the church. He attended the Augustana Seminary in Rock Island for some time, and then went to Minneapolis, where he became the pastor of an Episcopalian congregation. During this time, he also published two books, The Church of Our Fathers and Myths and the Bible.

In 1902, Toffteen moved to Chicago, and by that time he had abandoned his plans of making the ministry his life work. He entered the University of Chicago, and resumed his studies in Semitic languages. He obtained his doctor's degree in 1905, and was then made a professor of Semitic languages at the university. He was also appointed to a similar post at the Western Theological Seminary. During the following years, Dr. Toffteen occupied a prominent place among

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Svenska Tribune-Nyheter, Feb. 20, 1929.

Chicago's linguistic scientists, and was noted as one of the founders of the Oriental Society here. Later, he established a school of his own, the Scandia Academy, and continued his educational activities until some time during the World War. After the armistice, he went to Europe, but returned to Chicago within about one year. From then on, he devoted most of his time to linguistic research and to writing on scientific subjects. At the same time, he headed the so-called Academic Congregation, before whom he lectured every Sunday morning.

Dr. Toffteen was particularly interested in problems concerning the origin of the Germanic race, and submitted certain theories of his own, which, even though they have not been generally accepted, may some time prove to have merit. He took a deep interest in a variety of subjects, and of him it may truly be said that nothing human was insignificant to him.

His wife died some time ago, and he is survived by cousins here and by a sister who is living in Sweden. Interment took place in Rosehill Cemetery.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 22, 1928.



IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR SERVICES IN BEHALF OF THE SWEDISH PEOPLE IN AMERICA

Two prominent Chicago-Swedes have been honored by the Swedish King, namely Chief Engineer Albert Witting, president of the Swedish Cultural Society of America, and Mr. Carl Festin, who is a dynamic factor in Swedish fraternal life in Chicago and who among other notable accomplishments, was the originator and one of the founders of the South Side Swedish Club of Chicago.

Mr. Witting was honored with the order of the North Star and Mr. Festin with the order of Vasa. In this connection we may mention that Mr. Witting was presented several years ago with the Order of Vasa.

These works of distinction and honor were presented to deserving recipients at a banquet given for them by the Swedish Engineers Society at the club house last Saturday. The presentments were made by Consul Carl O. de Dardel, with the customary accompaniment of festive ceremonies, addresses by guest speakers and a select musical program.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 18, 1928.

SANDBURG HONORED

Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, has bestowed the Degree of Doctor upon the prominent Chicago Swedish-American poet and scribe. Mr. Carl Sandburg, for his recent literary discourse on "Abraham Lincoln; the Prairie Years."

For years Mr. Sandburg has been a co-editor and book reviewer on the staff of the Chicago Daily News.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 27, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[REV. GOTTFRED NELSON CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY]

Rev. Dr. Gottfred Nelson will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his services as pastor of the Swedish Trinity Lutheran Church this coming Sunday.

This church, located at the corner of Barry and Seminary Avenues in Lake View, has made remarkable progress during these twenty-five years. The congregation numbers 1,054 adult members and 958 pupils are enrolled in the church's Sunday School. A community house was built a few years ago at a cost of \$100,000, and the total value of the church property exceeds \$250,000.

Rev. Dr. Nelson studied for the ministry at the Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., and the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Chicago. Later he received his doctor's degree at the Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas.

During these 25 years as pastor of the Trinity Church, Rev. Nelson has officiated at 3,228 baptisms, 2,666 weddings and 2,326 funerals.

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Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 25, 1928.



SWEDISH

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY &

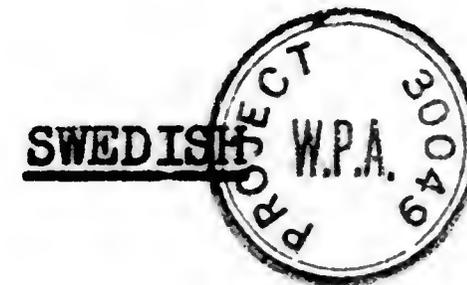
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During these 25 years as pastor of the Trinity Church, Rev. Nelson has officiated at 3,338 baptisms, 2,666 weddings and 2,326 funerals.

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Svenska Kuriren, July 12, 1928.

AXELL RECEIVES HONOR

Our Countryman Carl George Axell was the recipient the other day of the Badge of Honor from the Commonwealth Edison Company for his twenty-five years of service with that organization. Mr. Axell is Chief Engineer and is the head of the Inside Plant Division of the Edison Company.

Mr. Axell is one of the founders of the Swedish Engineer's Society of Chicago, of which he is now serving his second term as president.

MALMBERG HONORED

Our countryman, Oscar Malmberg, a veteran with more than 40 years of service in the Chicago Fire Department, was promoted last Friday to Division Marshall of the 10th district. Mr. Malmberg's title up to that date was Chief of the 20th Battalion.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, April 19, 1928

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 100

"TO HONOR MR. NELS P. PETERSON".

A banquet was given on Friday, April 13, at ^{the} Swedish Engineer's Club, in honor of Mr. Nels P. Peterson, who has just recently reached the age of fifty.

Mr. Peterson is Chief Instructor in the wood-working department of the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

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II A 3 c

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 23, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Our Countryman and young Chicago Artist, J. Theodore Johnson, has been awarded the Frank G. Logan's \$500-prize and the Joseph Eisendrath's \$200-prize at the Chicago Art Institute's thirty-second art exhibit, now in progress. As a result of this exhibit, Mr. Johnson, who is only 23 years old, has received commissions to paint four portraits.

Of seven paintings submitted by Mr. Johnson, five, or the limit for any one exhibition, were accepted by the jury.

Svenska Kuriren, February 16, 1928

SWEDISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. JOSEPH SANDAHL, 1631 Foster Ave.,

celebrated his seventieth birthday on February 10.

Dr. Sandahl, who came to Chicago from Dalecarlia, Sweden, forty years ago, has practiced medicine and surgery in Chicago since 1906.

The profession is followed by one of his sons, Dr. Abel Sandahl, who also is practicing in our city.

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II A 3 6

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 12, 1928.

SWEDISH

WOOD-CARVING EXHIBIT



An Exhibit by Carl Hallstammar, our famous wood sculptor, is in progress at the Art Institute.

The daily press speaks very highly of this exposition.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 6, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MR. C. HJALMAR LUNDQULST

Mr. C. Hjalmar Lundquist, the former Assistant Corporation Counsel, has been honored with the appointment to serve as counsellor of the Lake Level Commission.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 21, 1927.

JOHN E. ERICSON PASSES AWAY

The most notable Swede in Chicago, City Engineer, John E. Ericson, passed away, last Saturday, April 16th, at the age of 68. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, where he graduated from the Royal Institute of Technology. He came to Chicago in 1884.

Mr. Ericson's engineering skill has created international attention. The Chicago Water Works, one of his creations, has been studied and copied by other municipalities. Drainage, sewage, water systems, bridges and city planning were problems that had been confronting Mr. Ericson in his capacity of City Engineer of Chicago ever since 1897, in which year he was appointed by Mayor Carter Harrison. The unanimous opinion is that these problems have been solved in a manner that merits admiration and gratitude.

Mr. Ericson, was one of the founders of the American Association of Engineers. In 1914 he was decorated by the Swedish King.



Svenska Kuriren, April 14, 1927

VETERAN SWEDISH FRATERNITY MAN DIES

Charles E. Kronlof died last Sunday, April 10th in his home, 5326 Foster avenue. He was born in Sweden in 1866 and came to Chicago about forty years ago.

Mr. Kronlof enjoyed the reputation of being the most active person in Swedish fraternal circles. He was an ardent friend of temperance, and the I.O.G.T. had honored him with the highest office within that organization. At one time he served as Grand Master of the Order of Vikings, and for a number of years he was District Master of the Order of Vasa.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 17, 1927.

A BIG DONATOR TO THE JUBILEE FUND

Among the many persons of Swedish birth or descent in this country, who have given large sums to our "Jubilee Fund," for which money is being solicited this week throughout the nation, is one of our foremost business leaders, Mr. Andrew Lanquist.

Last week he handed the chairman of the soliciting committee a check for \$10,000. This magnificent gift was not accompanied by any stipulations. It came from a warm heart and hand with an understanding of the "Jubilee's" great cultural value.

This is not the first time that Mr. Lanquist has come to the assistance of a worthy cause, but it is the first time that he has permitted his name to be

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 17, 1927.



mentioned in connection with a large donation.

With this great gift from an individual, we have something to point to, and it is to be hoped that many of our better situated countrymen will follow Mr. Lanquist's example - for the sake of the "Jubilee."

Andrew Lanquist is the leader in the great building industry, now so active in Chicago, and which has given the Swedes credit for the up-building of more than two thirds of this great city.

Mr. Lanquist was born on the 26th of November, 1856, in Vastergotland. He came to the United States and Chicago in 1881. He has himself divulged a few episodes from his early Chicago life for a friend, which we here repeat:

"When I arrived here with \$30.00 in my pockets - I lent a stranded stranger \$10.00 - I was walking on the North Side the day after my arrival here. At



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 17, 1927

home I had applied myself diligently to the study of English, so that I, although somewhat falteringly, was able to make myself quite well understood. During my walk I noticed the foundation for a building under construction, and decided to inquire about work. The boss asked me what I could do. 'Lay brick,' was my answer. 'Come back tomorrow morning ready to go to work,' was his reply. I went there and was put to work and was also told that my wages would be eleven cents per hour - just half of what a 'regular' bricklayer was paid at that time. I remained there till the building was completed.

"My next job was in the same trade, working for a railroad out on a prairie. Here, I was promised twenty-five cents an hour (mainly due to the long distance). When my pay envelope arrived, I discovered that I had received more money than I thought I had coming. I mentioned it to the foreman. 'Most likely a mistake,' he said. 'Speak to the chief engineer when he comes,' he advised. This I did. 'No my friend, this is absolutely correct. You have earned what you have received.' And of course it goes without saying, I was glad. I mentioned this to the foreman, who exclaimed: 'So, it was correct! Well, then I can tell you that you receive the same pay as I - thirty-seven and one-half cents an hour.'



Svenska Kyrren, Feb. 17, 1927.

"Some time after this the chief engineer sent for me and asked if I understood blueprints. 'Very little,' I answered. But I received a bunch of documents to study for a few hours, so that he later could tell how much or little I was able to understand. After having studied these drawings for some time I was questioned and the result was in my favor. I was ordered to a place where the ground was being prepared for the erection of several buildings. He showed me how to use the level and said, 'Let your common sense do the talking and go to it; everything will be all right.' Whether I let my common sense talk, I do not know. But I made good progress. Then my eyes caught sight of a theodolite or transit, an instrument with which to measure horizontal and vertical angles. There I felt more at home, particularly after I had persuaded the engineer to lend me the instrument for a few hours' practice.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 17, 1927.

"When the chief engineer came along, he was considerably surprised to see me handle the theodolite, which he thought no one but a 'highly educated' person could make use of. When I told him I was familiar with the instrument he was satisfied, expressed admiration for Sweden's schools and let me continue. In this manner I started my activities in Chicago."

We might add that already in 1883 Andrew Lanquist was contracting on his own account and has been at it ever since - always out in front with a lot of projects under construction.

In 1904 Andrew Lanquist became president of Lanquist and Illsley, a contracting firm known through the United States, and which has given many Swedish contractors a start and added honor to the Swedish name, particularly in the building trade in Chicago.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 17, 1927.

Mr. Lanquist has time and again shown his magnanimity, which has not become general knowledge, although a little has seeped out now and then.

Mr. Lanquist is also one of the largest stockholders in the State Bank of Chicago, and has for many years been one of its directors.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 3, 1927.



EDWIN A. OLSON'S SUCCESSOR IS ALSO SWEDISH.

p.11....As U.S.District Attorney in Chicago, after Edwin A. Olson, who resigned a short time ago, another of our countrymen has been chosen. George E.Q.Johnson is the new administrator of Federal Law here. Mr. Johnson was born near Harcourt, Iowa, July 11, 1874. His father was a prosperous farmer, and the son remained with his parents until the age of twenty, when he began his studies at Tobin College, Fort Dodge, Ia. After graduating from this school, he continued his studies of jurisprudence at Lake Forest University, graduating in 1900, whereupon, he opened his own law office the same year. His practice grew fast, and during later years he has also held the office of Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court. Mr. Johnson is much interested in local politics, and is known as an ardent supporter of Senator Deneen, whose interests he is watching in his home ward, the 18th.

Our new District Attorney was married in 1906 to Miss Elizabeth Swanstrom of

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 3, 1927.

Lindsborg, Kans.

Their home is at 7327 Crandon Ave., and Mr. Johnson has his office in the Temple Building, 77 W. Washington St.



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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 27, 1927

"KURRE" JOHNSON NOW A COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Alexander J. Johnson, Editor and Publisher of Svenska Kuriren, has been appointed a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission.



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II A 1



SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 13, 1927.

SWEDISH LADY AS LAWYER IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

p.10.....Bertha C. Moller is her name, born in Jamtland and she came here with her parents at the age of five.

After having graduated from both Northwestern and Minnesota Universities in Law, she opened a legal office in Chicago, where she was and still is the only practicing woman lawyer of Swedish decent.

In her chosen field of endeavor she is occupying a rather enviable position, and in the Criminal Court Building she has been called "The Lady Darrow." That this flattering comparison is well deserved, she proved, in a trial where she defended a Negro, who



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 13, 1927.

was accused of having caused the death of a son of the millionaire basket manufacturer Mickelberry. Her eloquent address to the jury in this case, was one of the most brilliant ever heard in the criminal court.

Miss Moller is the first Swedish woman to receive a more important official position in Chicago; a short time ago she was appointed Assistant Attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago.

Miss Moller is an unusually active and energetic woman, and she has not confined her activities to things pertaining to her legal vocation alone. She is considered an authority on law-questions pertaining to women, and is at present in the act of preparing a review of laws governing her own sex dating back from the 8000th year B.C. up to the present time. In addition she has just about finished a work on "Our State's leading Women and their Accomplishments," which will be published in the early spring.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 13, 1927.

Interested as Miss Moller is in the woman's cause, she is rightly proud of her role in the fight for woman's suffrage in America. It was she who prevailed upon James M. Cox, while he was Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1920, to send three personal representatives to Tennessee, to induce its legislature to ratify the amendment for woman's suffrage.

These three men succeeded in their mission and the victory was won.

World Peace has found Miss Moller a strong supporter. Her's was the idea, to arrange the Peace-meetings on Easter Day, which are being held every year throughout the United States.

That our countrymen in Chicago and in particular our ladies should wish to pay homage to a woman who, to such a degree, has honored the Swedish name is only natural.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 13, 1927.

With this in view the American Daughters of Sweden, our strongest and most representative ladies' organization whose president is Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, and vice-president Mrs. Fred Westberg, have decided upon a banquet in honor of Miss Moller.

The event takes place Friday February 4, at the Swedish Club.

SEEKS NOMINATION

Assistant Corporation Counsel C. Hjalmar Lundquist has announced that he will seek the nomination for Alderman in the 50th ward.

Mr. Lundquist is one of the most widely known Swedes in Chicago and Illinois. He is a lawyer by profession. For several years he was on the editorial staffs of Swedish Newspapers published here. He is much sought after as a speaker.

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 9, 1926



PROMINENT OLD-TIME SWEDE FETED

To honor Fritz von Schoultz on his 70th birthday, a banquet was given for him last Thursday at the Swedish Club. The Toastmaster was the Club's president, Mr. Einar Lindeblad, and addresses were made by the Hon. A.O. Eberhart, former Swedish Governor of Minnesota, Vice-Consul G. Bernhard Anderson, Carl O. Beroth, attorney and others. A musical program was rendered.

Knowing well the characteristics of the celebrant, the birthday present from his friends and guests at the banquet consisted of a bank draft for a handsome amount. When accepting the **check** Mr. Schoultz immediately endorsed it and made it payable to the "Swedish Old Peoples Home," Evanston. The plan had worked well.

Mr. Schoultz came to Chicago from Stockholm, Sweden, fifty years ago. For several decades he was the proprietor of one of the largest theatrical costume centers in the country. The Schoultz Studios are on Lake Street.

IV
I A 1 a
II A 3 a

SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 25, 1926

SLOYD - A SWEDISH HOME INDUSTRY

A Swedish Sloyd instructor, Mrs. Anna Petterson-Berg, whose activities until recently have been confined to public schools, was last week invited to exhibit her skill and her products at the University of Chicago. The exhibit was arranged by Mrs. Petterson-Berg in Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago. Articles exhibited, chiefly needle-work and embroideries, attracted great attention and enthusiasm. In fact, the interest shown was of such proportions that Mrs. Petterson-Berg was requested to prolong the exhibit one more week, and remain at the University and indefinite period of time to instruct women teachers and co-eds in the noble art of needle-work.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 7, 1926

FRITHIOF MALMQUIST, FAMED EDITOR AND POET, FETED ON SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

Mr. Frithiof Malmquist, Co-Editor of the Swedish-American celebrated his sixtieth birthday the evening of Oct. 1st, with a banquet given in his honor by the "Brage" Lodge of the Order of Vikings. The principal address was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel C. Hjalmar Lundquist, who reminded those present of Mr. Malmquist's unselfish and untiring work in the interests of the Order, and his great work in general for the Swedes in America. Interspersed with other speeches was music by the "Viking Band" and singing by the "Svithiod Singing Club."

Besides his highly commendable work as a newspaper man, Mr. Malmquist has found time for great activity in the Swedish social and cultural circles of Chicago and the Middle-West. For five years he was Grand Master of the Order of Vikings, the grand Lodge of which he has served in a consultative capacity since 1902. As a speaker he is much sought after and his verses at banquets and festivals are looked upon as indispensable for the success of the affair. The volume of poetry "Tornen och Tistlar" (Thorns and Thistles), published by him some years ago, has found its way into every Swedish home in America and Canada.



Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 19, 1926

SWEDES RETURNING FROM ABROAD

Of Prominent Chicago Swedes, who have been vacationing in the Old Country and have just returned to Chicago are Dr. A. J. Carlson, Professor of Physiology at the University of Chicago; A. G. Hallbom, President of the Builders & Merchants Bank; the Rev. Dr. C. G. Wallenius; Pastor Elof; K. Johnson; Helge Erikson, jeweler; Hjalmar Ebbeson, singer; Hugo Oberg, Secretary of the Swedish Consulate and Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, President of the American Daughters of Sweden.

Svenska Kuriren, May 13, 1926

FRANK GUSTAFSON DONOR AGAIN

Word has been received that the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Denver, Colorado, is the recipient of a donation of \$5,000 to be used for the beautifying and landscaping of its grounds.

The donor is our well-known Chicagoan, Frank Gustafson, contractor, singer, and sculptor. This is not the first time Mr. Gustafson has shown his generosity toward the Swedish Tuberculosis Sanitarium and other worthy causes; no, indeed, even so often Mr. Gustafson, in his own quiet gentle way, reaches out a helping hand to a Swedish society or a friend in need.

Svenska Kuriren, April 22, 1926

DR. THORELIUS SIXTY YEARS OLD.

The Nestor of Swedish Dentists in Chicago, Dr. P.W. Thorelius, celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Thursday, April 15th. The event was commemorated by a party held at his home, 5226 Kenmore Ave., in the circle of his family and closest friends.

Dr. Thorelius came to America and Chicago in 1886. In 1891 he graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and has practiced his profession ever since.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 28, 1926

MRS. SIGNE ANKARFELT, WRITER AND POET, DIES AT
AN AGE OF SIXTY- EIGHT

Mrs. Signe Ankarfelt, widow of F. W. Ankarfelt, editor and publisher, passed away Thursday, Jan. 21st, in her home, 3553 Rakeby street. She was a prolific writer of short stories and poetry.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 10, 1925

WELL-KNOWN SWEDISH PIONEER DIES AT AN AGE OF 83.



Dr. William Henschen, one of the most widely known leaders of the Swedish Methodist Church circles of the Middle-West and West, passed away last Monday at his home, 5014 N. Paulina Street.

He was born in Uppsala, Sweden, April 11th, 1842, and graduated from the university there, later receiving the degree of D. Ph., and still later studying medicine and natural science at the University of Berlin, Germany. For some years he devoted his time to teaching and in 1870 he immigrated to America.

Since coming here, he has edited several weekly Swedish papers and Church publications, besides being a teacher at Methodist colleges and the Pastor of congregations. The greater portion of his time was spent in Chicago and Evanston.

He is survived by six children, one of whom Henry S. Henschen is the President of the Union Bank of Chicago.



Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 3, 1925

CHICAGOAN APPOINTED PROFESSOR IN PITTSBURG

Our countryman, Fredrik V. Nyquist, a Chicagoan and graduate of the University of Chicago, has been appointed assistant professor at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, Pa. The announcement was made the other day by Thomas S. Baker, President of the Institute.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 27, 1925



CELEBRATED SWEDISH COMPOSER AND MUSICIAN DIES.

Professor Emil Larson, well-known organist, conductor and composer, died last Saturday at the Augustana Hospital. He was born Aug. 27, 1862, in Ahus, Skane, Sweden.

Besides being a remarkably talented musician, Mr. Larson won recognition as a conductor of several prominently known choirs and as a composer of hymns and other religious music. In 1906 he conducted the famous Haendel Oratory Choir. As an organ soloist he was very much in demand.

Svenska Kuriren, July 30, 1925

COL. SWANSON RESIGNS

Col. William E. Swanson, commanding the 132nd Infantry, Illinois National Guard, has resigned from this position. In his letter of resignation he stated that he was forced to withdraw from his regiment, which he has been with twenty years, because of business reasons. Len Small, who granted the request, has conferred the rank of Brigadier General upon Col. Swanson.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Svenska Kuriren, May 28, 1925

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN SWEDE

One of the best known and beloved Swedes in Chicago, Christoffer Brusell, died Friday, May 22nd. He was singer, amateur actor, theater director, and an "aide-de-camp", whenever entertainment in Swedish Lodges and Societies was needed. He was born in Stockholm, in 1861, and in his youth studied at the Royal Dramatic Theatre there. He was President of the Swedish Theatrical Society of Chicago and had directed and filled parts in countless Swedish dramas and comedies played by the Society.



Svenska Kuriren, May 21, 1925

Gustaf Johnson, The Hardware Man, 80 Years Old Today.

One of our "Before-the-fire-Veterans" is eighty years old today, May 21st. He is Gustaf Johnson, hardware man and inventor at 420 W. Chicago Avenue. Mr. Johnson came to Chicago in 1868 and started his own hardware store in 1883. He is still taking an active part in the store and in the factory, where his specialties are being manufactured. Mr. Johnson is inventor of The Pitner Gas Iron, The Gem Electric Iron, and the Day-Lite Lamp. The business is now run by his son, Frank K. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson is very spry for his age and still attends to his Lodge and social duties. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for over fifty years and is a past-president of the Three Links Lodge. He is also a member of Frithiof Lodge of I.O.S. and the "Svithiod Singing Society," in which long ago he was treasurer four consecutive years.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 7, 1925



WELL KNOWN FRATERNITY MAN FETED ON BIRTHDAY

The 50th Birthday of Carl P. Johnson, Secretary of District Lodge No. 6 of the Scandinavian Fraternity of America, was celebrated last Sunday with a banquet given for him at Verdandi Hall by the officers of the various Chicago lodges of the Fraternity and a host of friends, about 125 being present. Master of ceremonies was former Grand Master Frithiof Burgeson, and addresses of congratulation were made by District Master Ivar Nordstrom and others. The well-known sopranos, Rose Pearson-Burgeson and Sigrid Borgstrom-Peterson, and Joseph Blomgren, baritone furnished delightful singing.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, May 7, 1925

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The fiftieth wedding anniversary was celebrated, April 25th, by a well-known Swedish couple, Mr. Algot Tolf and his wife Emma, 7641 S. Sangamon street. Mr. and Mrs. Tolf are members of the South Side Swedish Mission Church, the members of which, on that day gave a big Golden Wedding party for the celebrants, in the community house of the Church.

Mr. Tolf is a "drop-forge" smith, just as his father and grand-father were in Sweden, and in spite of his age is still active and working at his trade.

Svenska Kuriren, April 30, 1925

LARGE ESTATE INHERITANCE

Claus Albert Carlson left an estate valued at \$260,000 according to Probate Court figures. The deceased, who up to the time of his departure lived at 1706 E. 56th St. is mourned by his widow, Jennie E. Carlson, two daughters and one son. Mr. Carlson was a well-known building contractor and held memberships in several clubs.

Svenska Kuriren, April 23, 1925

GUSTAV HALLBOM HONORED ON HIS 60th BIRTHDAY



Hundreds of friends of Gustav Hallbom, President of the Builders and Merchants State Bank, gathered at a banquet given in his honor at the Swedish Engineers Club, Wednesday, April 15th, to assist him in the celebration of his sixtieth birthday. Toast-master on this occasion was John S. Gullborg, President of the Alemite Corp., and speeches were made by Chas. Bostrom, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, John A. Sandgren, Oscar Peterson, John E. Ericsson, Axel Blomfeld, Clarence Ongman and others.

Mr. Hallbom arrived in the United States from Sweden in 1879. He started his career as a banker with the State Bank of Chicago, of which he became cashier and vice-president.

Svenska Kuriren, April 9, 1925

SWEDISH POLITICAL RALLY

Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom will be the guest of honor at a banquet to be given Thursday, April 16th, at the Swedish Club. The principal speakers will be Senator Charles S. Deneen and Carl R. Chindblom, Congressman from the district covering the north portions of Chicago, and Illinois, north to the Wisconsin line.

Svenska Kuriren, March 12, 1925

MRS. CHARLOTTA MUCHAU DIES AT 90.

Mrs. Charlotta Muchau, nee Bolling, of 5922 N. Fairfield Avenue, died last Friday after a brief illness, at the age of ninety. She was one of the best known Swedish masseuses in Chicago and was active in her profession until shortly before her death. She possessed a remarkable vitality and mental alertness. She was born on the Isle of Gotland and was a sister of the famous Dr. Gustav Magnus Bolling in Sweden.

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Svenska Kuriren, March 5, 1925

EX-FEDERAL OFFICIAL NOW BANK EXECUTIVE

Mr. Edward O. Nelson, architect and builder, and formerly a member of the Claims Board of the United States War Department, has been elected to the position of Executive Manager of the Real Estate Loan Department of the Union Bank of Chicago, 25 N. Dearborn Street.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 19, 1925



CITY ENGINEER ERICSSON FURNISHED NEW AUTO BY THE CITY

The City Council Finance Committee has voted to furnish City Engineer John Ericsson with a new automobile of the limousine type, at a cost of \$5,200. For the old car, which has been used by Mr. Ericsson for several years, the city gets \$1,000 in trade.

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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 5, 1925

REV. PETER PETERSON HONORED BY KING GUSTAVUS

Four hundred Swedish men and women were gathered around tables at the banquet given last Tuesday, at the La Salle Hotel, in honor of the Rev. Dr. Peter Peterson, President of the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod, who recently has been honored by the King of Sweden with the Order of the North Star. An invocation was said by the Rev. C.O. Bengtson, followed by a musical selection played by Mrs. Ebba Sundstrom-Nylander, violinist. The Rev. Dr. C.A. Lindvall was master of ceremonies.

Climaxing, the affair was the presentation of the insignia of the Order of the North Star to the Reverend Peterson by the Swedish Consul in Chicago, Carl O. DeDardel. It was accompanied by a document from the Swedish Government expressing its appreciation of the excellent social work done by the Rev. Peterson with the Swedish element in America.

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. L.G. Abrahamson, Dr. Gustav Andreen, Dean of Augustana College, and Dr. A.P. Fors.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 29, 1925

SWEDISH SOCIETY HONORS AROUND-THE-WORLD FLIER

Lieut. Erik Nelson, the famous Around-the-World-Flier, was elected an Honorary Member of the Chicago Swedish Engineers' Society, at a Board of Directors meeting held a few days ago. Lieut. Nelson is an officer in the United States Army.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 5, 1924.

OLD CHICAGO SETTLER PASSES AWAY
Resident of Chicago since 1869

John A. Kohler, one of the Swedes who arrived in Chicago before the Great Fire, died last Sunday after a brief illness. He was eighty-one years old.

Kohler was born near Norrkoping, January 15, 1844. As a young man, he attended the technical school in his home city, and the education he thus obtained became of great value to him when he landed in America in 1865. After remaining for some time in Philadelphia and in New York, he set out for Chicago in 1869.

Shortly after his arrival here, he began to interest himself in politics and soon became very active in that field. He served for some time as president of the Scandinavian Club in the old Town of Lake and also as secretary of the Swedish-American Central Republican Club of Chicago. He was one of the directors of the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 5, 1924.

Linne Monument Association, and took an active part in the campaign for funds which made it possible to place the Linne monument in Lincoln Park. In 1887, he helped organize the Linnea Society, and became its first president.

For some time, Kohler was the secretary of the Parkside Loan and Savings Bank, which was founded in 1885 and dissolved a few years ago. For a number of years, he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, maintaining offices at 5205 Wentworth Avenue. He retired only a short time ago.

Realizing that a knowledge of law would be very useful for a man in his line of business, Kohler entered the Chicago College of Law, and graduated from that institution in 1899.

He is survived by a son, Dr. Ernest A. Kohler, 108 East Garfield Boulevard.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 5, 1924.

Interment was in Oakwood Cemetery.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 15, 1924.

VICTOR TESSING IS DEAD

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page,
picture of Victor Tessing]

The well-known builder and contractor, Victor Tessing, president of the firm Tessing & Peterson, suffered a stroke last Saturday as he was on his way to the firm's offices at 329 Plymouth Court. He was taken to a near-by hospital, where he passed away last Monday.

Tessing was born in Slaka, Ostergotland, Sweden, September 15, 1864, and observed his sixtieth birthday last month, on which occasion he was heartily feted by his many friends. He attended the public school near his home and afterwards entered a private school. Later, he went to Stockholm, where he attended a technical school for three years, and obtained the training which fitted him for a career as a builder. When in 1890 he decided to go to America, he chose Chicago as the place which offered him the best

WMA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 15, 1924.

opportunities, and gradually he won a prominent place among Swedish contractors here.

For many years he belonged to the Swedish Baptist organization, and was a member of the First Swedish Baptist Church here, in which he held many positions of trust. When the congregation built its new church, he was very helpful; his firm did the interior work. The Baptist organizations as a whole profited by his business experience, and he was made treasurer of the mission department.

Tessing was a lover of song and music, and belonged to the Arion Male Chorus, which has often been heard at concerts and festivals. For many years he served as its president.

In 1894 he married May Kallbom. She and four children survive.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 24, 1924.

CARL MAX HEDMAN IS DEAD

Noted Manufacturer Passes Away Suddenly

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Carl Max Hedberg]

Carl Max Hedman, president of the Hedman Manufacturing Company, whose plant and offices are located at 1158 Center Street, died suddenly last Wednesday night in his home, 618 Waveland Avenue.

He had recently returned from a vacation trip to Colorado, and had remarked to friends that he did not feel quite right, but nobody expected that his indisposition would take such a turn. Death was caused by a heart attack.

[Translator's note: The rest of this article contains biographical data on Mr. Hedman which have already appeared in an "In the Foreground" article.]

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 28, 1924.

IN THE FOREGROUND
New Bank President

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Robert Anderson]

The well-known businessman, Robert Anderson, has just been made president of the United States Bank of Chicago, succeeding the late Carl Lundberg, who died a few weeks ago.

Anderson was born in Gustaf Adolf parish, Vastergotland, Sweden, December 11, 1870, and is thus now in his early fifties. He attended the public school near his home and then went to the city of Jonkoping, where he learned the painter's trade. In the spring of 1887, he embarked for America, and came to Chicago, where he has made his home ever since.

During the first few years after his arrival here, he worked at his trade, and at the same time attended night school. After three years of this, he

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 28, 1924.

opened his own paint store. In 1895, he and E. Osterholm went into partnership, and founded the firm of Anderson & Osterholm, which prospered and became one of the best-known concerns in its line in the city.

For a number of years, Anderson has been on the Board of Directors of the United State Bank of Chicago, and has also been vice-president of the institution. It was therefore no surprise when it was announced that he had been made president, following the death of Mr. Lundberg.

Robert Anderson is well known and popular among the Swedes in the Englewood district, and has been active in the community life of his countrymen. He is a highly valued member of the Englewood Mission Congregation, and was a member of its Board of Directors for twenty-five years, serving up to the time of the last annual business meeting, when he asked to be relieved of his duties. But he is still superintendent of the Sunday school, a post which he has held for twenty years.

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In 1890 he married Selma A. Hultzen. They have two children, and live at 439 West 61st Street.

[Translator's note: This bank appears to be a predominantly Swedish-owned institution. But I am unable to determine its correct name. In a news item in this issue, it is called the United States Bank of Chicago.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 23, 1924.

JOHN E. NORLING TAKEN BY DEATH

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of John E. Norling]

John E. Norling, owner of the Svenska Tribunen and Fosterlandet from 1901 to 1905, died April 16 in his home at 2838 Burling Street. He had been in poor health for some time.

Norling was born in Bishop Hill, Illinois, January 13, 1859. His parents were Anders and Elizabeth Norling, natives of Nora, Sweden, who came to America in 1858. As a boy, Norling received a very good education, and when only twenty years of age became manager of a drugstore in Galva, Illinois. A year later, he and his two brothers bought the business, and he remained part owner until 1889, when he organized the Mulford Stearn Company in Streator. Its offices were later moved to Galva.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 23, 1924.

As far back as the early eighties, Norling began to interest himself in the lumber and land business, and became more actively engaged in those fields when he moved to Chicago in 1891. In the year 1900, he and his brother, P. O. Norling, and S. E. Carlson bought the Svenska Tribunen and Fosterlandet, and in 1901 he became the sole owner of these two Swedish-American publications. In 1905, he sold them to C. F. Erikson.

Norling became interested in the automatic telephone invented by F. A. Lundquist, and, in 1901, founded the Globe Automatic Telephone Company, which was taken over in 1911 by the Western Electric Company.

In 1907, when the automobile industry was still in its infancy, Norling founded the Monitor Automobile Works, which manufactured automobiles of various kinds. He served as secretary and treasurer of that concern until 1914, when he resigned to devote his time to his lumber and real-estate interests. He is survived by his wife, who was Christine Ericson, two daughters, Lillian and Ruth, two brothers, and two sisters.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 23, 1924.

The burial took place last Saturday in the cemetery at Bishop Hill.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 2, 1924.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Real-Estate Broker of Swedish Birth

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Axel Lonnquist]

There are a great number of Swedish builders and contractors in Chicago, and they have contributed a great deal to the development and progress of the city. From time to time, we have presented on this page some of the outstanding members of the group. Today we shall introduce to our readers a representative of another group which, as it were, prepares the way for the builders: namely, the real-estate dealers. The man is Axel Lonnquist, well-known real-estate broker with offices in the Conway Building.

Lonnquist was born in Stockholm, Sweden, August 16, 1881. As early as 1893 he decided to see the New World. He first went to Canada, where he remained until 1901, when he moved to the States and came to Chicago. Soon after

Svenska Tribune-Nyheter, Apr. 2, 1924.

his arrival here, he took out his first citizenship papers, which shows that he intended to stay put in this country.

Lonnquist had not been here long, before he realized that the real-estate business offered tempting opportunities for a young, ambitious man, and about eighteen years ago he decided to establish himself in that field. It seems that he was particularly well adapted for the business, and when the automobile king, Henry Ford, decided to subdivide some of the land which he owned near Detroit into building lots for his workers, Lonnquist was selected to take charge of the extensive project. He came to be considered an expert on subdividing and planning, and his experience has, of course, increased with the years.

A couple of years ago, a firm headed by him undertook the subdivision of a residential district on Chicago's North Side, and a short time ago he supervised a similar project in the Calumet district, near the Ford Company's

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new plant, not far from 130th Street. At the present time, Lonquist's firm has at its disposal building lots covering an area of five hundred acres within the city limits.

He is married. Mrs. Lonquist was born in St. Louis, Missouri. They have two children, a boy and a girl. The former is now attending Princeton University. The family home is in Wilmette.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 5, 1924.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Noted Home Builder

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Carl A. Carlson]

We human beings learn from each other. People influence one another whether for good or for evil. And this holds true also of nations. Europeans have learned much from America, and will continue to learn. And we in this country receive ideas from the other side of the ocean. To be sure it may truly be said that we would be better off without some of the ideas we have been receiving of late; but it must be admitted that we can still learn a few things from the Old World. One of them is the practice, which is especially prevalent in our Swedish fatherland, of building colonies of workers' homes near industrial centers. In this country the Swedes have earned a reputation as builders, especially in and near large cities--like Chicago, where entire districts have been built up by Swedes.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 5, 1924.

When the Western Electric Company here decided a few years ago to launch a large building program for the construction of homes for its employees--something similar to the Swedish workers' homes colonies, but on a larger scale than anything seen in that country--it was only logical that a Swede should be selected to play the most important role in the planning and execution of the project. The man chosen was Carl A. Carlson, the present head of the large building and real-estate firm which bears his name.

Before we present a few biographical data on Mr. Carlson, we will tell our readers how he got his start in the building business. The following is an excerpt from an article on his career which appeared in an American trade journal.

"Carl A. Carlson, who now leads a large organization which during the last ten years has broken all building records in Chicago, was an ordinary carpenter fifteen years ago. He came here from the East, alone and

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 5, 1924.

without any friends. Soon after his arrival, he went to work for a contractor who was just then putting up a house on the southwest side. However, before the house was completed the contractor gave up the struggle, and not only did Carlson lose his job, but he was also in danger of losing three hundred dollars which he had coming in wages. He did not accept defeat, however, but went to the man for whom the house was being built, and who had financed the contractor, and offered to complete the job on terms profitable to both of them. The man accepted his offer, and within a couple of months the building was ready for occupancy. It so happened that the owner was a man of importance in the business world, and he liked the manner in which Carlson handled the matter. He knew intimately some of the executives of the Western Electric Company, which was at that time making plans for building a large number of homes for employees on its extensive land holdings in Hawthorne. He introduced Carlson, who was subsequently put in charge of the project."

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The trade journal goes on to describe the rapid expansion of Carlson's building activities during the succeeding years. Our countryman has erected literally thousands of houses in the Cicero district, and transformed what was formerly wild prairie into block after block of modern, attractive homes. They are built to suit the needs and the pocketbooks of those who are to occupy them. Lately, Carlson has extended his activities to Berwyn and other suburbs, where last year he built between five and six hundred houses. Such large-scale building makes it possible for him to buy materials in large quantities, which in turn helps to keep his construction costs down.

Carlson was born in Krogsered parish, Halland, Sweden, and came to this country at the age of sixteen. His mother, Mrs. Anna Carlson, who is now seventy-five years old, is a well-known member of Swedish societies, and has been very active in behalf of the Swedish sanitarium for consumptives in Denver, Colorado. Carlson also belongs to several organizations, and is a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 27, 1924.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Pastor Noted in Welfare Work

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture
of Pastor Johannes Jespersion]

It is common knowledge that the Swedish Lutherans of Chicago have been engaged for many years in extensive welfare work through an organization formed for that particular purpose: namely, the Chicago Lutheran Home Mission Society.

The Society is holding its annual convention at this time, and proposals for the further development and extension of its activities are under discussion. For that reason, it is fitting that we introduce to our readers the man who for nearly ten years has directed the work of the Society. He is Pastor Johannes Jespersion.

Jespersion was born in Dalum parish, Vastergotland, Sweden, October 14, 1858.

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At the early age of fifteen, he decided to go to America, and soon after his arrival here he entered Augustana College. In 1883 he began to study theology at that institution, and two years later was ordained as a minister in the Augustana Synod. His first post was that of pastor of the Swedish Lutheran congregation in Burlington, Iowa, where he remained for four years. He then became business manager of the Augustana College and Theological Seminary, which post he held for fourteen years. Later we find him as pastor of the Salem Swedish Lutheran congregation of Spokane, Washington. After having served in that city for four years, he was called to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, as president of the newly established Lutheran school there, the Coeur d'Alene College. In 1914 the Chicago Lutheran Home Mission Society asked him to become its superintendent.

In 1888, Pastor Jespersion married Mathilda Sofia Anerson, who was born in Skolfvened, Ostergotland, Sweden. She died in 1915.

We cannot give here a detailed account of all that the pastor has accomplished

WPA (LE.) PROJ. 30275

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as director of the Swedish Lutheran welfare activities in this city, though it would make interesting and inspiring reading. His associates in this work know him as a faithful and untiring leader, and, all in all, as a man who is exceptionally well fitted for his task. The notable expansion of the Society's welfare work during the last few years is chiefly credited to him.

He lives at the Lutheran Central Home, 1346 North La Salle Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 13, 1924.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish Builder in Chicago

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of Charles T. Green]

From time to time this department has presented biographical data on countrymen who as contractors and builders have contributed much to the rapid expansion of Chicago during the last few years. The subject of this week's Foreground article has also been selected from that group. We are presenting a man who has been in the building business here for almost twenty-eight years. His name is Charles T. Green.

Green was born in Vireda parish, Smaland, Sweden, August 21, 1860, and attended grade school in his home district. Later, he studied under a private tutor for three years, and then in Jonkoping for two more years. In 1881 he decided to

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emigrate, and he came to Chicago in the spring of that year. During his first few years here, he engaged in various kinds of work, until in 1896 he formed the contracting firm of Green and Carlson with offices at 133 West Washington Street.

Mr. Green's standing among his colleagues is indicated by the fact that he has served as president of the Carpenter Contractor's Association of Chicago, and has also been on the Board of Directors of that organization. He is an old member of the Swedish Club, of which he was a director for several years. He is also a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow.

In 1902 he married Signe Carlson, of Motala. They live at 855 Massasoit Avenue, in Austin.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 30, 1924.

ARCHITECT SANDEGREN IS DEAD

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture
of architect Andrew Sandegren]

The noted Swedish architect, Andrew Sandegren, was found dead last Wednesday morning in a gas-filled room in his home at 116 East Oak Street. He was sitting on a chair next to a gas stove from which gas was escaping, and it is believed that he had turned on the gas in order to warm up the room, and that the flame had gone out without his noticing it.

The deceased enjoyed an enviable reputation as an architect, and was also known as an art patron. He was born in Halmstad, Sweden, June 25, 1867, the son of a school teacher of the old type. At the age of ten, he entered the Cathedral School of Lund, where he received an excellent education. When he had finished his studies, he found employment in the shops of the Halmstad-Nassjo railroad, and later he worked in the mapmaking and architecture departments of the road. Architecture was his chief interest, but he did not

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get a real opportunity to develop his talents in that direction until he came to America in the spring of 1888. He worked for some time for several of the leading architects here in Chicago, and then moved to the East. But in 1892 he returned to this city, opened an office of his own, and remained here.

He specialized in large apartment buildings, and was recognized as a leader in that field. It is estimated that during his thirty years as an architect here he planned and made the drawings for at least one thousand such structures.

Sandegren belonged to many organizations, among which were the St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, of the K. T., Lodge Covenant No. 526 of the A. F. & A. M., the Medinah Temple, the Architectural Club, the Illinois Society of Architects, the Hamilton Club, the Swedish Club, the Svithiod Singing Club, the Swedish Engineering Society, and the John Ericsson Lodge, No. 361, of I. O. O. F.

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Close relatives who survive Mr. Sandegren are his brother and sister, Tobias and Marie Sandegren, of Tacoma, Washington, and a nephew, Andrew Sandegren, of this city. The burial took place yesterday in Graceland Cemetery.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 16, 1924.

IN THE FOREGROUND
A Noted Swedish-American Builder

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of Axel W. Anderson]

In a news item on another page of this issue, it is reported that the well-known building contractor, Axel W. Anderson, has bought a building lot at Elmdale and Greenview Avenues, and is going to erect a large apartment building containing sixty apartments. Because of its attractive location, the lot cost \$75,000.

We shall now give a few biographical data on this able countryman, who is among the most noted Swedish builders in Chicago. He was born in Svartorp parish, Smaland, Sweden, September 9, 1871, and thus is now in the prime of life. He came to America in the early nineties, and immediately upon his arrival here, went to work as a bricklayer. He continued in this trade until 1894, when he went into business for himself as a contractor. Three years later, his brother, Fred A. Anderson, joined him as a partner, and since then

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they have been very active in the contracting and real-estate business here, and have earned a reputation for dependability and fair dealing.

Anderson is devoted to missionary work, and earlier was a member of the Tabernakel Congregation on the South Side, in which he served as a deacon for seventeen years. At present, he belongs to the Mission Congregation in Edgewater, and is much interested in the activities of the Mission League. At one time he was one of the directors of its publishing business. He lives with his family at 1436 Elmdale Avenue.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 19, 1923.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Well-Known Lodge Member and Businessman

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Frithiof Burgeson]

Like many other Scandinavian organizations, the Scandinavian League has enjoyed a rapid growth during the last year, especially in the Illinois district. And we have selected one of its leading men, real-estate broker Frithiof Burgeson, as the subject of the week's Foreground article. He is at the present time president of the district lodge. Illinois, No. 6.

Burgeson was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, September 15, 1885, and is thus still a young man. His father was Frans Oscar Borjeson, a captain in the Swedish merchant marine, who died about ten years ago. His mother is still living in Norrkoping.

Young Burgeson went through the public schools of his home town, and then took

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 19, 1923.

a course in bookkeeping, after which he obtained a job as a traveling salesman for a Norrkoping firm. He made a name for himself on this job as the youngest traveling salesman in the country, being only about fifteen years old. He remained on the job for three years, and then decided to go to America. He came to Chicago in the spring of 1903, and has lived here ever since.

Shortly after his arrival in the city, he began to work for one of the Swedish newspapers here. Later, he became the local agent of the firm Puhl, Webb & Company, where he remained for five years. He then became a local salesman for the great grocery firm of Sprague, Warner & Company, where he remained for ten years. At the end of this time, he entered into a partnership with some friends and established the A & B Wholesale Grocery Company. About one year ago, he sold his interest in this firm, and, together with a countryman, Gust Wahlquist, established the real-estate firm of Wahlquist & Burgeson, with offices at 5215 North Clark Street.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 19, 1923.

Burgeson joined the Scandinavian League thirteen years ago, and was among the first members of the Standard lodge, No. 65, the oldest League lodge in this district. He has served in various capacities within this organization. In 1915, he was made district president, and served as such for two terms, during which time he was instrumental in organizing nine new local lodges, among them Viola and Chicago, the two largest of the Leagues' lodges in this locality. He is now chairman of the finance committee of the district lodge.

Among other organizations to which Burgeson belongs may be mentioned the Viking lodge Yngve, No. 26, the lodge Community, No. 1005, A. F. and A. M., of which he is a charter member.

In 1911 Burgeson married Rosa Maria Pearson, daughter of the late Fred Pearson, well-known newspaper man. She was, and still is, a popular singer, and is now a member of the well-known Northland Trio. They have two daughters, and live at 3739 North Hermitage Avenue.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 28, 1923.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Noted Lutheran Pastor in Chicago

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of
Pastor Gottfred Nelson]

A short time ago, we reported that Reverend Gottfred Nelson, of the Trinity Lutheran Church in this city, had received a hearty ovation on the occasion of his twentieth anniversary as pastor of that church.

Nelson was born in the old Swedish community of Knoxville, Illinois, July 8, 1875. His parents moved to Kansas in 1878, where his mother died shortly after her arrival there.

He received his early education in the public schools near his home. Later, he attended Bethany College in Lindsborg, from which he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1898. While he was still attending school, he served as

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pastor of the Lutheran Congregations in Jamestown, Falconer, and Frewsburg in New York, and also as pastor of the First Lutheran Congregation of Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1899 Nelson became a student at the Augustana Theological Seminary in Rock Island. The following year he attended the Lutheran Seminary in Chicago, and then returned to the Rock Island school, from which he graduated as Bachelor of Divinity in the spring of 1902. At the synodal convention of that year, which took place in Ishpeming, Michigan, he was ordained as a minister and immediately thereafter was called to the ministry of the Bethesda Swedish Lutheran Congregation in Chicago. He remained there until October of the following year, when he took over his present position as pastor of the Trinity Church in Lake View.

Much could be written about Nelson's activities as a pastor, but our space is limited. Suffice it to say that under his leadership the Trinity congregation has prospered and has become one of the largest and most influential Lutheran congregations in the city. He is a man of action, on the go all the time. The

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administration of his large congregation takes much of his time; he makes it a point to become personally acquainted with every member, and to know and understand the conditions under which each is living. And he takes just as sincere an interest in many Swedish families which do not belong to his church. The result is that people love him, and that he is undoubtedly one of the most popular Swedish pastors in the city.

Another notable trait of Pastor Nelson's is his deep interest in everything Swedish. This is one of the sources of strength of his great congregation. It is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that he himself was born and raised in this country.

He has been much interested in the activities of the Synod, and has served it in various capacities. Thus, for a number of years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Augustona Hospital.

In 1904 he married Anna Almquist, of Butte, Montana.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1923.

IN THE FOREGROUND

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Carl A. Nystrom]

The Order of Svithiod, which conducts a large insurance business and which comprises sixty-five lodges with a total membership of about fourteen thousand, held its annual convention last July in Galesburg, Illinois. Among the new officers elected was Carl A. Nystrom, who became grand master of the Order. We herewith present a brief biography of our countryman.

To start with, let us say that he is well known among the Chicago members of the Order, even though he has lived in this city but a comparatively short time.

Carl Nystrom was born in Fjelmer, in Linkoping province, January 26, 1869, and came to America in 1894. He joined the Svithiod lodge Norden, No. 25, when it was organized in Kewanee, Illinois in 1903, and he has belonged to the Order ever since. When he later moved to Joliet, he joined the lodge Odin, No. 10,

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in that city, and remained with it until he came to Chicago a few years ago. Here he became a member of Balder, No. 12.

Nystrom is held in high esteem among the members of the Svithiod Order, and has been very active in the lodges of which he has been a member. He has also been on the board of directors of the organization for a number of years.

He is employed as a smelting foreman in a large foundry, and is considered an expert in his line of work. His wife died last spring. He lives at 3913 North Kenneth Avenue.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 10, 1923.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish-American Doctor

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page,
picture of Dr. Emil E. Torell]

As the subject of this week's Foreground article, we have selected a doctor who, even though he is still a young man, has earned a fine reputation for competence in his profession. And who is, in addition, a very personable fellow, well liked by all who know him. He is Dr. Emil E. Torell, whose office is located at 5412 North Clark Street.

Emil Ernest Torell was born in Oakland, Nebraska, August 25, 1882, the son of the noted Augustana pastor, John Torell, who recently passed away. Young Torell entered Luther College in Wahoo, Nebraska, in 1895. It may be mentioned here that his father was among the men who made that institution what

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it is today. Emil later transferred to Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, where he studied for four years, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1903. He then went to the medical school of Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1907. The following two years he served as an interne in Augustana Hospital in this city. He then went to Escanaba, Michigan, where he became a member of the staff of the Cottage Hospital. He also was engaged as physician for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in that district. In 1911, Torell returned to Chicago, and began the general practice of medicine in the Swedish districts of Summerdale and Edgewater, where he has since remained.

Dr. Torell belongs to several medical organizations, and is a member of the Ebenezer Congregation. He also takes an active part in the activities of Swedish societies, religious as well as otherwise. He is much in demand as a speaker. He makes friends easily, thanks to his own friendliness and winning personality.

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In 1908 he married Alice Lindberg, of Paxton, Illinois. They live at 1702 Carmen Avenue.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1923.

H. S. HENSCHEN IS FIFTY YEARS OLD
[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of H. S. Henschen]

H. S. Henschen, the well-known stockbroker and former treasurer of the State Bank of Chicago, observed his fiftieth birthday last Sunday. He was born July 29, 1873 in Brooklyn, New York. His father was the noted educator and newspaper man, Dr. William Henschen.

Young Henschen attended school in Evanston, Illinois, and in Jamestown, New York; but while he was still a young boy his parents returned to Sweden, where his education was continued in Stockholm schools and in the university city of Uppsala. At the age of sixteen, he returned to America, and some time later we find him working in Haugan & Lindgren's Bank in this city, which was succeeded by the present State Bank of Chicago.

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Four years after his arrival here, he began to study law, attending night classes at the Chicago College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1896. Shortly thereafter, he was admitted to the Illinois bar; but he continued his work in the bank, and in 1901 he was made assistant cashier. Seven years later, he was promoted to cashier, a position which he held for a number of years. During the last few years, he has been very successfully engaged in the stockbrokerage business.

From 1909 to 1914, Henschen served as Swedish consul in Chicago, and while in this office he was made a Knight of the Vasaa Order by King Gustaf of Sweden. He belongs to the Swedish Club, the Union League Club, the City Club, and the Chicago Bar Association, and he is also a member of the Chicago Art Institute.

In 1898 he married Edith Mountain. They have two children.

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IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swede in the Steel Industry
[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page,
picture of Einar Lindeblad]

The subject of this week's Foreground article is one of our countrymen, who, during the twenty years he has spent in this country, has done a valuable service to the Swedish iron and steel industry. For the last six years, his activities have centered about Chicago and the Middle West, where he has been in close contact with industrial leaders. The man is Einar Lindeblad, Chicago representative of the Federal Tool and Alloy Steel Corporation, which is the successor to the Swedish Iron and Steel Corporation.

Lindeblad was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, January 7, 1879, and came to this country in 1903. During the next fourteen years, he lived in New York

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and in Montreal, Canada, in which country he was engaged as a mining engineer. Incidentally, he has the distinction of being the first to introduce Swedish iron and steel to the Canadian market on a large scale. In addition to other products, he imported considerable amounts of high quality boring steel.

In 1916 he came to Chicago as the representative of the Federal Tool and Alloy Corporation, which handles the products of one of the oldest and largest steel concerns in Sweden. This Chicago branch takes care of the business in all states west of Pennsylvania. Naturally, Lindeblad's chief interests center about steel and manufacturing processes of steel products. He is a member of the American Society for Steel Treating and of the Machinery Club of Chicago.

During the comparatively short time he has lived in this city, Lindeblad has become a highly valued and popular member of the Swedish Engineering

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Society and of the Swedish Club here. He is on the Board of Directors of the latter organization. He also belongs to the Paul Revere Lodge, No. 998, the Paul Revere Chapter, No. 260, the Lincoln Park Commandery, No. 64, the Knight Templars, and the Medinah Templars.

In 1917 he married Gene Miller, of Columbus, Ohio. They live at 4840 Kenmore Avenue.

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GUSTAF HOLMQUIST IS DEAD

The Foremost Swedish-American Singer Dies Suddenly

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Gustaf Holmquist]

Gustaf Holmquist, recognized as the greatest Swedish-American singer, died here May 12. Death was caused by a heart attack, which occurred in a taxicab in the Loop, as Holmquist was returning home from a concert in Ottumwa, Iowa. The driver, in noticing that his fare had collapsed in the cab, raced to Saint Luke's Hospital, where the stricken passenger was pronounced dead. Holmquist had been suffering from a heart ailment for a number of years, and had been under the treatment of Dr. Roberg, of the Swedish Mission Hospital in Bowmanville.

To his intimate friends, therefore, his death did not come as a shocking surprise, but the general public did not know that the great singer with the powerful physique, who looked the picture of health, was a sick man. Within a few

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hours, the news of his death spread throughout the city, causing sorrow not only among his personal friends and acquaintances but also among the thousands who had heard him sing and who had come to admire and love him. The funeral took place yesterday under the auspices of the King Oscar Free Mason Lodge Church services were held in the New England Congregational Church, Dearborn Street and Delaware Place. Interment was at Rosehill cemetery.

Gustaf Holmquist was born in Nora, Vastmanland, Sweden, and came to America at the age of thirteen. His family settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was twenty-one years old when he began to study singing under A. W. Porter. He interrupted his studies to go to Alaska, where he remained for one year. In 1900, he came to Chicago, which he made his home from that time on.

He had already been engaged as soloist with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, when as soloist with the Evanston Musical Club he won a thirty-five-hundred-dollar prize for that organization

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at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

Holmquist was much in demand as a teacher, and he taught at the North Park College in this city. For some time he conducted a studio of his own before becoming a teacher at the Chicago Musical College. During the last few years, he was associated with the Bush Conservatory of Music, and was so popular and busy as a song teacher that students considered themselves lucky if they could obtain half an hour's instruction each week from him.

He achieved full artistic recognition in 1909, when Damrosch engaged him as soloist with the New York Philharmonic Society for its concert tour of America. During this tour, he won acclaim as one of the country's foremost singers. He also became widely known in Sweden when, in the summer of 1910, he accompanied the Swedish-American Elite Choir as its soloist on its triumphant tour of that country.

During the winter of 1910-1911, he studied in Paris under the famous

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Jean De Reske and also under Oscar Siegel. The following summer, he gave twenty-eight concerts in Sweden; the pianist Paul Hultman was his accompanist.

Holmquist's voice was best adapted to the oratorio, in which it excelled. He was recognized as one of the foremost American performers--if not the foremost --of the bass parts of such compositions as Handel's "Messiah," and Haydn's "the Creation," and similar works. On several occasions, he appeared as soloist at the "Messiah" concerts in Lindsborg, Kansas, and at the Swedish Choral Club's concerts here in Chicago; and he also accompanied this organization on its triumphant tour of Sweden. When the Club presented the oratorio "The Creation" in Orchestra Hall only three weeks ago, he appeared as soloist. On that occasion, we commented on the fact that Holmquist was in top form, and that he had succeeded in preserving and even in improving the tonal qualities of his voice at an age when most singers begin to show signs of decline. Death thus came while he was still at the zenith of his career. His last appearance before the Swedish public of Chicago was made a week ago last Sunday at the final

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concert of the Swedish Glee Club. He sang the solo part in Wilt's "The Night" and received a stirring ovation. As it turned out, that appearance was indeed final.

Holmquist had many engagements in some of the city's largest churches. He also performed as soloist with the foremost American singing club, the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago, as well as with the Sunday Evening Club. He was scheduled to be heard on the latter's radio broadcast last Sunday night, but death intervened.

Holmquist's voice had a remarkable range, which made his rendition of a simple Swedish folk-song just as touching and artistic as his performance of a difficult aria in a Wagnerian opera. His personal qualities had much to do with his artistic success, and they also made him very popular in private life. Many people thought him the most charming man they had ever met, and we share that opinion. In these words of farewell, we can pay him no higher tribute than to repeat what all his friends already know: that his artistic and material success never altered his simple and noble personality.

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NOTABLE APPOINTMENT

Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of
C. Hjalmar Lundquist

Last week, Attorney C. Hjalmar Lundquist was appointed assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago by Mayor William E. Dever. It is, of course, unnecessary to explain here who Mr. Lundquist is. Every Chicago Swede who has been here for any length of time knows him as a leader, full of initiative, within several Swedish societies of this city, especially within singing circles.

Lundquist graduated from college in Sweden, and upon his arrival in America, he became a newspaper man, working for Swedish-American publications. While he was editor of Svenska Posten in Rockford, Illinois, he was instrumental in establishing the Swedish Hospital Society of that city, and he played an important role in the building of the Swedish hospital in Rockford.

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Later, he began to study law, and even as a student he showed an unusual aptitude for the legal profession.

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IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Poet and Literary Critic

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of
Carl Sandburg]

Among contemporary American poets few have attracted more attention than Carl Sandburg, who is of Swedish ancestry and who has been living in Chicago for several years.

Sandburg has not been exceptionally productive; in that respect he is probably surpassed by many others. But what he has written has been characterized by critics as typical of modern American poetry, and his work is being pointed to as a model for those who try to depict the beauty in commonplace everyday things and happenings. For Sandburg has studied life and people at close range; and instead of becoming a pessimist and an egotist as a result of that study, he has been drawn closer to his fellow men, especially to those who

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labor and to the mass of humanity, who, in the opinion of some observers, seem to be oppressed. He is at his greatest as the poet of labor and the laborer.

Sandburg was born in Galesburg, Illinois in 1878, the son of August and Clara (Anderson) Sandburg. His father came to America from Sweden as an ordinary laborer. It is said that back home he went under the name of Jonsson.

In his younger years, Sandburg followed in the footsteps of his father. He had excellent opportunity to observe life in the raw in the great variety of jobs he held. He was everything from hotel dishwasher to quarry worker and stagehand. Then came the Spanish-American War, and, like so many other American youngsters, Sandburg enlisted in the army. When he returned from the war, he did not go back to the old life; instead, he entered Lombard College in Galesburg, from which he graduated in 1902. Some years later from 1910-1912, we find him working as secretary to the mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later, he became associate editor of the periodical, System Magazine, published in Chicago. He also began at this time to contribute

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articles to The Chicago Daily News and other newspapers. He is now a book reviewer on The Daily News staff.

His best-known works of poetry are Cornhuskers and Chicago Poems. Columbia University awarded him a prize of \$250 in 1919 for the former.

A couple of years ago, he made a trip to Sweden and visited his father's birthplace.

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IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Booklover and Bibliographer

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Aksel G. S. Josephson]

The subject of this week's Foreground article is a man who, more than any other Swedish-American, is noted for his knowledge of world literature, and whose name is held in high esteem by booklovers throughout the country. His name is Aksel G. S. Josephson, and for the last twenty-seven years he has been the head of the cataloguing department of the John Creerar Library of this city.

Josephson was born in the "City of Eternal Youth," Uppsala, on October 2, 1860, the son of the noted musician and composer, J. A. Josephson. After having graduated from college, young Josephson began to prepare for a business career, and since he had already become a regular booklover, not to say a bookworm, it was only natural that he should enter the book trade. He operated a bookstore in the university town of Uppsala for several years,

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until he decided to emigrate to America. He came to New York in 1893. Hoping to find employment in some library, and in order to prepare himself for library work, he took a course in the New York State Library School In Albany during the winter of 1893-94. He then became an assistant in the cataloguing department of the Lenox Library of New York, where he worked for about two years. In March, 1896, he was offered the position which he still holds, that of directing the cataloguing work in the Crerar Library of Chicago.

We cannot here give an extensive account of all that Josephson has done in that library. For one thing, it would be too technical. But we can mention some phases of his work. He has edited the Library's bibliographical publications; in 1905, he compiled A List of Union Lists of Serials; in 1911, A List of Books on the History of Science, and, in 1917, a supplement to the latter; in 1914 he published A List of Books on the History of Industry.

The last two publications are noteworthy because they mark the first attempt at a bibliographical treatment of the subjects mentioned. The material had to be dug out from the library catalogues, where the titles were distributed

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under a variety of headings. The Library's collections are, of course, growing from year to year. During the last few years, Josephson has been working on the cataloguing of the Library's large collection of bulletins, pamphlets, etc. dealing with social, economic, and political questions.

Josephson became a member of the Chicago Library Club in 1896, and was its president in 1901 and 1902. At the time when the question of a new charter for Chicago came up, a charter committee was formed at Josephson's suggestion, and he served as its chairman from 1904 to 1906. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1898, and from 1912 to 1916 he was chairman of the committee appointed by it to study the "cost and method of cataloguing". He supervised the collection and tabulating of all the data obtained in connection with this survey. The material is now in the custody of the New York State Library School in Albany. He has also from time to time been a member of other committees engaged in similar activities.

In 1899, Josephson took the initiative in founding the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, serving as its secretary until 1903. In 1903-04 he was its

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president. Later, he took the initiative in enlarging the scope of this organization so that it embraced the entire country, its name being changed to the "Bibliographical Society of America". Ever since its inception he has been active within the Society. From 1909-1912, he was its secretary; from 1914-1916, chairman of its Committee and Publications; and from 1917-1919 he was chief editor of all its publications.

As a member of the Committee on Public Education of the Chicago City Club from 1908-1912, Josephson compiled statistics on American libraries derived from their annual reports. In 1918 he was elected a Fellow of the American Library Institute. He is among the founders of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, and of the Swedish Historical Society of America, of whose Board of Directors he was a member from 1905 to 1920.

Josephson has from time to time been a contributor to The Nation and The Dial, as well as to other periodicals; and has also written numerous articles for the daily press. His Bibliographical Notes on Some Books on Reconstruction was first published in Swedish in Arbetaren (The Worker), Nordstjernan (The

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North Star), and Svenska Socialisten (The Swedish Socialist); later, it appeared in English in the City Club's Bulletin and in the Publishers Weekly. Still later, it was published, with a supplement, by the Law School of Northwestern University.

He is a book reviewer of note, and the many articles which he has written for this newspaper on books and authors have always been received with great interest.

From 1910 to 1914 he was a member of the Committee for Library and Museum Extension, serving for one year as its secretary.

In conclusion, it should not be forgotten that Josephson has been and still is the driving spirit within the Swedish Study League. He was president of the League for several years.

In 1899 he married Lucia Engberg, daughter of the late Jonas Engberg of this city.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1923.

PASTOR HJERPE SEVENTY YEARS OLD

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Pastor E. G. Hjerpe]

Pastor E. G. Hjerpe, president of the Swedish Mission League of America, observed his seventieth birthday last Monday. He was feted on the occasion by the faculty of North Park College and the trustees of the North Park Mission Congregation.

Hjerpe was born in Glafva, Varmland, Sweden, where his father was a blacksmith. As a boy he received a good schooling, so that when he came to this country in 1879, at the age of twenty-six, he was immediately admitted to Ansgar College, from which he graduated in 1881. Shortly thereafter, he became pastor of the Second Lutheran Congregation in Galesburg, Illinois. He remained there until 1888, when he was called to the Bethania Church in New Britain, Connecticut.

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He served that congregation for twelve years, going from there to Jamestown, New York, as pastor of the Mission Church of that city. In 1906, he moved to Chicago as pastor of the Bethania Congregation of this city, and four years later he was made president of the Mission League, a post which he still holds.

We cannot here give a detailed description of Pastor Hjerpe's work with the League. Suffice it to say that he has been an unusually active champion of its cause, both in speech and in writing.

Few Swedish-American pastors have traveled as widely as he has. A few years ago he went to China to inspect the League's missionary establishments in that country and last summer he visited extensively in Sweden.

In 1882, Pastor Hjerpe married Josephine Peterson, who was born in Galesburg, Illinois. Their home is at 3417 Foster Avenue.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1923.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish-American Organizer and Businessman

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of Carl Festin]

As the subject of this week's Foreground article we have selected a man whose name is well known to thousands of our countrymen throughout America, especially here in Chicago. For many years he has played an important role in the activities of Swedish organizations in this city. His name is Carl Festin, former Grand Master of the Vasa Order, the largest Swedish-American sick benefit and burial association.

He was born in Jamtland, Sweden, on June 14, 1870. After having completed the general public school course, he began to learn the painter's trade; he finished his apprenticeship at the early age of eighteen. In 1889, he went to Stockholm, where he attended a technical school for three years. Soon thereafter, in 1893, he decided to go to America. He came to Chicago, where he

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has made his home ever since.

Festin began work in Chicago as a wagon painter and later became a sign painter. In the spring of 1894, he obtained employment as a card writer in the men's furnishings store of A. F. Erickson, where he remained until 1902, when he opened his own men's furnishing store. He continued in this business until 1904, when he was made manager of the real-estate department of the Cottage Grove Bank. The following year he established himself as a real-estate broker, with offices at 610 East 75th Street. He is still there, and during the years has seen his business steadily expand.

For many years, Festin was an active member of the Svithiod Singing Club, and he was among the first members of the Salem Swedish-Lutheran Church, the oldest Swedish congregation on the South Side.

He joined the Vasa Order when the Framat Lodge, No. 133, was organized, of which he became the first president. Since then he has held various offices

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within the lodge, and is at present its treasurer. He has also been a member of the Illinois District Lodge, No. 8 since its inception, serving as district treasurer for four years, and as district master for three years. In the latter capacity he organized fourteen local lodges within the district. At the Grand Lodge Convention of the Vasa Order, held in Brooklyn in 1917, he was named Grand Master and served in that capacity until 1919, when the convention was held here in Chicago. At present, he is a member of the Order's executive council.

Festin is also a Free Mason. His political affiliations are Republican. Swedish culture and traditions are close to his heart, and his pleasant and helpful disposition makes him well liked by all his associates.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1923.

VETERAN NEWSPAPERMAN IS DEAD

Half-tone, two columns-third of a page,
picture of Aron Edstrom

Editor Aron Edstrom, Nestor of Swedish-American newspapermen, died last Friday, February 2, at his home in this city, at the age of seventy-six. His health had been declining for some time, and Friday morning he was found dead in bed.

Edstrom was born in Edstorp, in the province of Dalsland, Sweden, on January 6, 1847. As a boy he showed an unusual interest in books and in learning. Through self-study he learned English and German, and by the time he was fifteen he had advanced so far in mathematics that his teacher was unable to follow him. However, circumstances did not permit further formal schooling, and at the age of sixteen he went to work in a lumbermill.

In 1869, Edstrom came to America, and settled near Marine, Minnesota, where

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he had some relatives. For three years, he worked hard on jobs in lumbermills, railroad construction gangs, etc. He finally decided to try farming, and took a homestead in Polk County, Wisconsin.

In August, 1872, he had an accident causing the loss of his left hand while working in a sawmill. This marked a turning point in his life. His old desire to study was still strong within him, and he entered St. Ansgar Academy at Carver, Minnesota, the forerunner of the present Gustavas Adolphus College in St. Peter. In 1875, he was admitted to the freshmen class of Augustana College in Rock Island, and he graduated from that school in 1879. The following year, he got on the staff of the Skaffaren in St. Paul, which is now being published under the name the Minnesota Stats Tidning. Eventually, he became its editor.

In 1883 he became associate editor of Hemlandet, of Chicago, and, except for

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a short period in 1890 when he was editor of Nordens Medborgare of Manistee, Michigan, he was on the editorial staff of Hemlandet until that paper was consolidated with Svenska Amerikanaren.

In 1882, Edstrom married Anna C. Greek of Trade Lake, Wisconsin, who died in 1898. They had seven children.

During his more than thirty years as a newspaperman, routine work consumed most of Edstrom's time. But he did find time to write numerous sketches and short stories, which were published in Hemlandet and in Prarieblomman.

He was a religious man, good-humored and tolerant. All who came to know him well are certain to remember him as a faithful friend and a good man.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1923.

IN THE FOREGROUND

The Swedish Engineering Society's New President

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of Axel A. Monson]

At the meeting of the Swedish Engineering Society of Chicago held January 27 in the Society's new clubhouse at 503 Wrightwood Avenue, the new officers, who were elected last December, took office. Among them was the president, Axel A. Monson, head of the Universal Stamping and Manufacturing Company.

Monson was born in Karlskoga, Varmland, Sweden on April 20, 1883, and is thus not yet forty years old. When he had finished his technical studies he went to work in the Bofors armament plant, where his father was among his immediate superiors. He subsequently became a technical expert on fortification projects on the east coast of Sweden, near Stockholm.

In 1902, Monson decided to emigrate, and on August 25 of that year he

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landed in Boston, Shortly afterwards, he moved to Chicago, and he has lived here ever since. He found employment in the tool department of the McCormick plant, and remained with that company for several years, during which time he rose rapidly, becoming foreman and, later, superintendent. Seven years ago, he resigned this post and organized the Universal Stamping and Manufacturing Company, of which he is both the president and the managing director.

Monson joined the Swedish Engineering Society in 1915, and during 1921 he served on the so-called house committee. Last year, he was vice-president, and for the last few years he has been one of the Society's most active members.

Besides the Engineering Society, Monson belongs to the following organizations: The Swedish Club, Medinah Temple, Myrtle Lodge No. 795 of the A. F. & A. M., Theodosia Chapter No. 182, Irving Park Chapter No. 195,

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 27, 1922.

NOTED SWEDISH-AMERICAN IS DEAD

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Neander N. Cronholm]

The noted jurist and historian, Neander N. Cronholm, died last Tuesday at his home, 631 Greenleaf Avenue, Wilmette.

He was born near Kristianstad, Sweden on November 19, 1843. He belonged to an old and illustrious family which owned great estates in Finland and the Baltic provinces. These, however, were lost during the great war in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Young Cronholm received an excellent education, and, even as a youth, showed unusual ability.

When the American Civil War broke out, he planned to join the army of the North, but the press of personal business prevented him from enlisting.

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Some years later, in 1867, he immigrated to an eastern city, and from there he came to Illinois.

After remaining in Illinois and in Iowa for some time, he returned to the East and entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated. He later spent some time at Yale University, where he wrote a widely acclaimed thesis on the Swedish constitution. He then made an extended study trip to Europe, and upon his return to America, he entered New York University and graduated from its law school. He established himself as an attorney in New York City, but in 1877 he moved to Chicago, which he has since made his home. In the eighties, he was one of the most prominent Swedish attorneys of Chicago.

Later, however, he became even better known as an historian and as a linguist. His book, Cronholm's History of Sweden, is still considered the best work

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of its kind in the English language. It was published in 1902. He continued his linguistic studies almost up to the time of his death. Sanskrit was his specialty. He was the owner of a well-selected and valuable library.

In 1878 Cronholm married Guilaelma P. Frazee, a member of one of America's oldest families. They had one son, who died in 1883.

Cronholm's body was taken to its last resting place in Oakwood Cemetery.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1922.

C. S. PETERSON HONORED

The American-Scandinavian Foundation gave a banquet last Thursday, in the Blackstone Hotel, in honor of C. S. Peterson, newly elected member of the county commission. The affair was attended by the consuls of the three Scandinavian countries and a large number of other representative Scandinavians in Chicago.

A committee consisting of Henry L. Hertz, Birger Osland, and Henry Henschen, representing the Foundation, was in charge of the arrangements, Mr. Henschen acting as master of ceremonies. A number of speakers, among them Superior Court Judge Harry Olson, Oscar Torrison, judge of the Municipal Court, and the three consuls, vied in paying tribute to Mr. Peterson as a great Scandinavian-American leader. The Swedish consul, Carl O. De Dardel, summed up the Swedish sentiment when he said, "Charley Peterson is number one among Swedish-Americans in Chicago. He is a man who, through intelligence and energy, has made a

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respected place for himself in the community, and I know that he will always remain a loyal and true Swedish-American, faithful to both his new and old country."

Mr. Peterson, after expressing thanks for the many nice things said about him, briefly outlined the main ideas and principles which had guided his public activities.

A message, written for the occasion by Dr. Henry Goddard Leach of New York City, was read at the table.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1922.

PROFESSOR MELLANDER IS DEAD

[Half-tone, one column, sixth of a page,
picture of Professor Axel Mellander]

Professor Axel Mellander, director of the seminary department of North Park College, died last Monday, following a major operation some time ago.

Mellander was born in Bronnestad, in Skane, Sweden, March 26, 1860. At the age of ten, he had to go to work to help support the family, but he was a studious fellow, and while still a boy became a teacher in a small country school. In 1876 he entered the teachers' seminary in Lund, and when he graduated, two years later, it was his plan to become a public school teacher. But, after a short time, he changed his mind and came to America. Here he entered Ansgar College in Knoxville, where Professor Princell was teaching at the time. Mellander studied there until some time in 1881, when he went to Lowell, Massachusetts to become pastor of the Mission congregation there.

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Later on he served other Swedish-American congregations in Boston, Providence, Rhode Island, Scandia, Pennsylvania, Frewsburg, New York, and North Easton, Massachusetts. In 1886 he made a trip to Norway, and upon his return to America became editor of Kristna Harolden (The Christian Herald) in Minneapolis, of which the present Veckobladet is the successor. Some time later he became pastor of the Mission church in Iron Mountain, Michigan, where he remained until he accepted the post as teacher at the Mission League's training school for teachers in Minneapolis. When this institution was moved to Chicago, Mellander came along, and from then on he has made his home here. More than a year ago, his health began to fail, and last spring he had to give up teaching.

The professor was the author of several books, and was also, in his younger years, much in demand as a lecturer.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1922.

NOTABLE APPOINTMENT

[Half-tone, one-half column-tenth of a page,
picture of George E. Q. Johnson]

The noted Swedish attorney, George E. Q. Johnson, has just been appointed master in chancery, a position which offers a great opportunity for public service. As our readers know, Mr. Johnson conducts this paper's law department, and has a fine reputation as a lawyer.

This marks his first political appointment, but he has for years taken an active interest in politics, and has been in demand as a campaign speaker. He is also a popular after-dinner speaker, and has often appeared at concerts and other events arranged by Swedish organizations.

The appointment will not interfere with his private law practice.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1922.

DR. ERIK WINGREN IS DEAD

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Dr. Erik Wingren]

The nationally known Swedish-American Baptist preacher and publicist, Dr. Erik Wingren, passed away last Tuesday after a long illness. He had been living in retirement for the last few years, but before his retirement he had been one of the leaders of the Swedish Baptists in America, and had exerted great influence, especially through his newspaper, Nya Veckoposten (The New Weekly Post), upon the development of the Swedish Baptist movement. In 1917 he was forced to give up the editorship of his paper because of failing eyesight. The Posten was then consolidated with the Baptist organ, Svenska Standaret (The Swedish Standard), of which Dr. Wingren was later made honorary editor in recognition of his services to the Baptist cause. When he retired, Wingren had been active in Swedish-American newspaper work for nearly forty years.

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He was born in Mardsjon, in the province of Jamtland, Sweden, December 17, 1843, and would thus have celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday next December. He received his college education in Sundsvall, and then entered the Bethel Seminary, a Baptist institution for the training of preachers. He was the first student to register in that school. As a young pastor, Wingren served several Baptist congregations in Sweden, in the cities of Sundsvall, Kristianstad, and Malmo. In March 1880, he came to Chicago to take over his duties as pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and he made his home here from that time on.

Soon after his arrival, he became active in newspaper work, and contributed to Nya Veckoposten. In 1884 he became editor of the paper, in which capacity he showed unusual ability. He also found time to serve his church in other ways, and he was instrumental in founding Baptist congregations in Englewood, South Chicago, Lake View, Ravenswood, Edgewater, and Evanston. In 1910 he published a religious work, The Coming of Christ. A few years later, Sioux City College awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Theology.

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In 1870, he married Bianca Henrietta Christina Ohman of Vastervik. He is survived by his widow and five children--William, David, Benjamin, Arthur, and Mrs. Enoch Widell.

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NOTABLE CENTENNIAL

Tomorrow marks the centennial of the birth of Dr. Erland Carlson, famed pioneer of the Swedish-Lutheran church in America. This man, who was to become a religious leader among Swedes in this country, was born on August 24, 1822 in Elghult parish, in Smaland, Sweden. He grew up in a modest, God-fearing farm home. At an early age, he took an unusual interest in reading and religious study, and while he was still a boy it was decided that he should be trained for the ministry.

After having studied under the direction of a private tutor for a few years, he entered the University of Lund in 1843, and on June 10, 1849 he was ordained as a pastor in the Swedish state church. However, his work in the homeland was of short duration, for as early as 1852, he was called to Chicago to take over the pastorate of the Swedish-Lutheran Immanuel Church, the mother church of all later Swedish-Lutheran congregations in America. Dr. Carlson served

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this church for twenty years, and his religious leadership and the influence which he wielded among his immigrant countrymen during that time is without a counterpart in Swedish-American religious history. From the book Svenskarne i Illinois (The Swedes in Illinois), published in 1880, seven years after he left the Immanuel congregation, we quote the following paragraphs, which provide an idea of the pastor's activities among Chicago's Swedes:

"During his twenty years of service in Chicago, Dr. Carlson did not limit himself to his duties as a pastor. At that time, a Swedish minister in America had to be almost everything to his congregation; and this was especially true of Carlson, who undertook the double task of looking after both the spiritual and the material well-being of his people. From the very beginning, he became their religious leader as well as their practical counselor, and he was obliged to devote much time and thought to the latter role. His work week may well be described thus: preaching on Sunday; going from place to place on Monday in an attempt to find jobs for members of his flock; helping

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the latter straighten out a variety of personal affairs on Tuesday; meeting and assisting a carload of immigrants on Wednesday; acting as an interpreter in court on Thursday; writing and reading letters on Friday for those of his wards unable to do so for themselves; and spending Saturday in catching up on these and dozens of other activities. Needless to say, ingratitude was often his reward. But he was beloved and highly respected by his congregation.

"Pastor Carlson was also a great organizer. Together with some friends, he established the Lutheran Printing Society, and he was also among those who were instrumental in the founding of Augustana College, the school established by the Synod. In short, Dr. Carlson was an outstanding pioneer of the Swedish-Lutheran church in America."

Pastor Carlson died October 19, 1893, and was laid to rest in Graceland Cemetery. The centennial of his birth will be observed at the old Immanuel

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Church, Sedgwick and Hobbie Streets, Friday, September 8. On that occasion, a campaign will be inaugurated for the purpose of raising additional money for the Augustana Hospital building fund. A number of prominent Swedish-American pastors will speak.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1922.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN IN IMPORTANT POST

Edwin Olson of Chicago to Become
Federal District Attorney

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Edwin A. Olson]

The metropolitan newspapers reported last Sunday that Edwin A. Olson, of Chicago, the nationally known Swedish-American jurist, is certain to be appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois in the near future. The present District Attorney, Charles F. Clyne, has tendered his resignation. This scheduled appointment indicates the esteem in which Mr. Olson is held in legal circles, and all Swedish-Americans have reason to be proud that one of their countrymen has been selected for such an important office.

Edwin A. Olson was born in Cambridge, Illinois a little more than fifty-four

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years ago. His parents, Charles and Christine Olson, were among the first Swedish settlers in that locality. He attended the public schools in his home town, and then took a course at Elliot's Business College in Burlington, Iowa, after which he returned home. In 1890 he came to Chicago to study law, and was graduated a few years later.

Olson began to practice his profession here in Chicago. Shortly afterward, he became associated with the Scandia Life Insurance Company, now the Mutual Trust Insurance Company, and was for a number of years prominent on its board of directors. At the present time he is president of the firm. He has a wide reputation as an exceptionally able lawyer, with plenty of initiative and courage. During recent years he has devoted most of his time to the affairs of the insurance company as head of its legal department, and he is given most of the credit for its rapid and sound progress.

His fine personal qualities and his practical approach to problems of any

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kind have made him a leader in other fields also. He has, for instance, served one term as president of the Swedish-American Republican state organization, the John Ericson Republican League, and was its secretary for four years.

To the general public he is best known as an orator. Few Americans of Swedish blood can be compared with him in this respect. His skillfully constructed speeches, usually mixed with humor, always command the rapt attention of his audiences.

A couple of years ago he made a trip to Europe, visiting the northern countries and the continent in general. Upon his return, he lectured on his experiences and the impressions he had received on his tour. He was very enthusiastic about what he had seen and learned in the land of his fathers.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1922.

tailor's apprentice at the age of twelve. Later, he moved to Stockholm, where he worked at his trade. In 1880, he married Maria Augusta Fagerberg, and in 1882 both of them joined the Carl Johan Good Templar lodge, so that at the time of his death he had been a Good Templar for more than forty years.

In the spring of 1887, the couple emigrated to America and settled in Chicago. Here he joined several Good Templar lodges; later, he became a member of the Illinois Swedes society, in which he remained until his death.

He had already taken the World Grand Lodge degree in Stockholm, in 1885, as a member of the Stockholm Grand Lodge. He belonged to the Illinois Scandinavian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars from the time it was founded, and he was a delegate to all its conventions. He held important offices in that organization as well as in the Illinois Swedes.

The Ronnholm home is at 814 Roscoe Street. He is mourned by his widow and

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a great number of friends.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 12, 1922.

DR. HENSCHEN EIGHTY YEARS OLD

Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Dr. William Henschen

Dr. William Henschen, well known throughout the country as a pastor and journalist, observed his eightieth birthday last Tuesday. Dr. Henschen is a native of Uppsala, Sweden's famous university center. He attended the university there, and became a Doctor of Philosophy at the age of twenty-one. After having studied physiology for a couple of years in Berlin, he became an instructor in Lund, Sweden, and later in Halsingborg. In 1870, he decided to go to America. His first stop was Florida, where he lived for two years. He then went to New York, where he devoted himself to newspaper work, becoming the editor, first of Nordstjernan, and, later, of Norden.

In 1875 he joined the Swedish Methodist church, and was shortly thereafter appointed editor of its publication, Sendebudet. At the same time he became

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a teacher at the Swedish Theological Seminary in Evanston. He held these positions until 1882, when he was called to the pastorate of the Swedish Methodist Church of Jamestown, New York. In 1885, Dr. Henschen went to Sweden, but returned to Chicago in 1889 to become the editor of Sendebudet for the second time. He remained in this capacity until 1911. Since then he has divided his time between church activities and journalism. It is in the latter field that he has done his most notable work.

He is now living in retirement. Among his children is the well-known banker, H. S. Henschen. Dr. Henschen's wife died a few months ago. They had been married for more than fifty years.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1922.

FIFTY YEARS OLD

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Gustaf Holmquist]

The celebrated singer, Gustaf Holmquist, rounded the half-century mark on February 14. The majority of his friends and admirers were unaware of the fact, as he would have been flooded with a wave of felicitations on the occasion. Only his closest friends knew about it, however, and they had arranged a festive party in the Swedish Club. As might be guessed, it was a very successful and memorable affair.

Frank Gustafson acted as master of ceremonies and discharged his duties in a creditable manner. Speeches were so numerous that we will not attempt to enumerate them. Suffice it to say that Mr. Holmquist was feted in prose as well as in rhyme, and as a fitting climax, the master of ceremonies presented him with a beautiful gold watch, a birthday present from the guests. A program of songs and music was given between speeches.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1922.

Holmquist was born in the city of Nora, Sweden and came to America at the age of thirteen. Shortly after his arrival here, he began to sing in a mixed chorus, but it was not until he was twenty years old that he began to attract attention because of his unusual voice. Arrangements were made by interested people to enable him to obtain professional instruction, and he began to study voice in Minneapolis. In 1898, he came to Chicago, where he studied under such masters as W. N. Burritt, W. L. Hubbard, and others. We cannot here give a detailed review of his career as a singer during the last twenty years. He has been associated with several musical organizations and has participated in the presentation of many great musical works, especially oratorios, besides having distinguished himself as a concert singer. Among the organizations which have engaged him as a soloist may be mentioned the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago, the Evanston Musical Club, the Philharmonic Club of Minneapolis, the Handel Oratorio Society of Augustana College, the Swedish Singers' League of America, and the Norwegian Singer's League of America. He was a soloist with the Swedish Choral Club when it toured Sweden in 1920, and as early as 1910 he visited the old country as a soloist with the Swedish-American Elite Choir. After the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1922.

conclusion of this latter tour, he studied for some time in Paris and in England. In recent years, Mr. Holmquist has been a teacher in conservatories. He is now with the Bush Conservatory here. At one time he taught at the **Chicago Musical College**.

Few Swedish-American musicians and singers have become so popular among native Americans as Mr. Holmquist. They, as well as his own countrymen, look up to him not only because of his magnificent voice, but also because of his friendly and unaffected personality.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1922.

IN THE FOREGROUND

New Singing Director

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of
Otto C. J. Carlson]

At its last meeting, which was held in January, the Swedish Singer's League of Chicago appointed Otto C. J. Carlson Chief director. And the League certainly did not pick a man of unknown quality, for Carlson is a veteran singer and Choir leader even though he is still young in years. It may be added here that since this appointment, he has also been made director of the North Star Singing Club.

He has an excellent tenor voice, and immediately after his arrival in Chicago he went in for Choir singing. He soon began to attract attention in singing circles. He had the advantage of having received fine training early in life. As a boy he studied piano and voice under P. O. Hemming, of Vastra Klastorp, near the city of Malmo, Sweden.

Carlson was born in Ostratorp, in the province of Skane, June 9, 1875, and

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came to Chicago in 1890. Eight years later, we find him in Florida as a church organist. He did not stay long in the South, however, but soon returned to Chicago, and began to study music. After having taken violin lessons for some time he began to take instruction in singing under the well-known choir director John R. Ortengren, who was then associated with the Chicago Musical College.

In 1897, Carlson joined the Swedish Glee Club of Chicago, and for a number of years he also belonged to the Lyran singing society.

He began his career as choir leader in 1902, when he became the director of the Ebenezer Swedish Lutheran Church here. He held that position until 1904, when he took over the choir of the Trinity Swedish Lutheran church with which he remained until 1908. That year he moved to the Saron Church, whose choir he directed for two years. In addition to his work with these church choirs he directed the Arpi Choir from 1905 to 1907, and the Wennerberg Choir from 1907 to 1914. During 1908 and 1909, he also led the National Festival Male Chorus.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1922.

Upon his arrival in America, Carlson took up the jeweler's trade and has worked for several firms here in Chicago. He is now employed by Lebolt & Company.

In 1907 he married Hulda Josephina Ostrom.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 8, 1922.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish Insurance Man

Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, profile
of A. B. Slattengren

As reported in last week's issue, Alfred B. Slattengren has been made secretary of the Mutual Trust Life Insurance Company, which has its headquarters at 30 North La Salle Street.

Slattengren was born and reared in the North Star State, and, like so many other of her sons, received his higher education at the Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota. The exact place of his birth is Center City, and the date March 21, 1871. His father and mother were among the first Swedish settlers in that area. Young Alfred attended school in Center City. After having completed two years at the Gustavus Adolphus College, he transferred to the University of Valparaiso, Indiana, from which he

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 8, 1922.

graduated.

Before Slattengren became associated with the Mutual Trust Life Insurance Company he had been county auditor of Chicago County, Minnesota, for sixteen years. He resigned that position to become district manager of the insurance company's branches in Minnesota and in North and South Dakota, a position which he held until 1920, when he was appointed field supervisor, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1921, he became cashier, and his most recent promotion took place January 26 of this year when he was made secretary.

Slattengren is a big, powerful fellow, the real viking type, and he has inherited the quiet intelligence and upright character of the people from the far North, who some fifty years ago began to immigrate to Minnesota and lay the foundations for a new life. Everything Swedish is dear to him.

His wife was Amanda Jonason, a daughter of pioneers of Center City. They

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 8, 1922.

have two sons and a daughter, and they live in Riverside, Illinois.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 1, 1922.

NOTED SWEDISH-AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN AND LAWYER

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, profile of Edwin A. Olson]

Our countryman, Edwin A. Olson, has just been elected president of the Mutual Trust Life Insurance Company. He was formerly vice-president and head of the legal department. He succeeds N. A. Nelson, who is now chairman of the Board.

Mr. Olson is so well known among Swedish-Americans that an introduction is really unnecessary. But for the benefit of those who may not know him, let it be said that he has been associated with this company since it was established, and that he is known as an exceptionally able businessman and jurist.

He was born in McHenry County, and his father, Charles Olson, of Andover, died only a few years ago. His mother, Christina Hanson Olson, was one of

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 1, 1922.

the first members of the Bishop Hill colony. He is married, and lives at 3030 Sheridan Road.

The Mutual Trust Life Insurance Company does business in the East as well as in the West and is licensed in fourteen States. Last year, its earnings were more than three million dollars.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1922.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish Lutheran Chicago Pastor

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, profile of Pastor Joshua Oden]

As reported in a previous issue, Joshua Oden, pastor of the Irving Park Swedish Lutheran congregation, will shortly start on a trip to the Holy Land and a number of European countries. His itinerary also includes old Sweden, a country which the pastor has not yet seen. Carl Christenson, pastor of the Saron Swedish Lutheran Church, will be his traveling companion. They are planning to leave Chicago early in February.

Oden belongs to the younger generation of pastors within the Augustana Synod. He is full of energy and enthusiasm for his chosen profession, is very active in all phases of religious work, and takes a healthy interest in activities outside of the church. He possesses a mature judgment and a clear understanding of the problems of our day, and one may be sure that he will return from this

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1922.

long trip with many interesting observations and impressions that will be of future benefit both to himself and to his colleagues and co-workers.

He was born in Muskegon, Michigan, June 19, 1880, the son of Dr. M. P. Oden, who died last August, after having served as pastor in the Augustana Synod for forty-two years. Young Oden graduated from Bethania College in 1902, and continued his studies at that institution for some time, taking special courses in the normal college and business school.

In 1904-05, he served as superintendent of the public schools of Wausa, Nebraska, but he left that post to enter the Lutheran Theological Seminary here in Chicago, from which he later transferred to the Theological Seminary of the Augustana Synod in Rock Island. He graduated in 1908, and was ordained as a pastor that same year at the Synod's annual convention. Shortly afterwards, he took over the duties as pastor of the Irving Park Swedish Lutheran Church.

Pastor Oden has for several years been president of the Augustana League of

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1922.

Chicago, as well as treasurer and member of the Board of the Chicago Lutheran Home Mission Society. During the last few years he has also been president both of the Swedish Lutheran Pastors' Association and of the Luther League of the Illinois Conference. He is now on the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Bible School, and last year he served as president of the Lutheran Ministers' Association of Chicago.

In 1909, he married Helga Soderberg, of Ludington, Michigan. They have one boy, Joshua Oden, Jr.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 11, 1922.

SWEDEN HONORS SWEDISH-AMERICAN WOMAN
[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, profile
of Mrs. Emmy Ewald]

Mrs. Emmy Ewald, our nationally known countrywoman, has been awarded the VASA medal of gold, by the order of King Gustaf V of Sweden.

Mrs. Ewald can look back on more than thirty years of fruitful work among Swedes in America, and the list of philanthropic and useful undertakings which she has either established herself or to which she has given her influential support is a long one. It is no exaggeration to say that she ranks among the most prominent Swedish women in America today.

She is the widow of the noted Lutheran pastor, C. A. Ewald, and was born in Geneva, Illinois. Her father was the well-known pioneer of the Lutheran church in America, Dr. Erland Carlson. She received a fine education, attending schools both in this country and in Sweden. On May 24, 1883, she married Pastor Ewald, and since then she has devoted most of her time to

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useful work among Swedish-Americans beginning with the Immanuel congregation, of which her husband was the pastor, and later extending her activities to the Lutheran church in general until she finally became a nationally known figure. It would require too much space and time to give a detailed account here of her various activities during the last decades, but we shall mention a few.

Thirty years ago, she took the initiative in organizing the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the Augustana Synod. Thanks to her energetic leadership, the organization has been able to do much good.

She was a prominent figure at the World Parliament of Religions, which was held here in 1893 in connection with the great exposition, and she served as president of the Lutheran Women's Congress. This Congress resulted in the formation of the Lutheran Women's International League, of which she became the president.

Along with her other activities, Mrs. Ewald has always been a champion of

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the women's cause, and she belongs to many women's clubs and societies. On several occasions she has acted as their spokesman before local and state authorities as well as before Congress.

She is still president of the Women's Mission Society of the Augustana Synod, with its fifty thousand members. A high school for girls in China, which is operated by the Society, is named after her.

The Immanuel Women's Home was established on her initiative, as was the first Swedish-American women's club. Lately, she has been energetically at work in the campaign which is being conducted for the purpose of raising funds for a women's building at Augustana College, and she is also actively supporting the work of the Wilamowitz Children's Relief Society, which has made her honorary Chairman.

The VASA medal was conferred upon her by the Swedish Consul, Carl O. Von Dardel, who represented King Gustaf, at a banquet in the Auditorium Hotel.

Mrs. Ewald lives at 1453 Berwyn Avenue.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1921.,

DR. WAHLSTROM IS SEVENTY YEARS OLD

Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Dr. Mattias Wahlstrom.

Dr. Mattias Wahlstrom, superintendent of the Augustana Hospital in this city, observed his seventieth birthday last Monday. He was born in Gamalstorp, Blekinge, Sweden. He came to America with his parents at the age of three, and spent his childhood in the Illinois cities of Chicago, Carpenterville, Geneva, Montgomery, and Aurora, and in West Union, Carver County, Minnesota. At the age of 17, he entered St. Ansgar College and transferred two years later to Augustana College, which was at that time located in Paxton, Illinois. About a year later the school was moved to Rock Island, Illinois, and Wahlstrom was a member of the first graduating class of this institution. Later on, he became a teacher at St. Ansgar and still later, after two years of study at the seminary in Rock Island, he was ordained as a minister in the Augustana Synod.

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But it was as an educator and as superintendent of its hospital that he was to render his greatest service to the Synod. After having worked for some time as a missionary among the Indians of the Southwest, he was offered the position of instructor in Swedish at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota. In 1881 he became the president of the institution, and remained in that position until 1904, when he moved to Chicago to assume the post of superintendent of the Augustana Hospital.

Dr. Wahlstrom possessed unusual ability as a teacher and counselor of youth, and his pupils, who have now reached a mature age, still love and revere him.

He has also been a great administrator of the Augustana Hospital. His untiring work during the recent campaign in behalf of the building fund is still fresh in our memory.

We wish Dr. Wahlstrom many more happy and active years.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1921.

PROFESSOR FRIDOLF RISBERG IS DEAD

The widely known educator and preacher, Fridolf Risberg, died last Tuesday night in the Bowmanville Hospital. His death did not come unexpectedly, for he had been in ill health for several months.

Risberg was born in Nysatra, Vasterbotten, Sweden, November 4, 1848. His father was a practicing physician. In 1874 he graduated from the Department of Theology of Uppsala University and in the same year was ordained as a minister in the Swedish State church. He served several congregations, until in 1882 he resigned from the State church and joined the Free church. His association with the latter was of short duration, however. In the fall of 1885, we find him as a professor in the Swedish department of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He remained with that institution for more than thirty years, until 1917, when the Swedish department of the Seminary was abolished. In recognition of his services, he had been made a Doctor of Theology in 1910.

In addition to his work as a teacher, Professor Risberg found time for extensive writing, and he contributed numerous articles to religious periodicals.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1921.

He was greatly interested in the activities of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission and served as its treasurer for many years. He never married and is survived by two nieces who are living in Sweden.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1921.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Pastor, Poet, and Newspaperman

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Pastor Erik Sjostrand]

The subject of this week's In the Foreground article is among the Swedish-American pastors who have been unusually active, and have attracted much attention within their respective denominations.

Erik Sjostrand, pastor of the Bethel Swedish Baptist Church of Chicago, has been a leader among the Swedish Baptists for the last eighteen years, and during that time he has won recognition as pastor and preacher, newspaperman and author. It may be said that it is chiefly as a writer that he has won his reputation, not only within his own denomination but among Swedish-Americans all over the country.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1921.

Sjostrand was born in Dalecarlia, Sweden, January 22, 1869. From 1893 to 1897 he attended the Bethel Seminarium in Stockholm, and a year following his graduation he came to America. Soon after his arrival here he entered the Newton Theological Institute, from which he graduated in 1903. Immediately afterwards he went to work for the newspaper Nya Vecko-Posten (The New Weekly Post), a Swedish-American Baptist paper. Some time later he became editor of Baneret (The Banner), a Minneapolis weekly. In 1907 he began publication of Ungdoms-Stjarnan (The Star of Youth), which in 1911 became a Swedish-American Baptist organ under the name Standaret (The Standard). Sjostrand served as editor of this paper for six years, and during part of that time he also edited the periodical Sondagsskolan Och Hemmet (The Sunday-School and the Home).

From 1909 to 1911 he worked as a missionary in Sunday schools and among young people of the Baptist church in Sweden. It was from this post that he was called back to America to become editor of Standaret.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1921.

In addition to his activities as a newspaperman, Sjostrand has also found time to write and have published several pamphlets and books, as well as some fine collections of poetry. He has written extensively on religious questions.

The pastor has traveled much, especially on the West coast, from the Mexican border to Alaska, in search for material for his literary work. He is very much interested in the problems of our times. This is evident in many of the poems which he has contributed to this newspaper from time to time.

At the present time Sjostrand is serving as temporary editor of Standaret, while the regular editor, Waldemar Skoglund is away on his vacation. We should not forget to mention that the pastor is much in demand as a speaker, and is known for his ability to speak interestingly and instructively on almost any topic.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1921.

He has been pastor of the Bethel congregation for about one year.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1921.

IN THE FOREGROUND

A Leader within the Co-operative Movement Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page,
Full Face Picture of N. A. Hawkenson

The co-operative idea has won many followers in this country during the last few years, and the movement has become more widespread than one dared hope a few years ago.

It was not until the year 1909 that any serious attempt was made to interest the great public in co-operative enterprises, and to convince consumers of the advantages offered by such undertakings. Some of the early champions of this cause are still up in front, and the fact that the Co-operative Society of America now has 85,000 members and is operating 185 stores in and around Chicago is an indication of the rapid growth of the movement. The Society owns the People's Life Building in the Loop, which is valued at one million dollars.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1921.

A Swedish-American, N. A. Hawkenson, is one of the leaders in the Co-operative Society of America, and at this writing he is in Europe for the purpose of studying co-operative methods as practiced in some of the countries there.

Mr. Hawkenson came to America at the age of sixteen and went directly to Chicago. He was born in the city of Ystad, Sweden, and learned the machinist's trade there. After having attended the Armour Institute and the Worthington School of Engineering in this city he obtained employment with the S. Wilks Company here, and remained with it for thirty-one years.

Besides being an able engineer he was also gifted as an inventor. He was frequently promoted until after sixteen years of service with the Company, he became its general manager. When he finally gave up this position to devote himself to other activities he was presented with an expensive watch in recognition of his valuable services to the organization. In this connection it is interesting to note that during the time he served as manager there was no labor trouble whatsoever.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1921.

Having been interested in the co-operative movement ever since he was a young man, Mr. Hawkenson resigned from his position with the Wilks Company in order to devote all his time to the activities of the Co-operative Society of America, of which he is a trustee. Among his closest co-workers are Harrison M. Parker and John Coe, but Hawkenson himself is credited with the organization's rapid growth during the last couple of years.

He is a valued member of several Swedish lodges and societies, and an officer in some of them. Thus, he served first as vice-president and later as president of Svithiod Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Svithiod. For a number of years he was the secretary of the Swedish Old People's Home Society.

Mr. Hawkenson married twenty-eight years ago, and has eight children. His three oldest boys graduated from the Lane Technical High School, and were in the Government service during the World War. One of them is now attending the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 30, 1921.

WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR IS DEAD

Half-tone, one column--sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Dr. Alfred Hakanson

News of the sudden death of the well-known and popular physician, Alfred Hakanson, spread among Chicago's Swedes last Thursday, causing deep-felt sorrow in many homes.

A few weeks ago, he went south for a brief vacation, and was stopping in Mobile, Alabama, visiting a brother, when he suffered an attack of pneumonia. He died after a few days' illness.

Dr. Hakanson was born in Geneseo, Illinois, May 12, 1866. His parents were pioneers in that part of the state. He was the youngest of five children.

When he was still a young boy the family moved to Nebraska, where he attended

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grade school, the high school at Oakland, and the Luther College in Wahoo. He graduated from the latter school in 1886 and then went to Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois. After having studied there for some time, he registered at the University of Nebraska, and graduated from its medical school in 1890.

He practiced for some time in Rockford, Illinois, and then moved to South Chicago, where he remained for two years. He became county physician there, and was one of the founders of the South Chicago Medical Society, serving for some time as its secretary. He also was one of the founders of the South Chicago Hospital, and served on its staff in 1899 and 1900.

In 1895 he had taken a post-graduate course at a New York hospital, and four years later a similar course at the Polyclinic Hospital of Chicago. It was at this time that he began to specialize in ear, nose, and throat diseases. In 1901 he made a study trip to Europe, visiting some of the leading medical centers there. He worked for some time as assistant to one of the most prominent

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 30, 1921.

doctors of London, England.

During the last few years, Dr. Hakanson was on the staff of the Augustana Hospital here as head of the ear, nose and throat department. His private practice was quite extensive. He maintained two offices: one downtown, and one in the Edgewater district. Several Swedish societies, among them the Order of Vikings, engaged him as their physician. He was a valued member of the Immanuel Lutheran Congregation and a number of Swedish-American organizations, among them the Swedish Club and the Verdandi Lodge of the Independent Order of Svithiod.

In 1892 he married Bertha Lindberg. She and a daughter, Evelyn, survive.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1921.

PASTOR ALFRED ANDERSON IS DEAD

[Half-tone, one column, one fifth of a page, full face picture of pastor Alfred Anderson.]

One of the oldest and best-known Swedish-American Methodist preachers, superintendent of the Bethania Home for the Aged, Pastor Alfred Anderson, died suddenly last Friday from a heart attack.

Pastor Anderson was born in Skarstad, Smaland Province, Sweden, March 3, 1851, and came to America July 4, 1866. After stopping in Chicago for a short time he went to Beaver, Illinois, where some of his brothers and sisters had already made their homes, and where he engaged in various kinds of work for about three years.

In the year 1870 the Swedish Methodists established a school for preachers

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in Galesburg, Illinois, and Anderson, who already belonged to that denomination, became one of the first students at the school. After graduation he was accepted on probation by the Central Illinois Conference, and ordained as a deacon in 1871, and as an elder in 1874. His early activities as a preacher took place in Iowa, and later on he served in New Sweden, Maine. At that time he also continued his studies at the Wesleyan University, of Mt. Pleasant.

Subsequently he served as pastor of the following congregations: Galesburg, Illinois; Jamestown, New York; Andover, Illinois; the First Congregation of Chicago, the Evanston congregation, and, finally, the Lake View congregation here.

In addition to his work as a pastor, Anderson was busy in other fields. For some time he managed the denomination's book store here, and he was also appointed superintendent of the Bethania Home. He was one of the founders of that institution, and it was always close to his heart.

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Pastor Anderson was for many years a member of the committee on schools of his Conference, and also served as a delegate to the General Conference.

It is not too much to say that few men, if any, have done more for the Swedish-American Methodists than has Pastor Alfred Anderson. Personally, he was a peace-loving, noble man, who was liked and respected by all his associates and by all who knew him.

His wife died in 1919, and six children, three sons and three daughters, survive.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

MISSION LEADER TAKEN BY DEATH

[Half-tone, two columns, one fourth of a page, full face picture of Charles G. Petterson]

Charles G. Petterson, financial director of The Mission Friend, and a well-known figure among Swedish-Americans interested in missionary work, died in his home last Monday from a heart disease.

Mr. Petterson had been in poor health since last summer, but, energetic and active as he was, he kept on working until late in the fall, when he finally had to take to his bed, and for some time he hovered between life and death. However, just before Christmas his health showed a marked improvement, and he insisted on going to work again, in spite of the advice of his doctor that he take a long rest. After some time weakness overtook him again, and last Wednesday he had to give up and go to bed. He was conscious until the last, and died peacefully early in the morning.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

Carl Gustaf Petterson was born in Marback Parish, Smaland, August 18, 1851. He came to Chicago at an early age, and made his home on the North Side, which at that time was the center of Pastor Bjorck's activities. Petterson joined a mission group, and from that time until his death he was an enthusiastic supporter of Swedish-American missionary work. He became very active as one of the leaders within the Missionary Synod, and was one of the organizers of the later Mission League. During the following years he held important offices within the League, such as that of treasurer, an office which he held for several successive terms.

His outstanding characteristics were straight-forwardness and a hearty kindliness. All who were associated with him liked him better the better they came to know him. He is mourned by his widow, three children, and a legion of friends.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 22, 1920.

IN THE FOREGROUND

A Noted Good Templar Half-tone, one column-sixth
of a page, full-face picture of J. E. Odell

Among those who, during the last quarter of a century, have done valuable work and made important contributions in behalf of the Good Templar lodges in Chicago and Illinois, we give you Mr. J. E. Odell, the subject of this week's foreground article. At the present time, he is the delegate of the Illinois Scandinavian Grand Lodge of the Order's Grand Lodge of the World.

Mr. Odell arrived in Chicago from Sweden on April 1, 1893, and joined the Jupiter Lodge No. 3, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, in May of the same year. He has been a member of that Lodge ever since, and during all those years has held practically every office it has to offer. Most of the time he has been secretary and lodge templar. For about twenty-five years he has been a member of the Swedish Good Templars' Sickness and

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Burial Association, and for a number of years he served as its president.

The brief outline given above does not by any means do justice to Mr. Odell's activities as a Good Templar. To do so would require more space than we have at our disposal for this foreground article, and the story should be told by one of his lodge brothers, preferably one who has been associated with him in the lodge for a number of years. Suffice it to say that he is always ready to "go the limit" for his lodge, and his lodge brothers look to him for leadership. They are getting it, and that is why he ranks so high in their esteem.

Odell also belongs to Ivar Lodge of the Independent Order of Vikings, Harmoni Lodge, V. O. A., and the Thor Society.

Odell was born in Karlstorp parish, in the district of Kalmar, and was twenty-seven years old when he came to America. He first became a Good Templar in Sweden where he belonged to the Union Lodge. Soon after his arrival here he went into partnership with his brother who was operating a shoe store. Odell

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married Gerda Victoria Lindberg seven years ago, and their home is at
1666 Edgewater Avenue.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 29, 1920.

SVEN LINDEROTH TAKEN BY DEATH

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Sven Linderoth]

The well-known Swedish architect and Good Templar, Sven Linderoth, died last Saturday in his home, 1432 Marquette Road. He is mourned by his wife, nee Johnson, one son, and three daughters.

Linderoth was born in Skane, October 14, 1859. When he was a year and a half old, his parents moved to Eskilstuna, and in that city he received his early education. But as the oldest of twelve children he was forced to strike out for himself. He went to Stockholm and obtained employment with a manufacturer. He certainly did not sleep on a bed of roses. But the boy was made of good stuff. While his fellow workers spent their evenings resting or seeking recreation, young Sven found time to put in a few hours of study. He managed to finish a course in a technical school, and at the age of twenty-three he established, together with the brother of one of his teachers, the contracting

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firm of Ostlin & Linderoth. A few years later, he embarked for America.

It must be said of Linderoth's activities in this country that they were not always profitable. At the same time it is clear that he quite early made a name for himself among building experts. Only three years after his arrival in this country, he was elected a member of the Illinois department of the American Institute of Architects.

In 1891 he went through a serious illness which for a long time caused a cessation of his activities. Later he devoted himself to the production of various building materials, which up to that time had been imported, and, therefore, were quite expensive. After some time, he succeeded in developing a type of glazed stone which was just as good as that imported from England and much cheaper. The manufacturing of this product took up most of his time for a few years, and the demand for it increased steadily all over the country.

In conjunction with this factory, he opened up a school for people who wanted

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 7, 1920.

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DR. RANSEEN IS SEVENTY-FIVE

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Dr. M. C. Ranseen]

Dr. Mattis C. Ranseen, pastor of the Swedish-Lutheran Nebo congregation here, and former president of the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod, observed his seventy-fifth birthday yesterday.

Dr. Ranseen was born in Ljungryda, Blekinge, Sweden, and his father was Carl M. Ranzin [sic], a farmer. After having gone through the public school he attended the People's High School near his home for two years, and then studied for some time under a private tutor. He then taught school until 1867 when he embarked for America. For the first few months here he lived in Rockford, Illinois and Centralia, Illinois, whereafter he entered the Augustana Theological Seminary in Paxton, Illinois. He completed the four-year course, and was ordained as a minister in the Synod in June, 1871, during a synodal convention at Chisago City, Minnesota.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 7, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He was first called to Dayton, Iowa, where he served as pastor for two years, whereafter he worked as a missionary for the Synod at Keokuk, Iowa, and organized two congregations there. Later on he served for two years in Elgin, Illinois and in Ottumwa, Iowa for four years. Finally, in 1879 he came to Chicago as pastor of the Getsemane Church, with which he remained until 1910, when he took charge of Nebo congregation.

Dr. Ranseen can thus look back upon almost half a century of service with the Augustana Synod and he has held many responsible positions within this organization. While he was in Iowa he acted as president of the Synod conference of that state, and when he came to Chicago he was made president of the Illinois conference. After a period of six years he resigned, but was re-appointed in 1911 and occupied the honored position until last year when he asked to be released.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 7, 1920.

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The pastor has also served as vice-president of the Synod, and as chairman of its general council, and also as a trustee of Augustana College and director in the Augustana Book Concern. He was among the founders of the Augustana Hospital and is still on its board of directors.

Dr. Ranseen can look back on an exceptionally active and fruitful career, and thousands of his friends and associates join with us in paying him tribute on the occasion of his anniversary, and wishing him peace and happiness as he approaches the evening of his life.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

MRS. OTHELIA MYHRMAN DECORATED BY KING GUSTAF

Last Saturday afternoon a pleasant happening occurred to our highly esteemed Mrs. Othelia Myhrman. S. T. De Goes, consul general, invited her to come to his home on Saturday afternoon at 3 P. M. Thinking that the consul general wished to take counsel with her about an important matter in which she was well versed, Mrs. Myhrman accepted the invitation, and promised to come on time. Arriving at the specified time, Mrs. Myhrman found the house filled with gentlemen in formal dress. Rather surprised to find that she was the only woman present, she sat down at the table and partook of the delicacies offered. While coffee was served, the host informed the guests, to their surprise, that Mrs. Myhrman had been granted the Gold Court Medal of the Eighth Degree by King Gustaf. After a few words, the consul general presented this award, together with the official letter, to the astonished Mrs. Myhrman. Deeply moved, she thanked him for the honor which had been bestowed on her.

The letter from the King reads as follows:

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

"His Majesty, the King, in His Grace is pleased to confer upon Mrs. Othelia Myhrman the Gold Medal of the Eighth Degree, bearing the Royal Crown, to be worn on a deep blue band upon the chest. This, may I, in gracious command, hereby communicate.

"Stockholm Castle, October 1, 1919.

(Signed) "Otto Printzskold."

The medal is the size of one crown, with the bust of the King on the obverse. The only inscription appearing on the reverse side is: "Othelia Myhrman".

We have been informed by Consul General De Goes that, at first, it was the intention [of the King] to grant to Mrs. Myhrman the large labor medal, "Illis, quorum mervere labores". But when this question came up, King Gustaf was forced to take cognizance of the fact that this medal could not be granted to a for-

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

eigner. Because Mrs. Myhrman lived in America it was impossible to award this medal to her, although she is much more Swedish-minded than many native Swedish patriots. As far as we know, Mrs. Myhrman is the only person in America who has been granted this medal, sharing this honor with nobody in the United States.

The reason why Mrs. Myhrman was decorated in this manner is quite obvious. Her brilliant work among the Swedes in Chicago during the past thirty years, and her extensive relief work during this same period are sufficient reasons why the sun of grace has spread its bright ray from Sweden in this direction. One thing is certain: Mrs. Myhrman has honestly earned the distinction bestowed upon her.

The Sevenska Kuriren takes this opportunity to offer its very best wishes to Mrs. Myhrman.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.

NELS M HOKANSON

Most of the people who are to manage the subscriptions for the Fifth Liberty Loan have performed the same service in the preceding Loan campaigns. One of these is Nels M. Hokanson, who is the Executive Secretary of the Foreign Language Division. Mr. Hokanson, is well-known and is of Swedish heritage, though born in Copenhagen, May 6, 1885. When this occurred, the parents, Karl Hokanson, and his spouse, were on their way to America. Here the family resided first in St. Paul, and later moved to Aitkin County, Minnesota, where the father owned a farm, and where the son grew up. The son received a regular public school education, but was not content with this measure of education, and resolved to go through high school, which he also did, earning his own means therefor. He later continued his studies at the University of Chicago, from whence he was graduated in 1911. Later, he completed a course in jurisprudence at Marshall Law School in this city. Shortly thereafter, he was employed by the State Bank of Chicago, where he

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.



was manager of the savings department.

He is married, lives in his own home in Highland Park. The father still lives, and is a farmer at Aitkin, Minnesota.

Already, during the First Liberty Loan drive, Mr. Hokanson served as Secretary in the same division, while at the same time, attending his duties at the bank. The circumstances were the same during the Second and Third Liberty Loans. When the latter was completed, Mr. Hokanson became the object of a fine acknowledgement in the form of a banquet, where he was presented with a gold watch in remembrance of the valuable service he rendered the country during the Third Liberty Loan. When the Fourth Liberty Loan was to be taken up, he was again honored with the Secretaryship, as is now the case in the Fifth Loan. Beginning with the Fourth Loan, this position of Secretary has been a salaried one.

By reason of his energetic work in these loan campaigns, Mr. Hokanson has

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.

been named a member of the Americanization Committee by the
Carnegie Foundation.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1919.

A FAREWELL FESTIVAL

A farewell festival was held last Friday evening at the Svithiod Sangarklubb Hall on Wrightwood Avenue in honor of the secretary and clerk-in-chancery at the Swedish Consulate, Mr. C. G. Normelli, who is soon to leave for Sweden. Besides a dozen or so of his nearest friends and acquaintances, both of his chiefs were present, and proof of the esteem and attachment in which he is held was shown the ever obliging and gallant officer of the consulate during the course of the evening. General Consul, S. T. de Goes, thanked Mr. Normelli for what he had accomplished in the interest of the Swedish people during the five years he had been a member of the consulate here, and wished him success and prosperity at any post with which he would be entrusted, in the event that he does not return to Chicago. Mr. Theophilus Wessen, closest friend of the General Consul here, read a poem, which he had composed in honor of Mr. Normelli in which he, among other things, expressed his thanks for good comradeship that existed between them. Short talks were given by others present among them were:



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1919.

Vice-Consul J. Bernh Anderson, Engineer Axell, Congressman Chindblom, Engineer Hagelthorn, City Clerk Einar F. Soderwall, who (to speak parenthetically, of his talk put so much humor into the festival), Dr. Axel Bernhard, and others. After Mr. Normelli's response, he was carried about the hall a number of times in the golden chair, while following the traditional Upsala custom, all joined in singing "Sjung Om Studentens Lyckliga Dagar" ("Sing of the Happy Student Days"). The "shower," which, also according to the Upsala tradition, was to follow, was taken "within ship." (internally). The festival which had both its stateliness and camaraderie, ended at twelve midnight.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

TO THE SWEDES OF CHICAGO

The protest against Judge Harry Olson, which was published in last week's issue of all of the Swedish newspapers of Chicago, needs no explanation. In his first campaign speech, Judge Olson condemned the whole present city administration in Chicago. He did not, at any time, name Mayor Thompson, but he called the whole administration rotten, and he assured his readers that Chicago, in this regard, stood at the zero point.

It is fairly clear that when the whole city administration is condemned, it will not only be its chief who is censured, but the destructive criticism will even reach other responsible representatives of the city. There are about a dozen executive officials within the administration, three of whom are of Swedish nativity. They had full right to feel themselves the object of the criticism, and to call out for the sympathy of their countrymen against the attack, when it was found to be unjust.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

In a newspaper article in the Friday issue of the Chicago Daily News, Judge Olson seeks to excuse himself by saying that he has not blamed any one person. He also cited an utterance by a builder who praised Building Commissioner Charles Bostrom's execution of office. Any praise or defense for City Collector Charles Forsberg was not presented, and, thereafter, he permits himself to attack the activities of the writer, which in, and for itself, proves that the protest in question was fully warranted.

In case Judge Olson cared to bring forth any example of lack of competence or attentiveness in my execution of the office which has been entrusted to me by Mayor Thompson, his attack upon me would have its place in a campaign such as Judge Olson has decided to carry out.

I have never conversed with Mayor Thompson in regard to the visit Marshall Joffre of France is to make to Chicago. I have never, at a meeting at the Swedish Club, or any where else, opposed a patriotic expression of the Swedes in Chicago. What I opposed on the occasion mentioned was that the demonstration



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

on the Municipal Pier should include an apology or prayer on the part of the Swedes here for lack of loyalty to the land of their adoption, the United States. A protestation of this sort, I considered erroneous, and uncalled for. I expressed, further, the view that American citizens of Swedish birth, or descent, could not, naturally, be considered responsible for actions done by the representatives of the Kingdom of Sweden in Argentina, or in other places. Judge Olson probably did not "sit down" on me at the Swedish Club, during the meeting in question. He has, to the contrary, on all occasions, when we have found ourselves face to face, treated me with the utmost politeness, and even shown passivity for my expressed views, when they do not agree with his own.

It is true that a Methodist minister, named Swenson, gave a blood-thirsty speech on the occasion mentioned, but the reception which followed, consisted only of peals of laughter, which, of course, may be interpreted in various ways. I, myself, was elected a member of the resolutions committee, and I received an opportunity thereby to subdue unjustified affronts against our old fatherland, as well as undue apologies on the part of the Swedish-Americans. These



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

resolutions, as I have edited them, were read and accepted at the meeting on the Municipal Pier.

Judge Olson maintains that I have become "stuck up", that is, I have shown arrogance over an order for which I have been named by the Swedish government. How does he know that? I have never by word or pen eulogized myself for having received the mark of the order. Judge Olson cannot feel my mood in this matter because we have not met since the time previous to the primary election in September, last year. At this time, he wished to ask my advice on the possibility of a combination with Mayor Thompson's political organization. This was many months before the mark of the order was awarded me.

This mark was a surprise to me, and I could not explain its award to me in any other way than by reason of a writing from the special commission of Sweden in Washington, which expressed its gratitude for my part in the achievement of a satisfactory trade agreement between the United States and Sweden.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

Judge Olson further seeks, through insinuations, to let it be understood that there was something wrong in my choice of friendship for the former consul, E. E. Ekstrand, who had been recalled from Chicago. In respect to my acquaintance with Consul Ekstrand, his friendship was shown to all who came in touch with him, and finally took its expression in one of the finest farewell festivals which has been held at the Swedish Club. Consul Ekstrand was recalled to fill a higher post in the Swedish Foreign Department. He was named counsellor to the Legation of the Swedish Mission in Washington a few months later. This can hardly cast suspicion upon Consul Ekstrand for improper behaviour during his consulship in Chicago, as Judge Olson clearly would let it be understood.

With the editing of the newspaper, "The Republican", I have never had anything in the least to do with it, although I willingly admit that I have always read it with great satisfaction, and even edification.

The Daily News praises Judge Olson's surpassing satire when he applies the ghastly German citation, "spurlos versenkt" (Sunk without trace) to my



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

candidacy for a political office last fall. I was nominated for County Commissioner in the Republican primary, but fell through in the final election, a similar fate which descended upon nine of the ten Republicans, who were nominated for this office. Only one succeeded in being elected.

But what happened to Judge Olson four years ago when he was a candidate for mayor? He was spared the shame of a defeat in the final election for the simple reason that his own party comrades, Republicans, in the primary election did not wish to know of him as their candidate for mayor. "Spurlos versenkt"? Ah, No! But let us, for the sake of change, go over from the German to the English and apply a familiar saying, which, in translation, goes: "Coming events cast their shadows before them."



I have been told that an answer to Judge Olson's attack on me in The Daily News would be of interest to the countrymen in Chicago. It is for this reason I have taken the liberty to take up their time with a personal communication. What Judge Olson says about me, personally, has, in the meantime, not the least

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

meaning for his mayoralty campaign. It is difficult for me to believe that it will do him any good, or increase his number of votes in the primary election. In the future, I will withhold my protest against his "wholesale" censure of the present city administration officials, which even included me, and which I herewith exhort him to rectify, if he can, or else stand out as an unconscionable "backbiter".

Alex. J. Johnson.
(Editor and owner of Kuriren)



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), Jan. 23, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 302

GABRIEL J. NORSTEDT ELECTED

The Chicago Law Institute has elected new officers for the year with Mr. Gabriel J. Norstedt as President.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 17, 1918

MINISTER IRA NELSON MORRIS

The United States Envoy in Stockholm, Mr. Ira Nelson Morris arrived here Saturday on a week's visit to his former home. Two weeks ago, he arrived from abroad, and has been in Washington, D. C. in conference with President Wilson, and others on diplomatic affairs.

Sunday he delivered a speech in Orchestra Hall in connection with the great Swedish Loyalty Demonstration. Wednesday, he spoke in behalf of the Liberty Loan at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 17, 1918

Shortly after his arrival here, as soon as he was settled at the Blackstone Hotel, he was interviewed regarding the War, and conditions in Sweden. He said: "President Wilson's reply to the German Peace-proposal was a masterpiece of statemanship. It throws the question back to the Kaiser, and forces him to disclose his real motives. What appears to me to be the most important point now is to discover the real conditions in Germany, so the Allied Nations will know the stand the German people take to their Kaiser and government. Up to the present, it has not been possible to learn anything regarding the inner conditions in Germany. But this we must know before we go any further, and this is what the President now is seeking.

We have heard a great deal about the lack of foods in Germany, and that the population is starving. We have also heard that economic conditions



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 17, 1918.

would force peace upon Germany, but this is not so, at least, not according to my way of thinking.

Economic conditions in Germany are not so bad as some are inclined to believe, and shortage of food does not stop the War. No doubt, Germany lacks certain essential foods, but this lack is not great enough in itself to end the War. It helps, of course. Everything we do helps. It is the united attack on Germany, which will decide the outcome of the War. The food blockade, war offensives, propaganda for democracy, and the gradual awakening in Germany to the fact that they are doomed to an inglorious defeat, all of these factors will help to win the War. No single factor can do it alone.

Sweden is very friendly to America. Yes, I can say Sweden is 100 per cent neutral, particularly so, since we traded foodstuff and raw materials in return for 400,000 tons of freight room on Swedish "bottoms."



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 17, 1918.

The fundamental equality in this agreement has created much good-will in Sweden, and has shown good effects."



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 10, 1918.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE PASSES AWAY



A leader from the transition period, also one of the oldest countrymen here, in respect to age as well as activity, was Charles Eklund, Cigar Manufacturer, who passed away Sunday at the Bethany Home, where he resided during his later years. He reached the ripe age of eighty-eight years. More remarkable is it that he retained the ideals of his youth, which perhaps, in this case, were the life sustaining elements.

Carl Alfred Bengt Eklund, known here as Charles Eklund, was born in Stockholm, November 4, 1830. He learned the cigar making trade, and received his master's certificate in 1848. He arrived in America in 1865. After having spent a year in New York, he came to Chicago and settled like a "fire-brand." At the time of his entrance into the "Swedish World" in Chicago, when he soon was to play such an important role, he was 35 years old. Regarding his activities from that time up to the seventies, the late writer and author, C. F. Peterson,



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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 10, 1918.

little, and never in danger of getting too much. He has now withdrawn from the front lines of the daily strife, which he is still watching with an open eye, in order to rejoice, when labor triumphs."

This was written in 1899, and ever since from the same position, with a look not dimmed by the shadow of old age, has he viewed the ideas, for which he fought so vigorously in his youth, grow and bear fruit.

Charles Eklund never grew old in soul or mind, regardless how many years were added to his span of life. He was true to his colors, washproof unto death.

IVSWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 12, 1918.

[A BIRTHDAY PARTY]

(Editorial)

Mr. Axel L. Ericson, swung himself over the half century mark Friday, August 30. On this occasion, about 100 of his friends had arranged a stylish birthday party at Svithiod Club in his honor. Delicious food was served followed by a program of instrumental music, song, and speeches. City Building Commissioner Charles Bostrom, was very successful in his roll of toastmaster. Letters and telegrams of congratulations were read.

The speakers were: C. A Strom, Charles Strondell, Editor Alex J. Johnson, Frithiof Malmquist, John E. Ericsson, Gustaf Lindell, Carl Anderson, Edwin A.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 12, 1918.

Olson and many others. One of the speakers was August West, who presented the honor guest with a gold watch as a memento of his fiftieth birthday, whereupon Mr. Ericson thanked those present for the consideration always shown him.

Mr. Ericson is a building contractor. He was born in Vermland and came to America and Chicago at the age of 19.

He lives with his family at 5505 Glenwood Avenue.

IV
III C

SWEDISH

Record Herald, Sept. 10, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

REV. C. A. NYREN HEADS SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE

Rev. Clans A. Nyren, who has been elected president of the state conference of the Swedish missionary church ministers, is pastor of the Bethany Swedish Missionary Church at Fifth Avenue and Garfield Boulevard.

He was born in Sweden thirty-nine years ago, and was educated at Kristed-ahamn. When a young man he came to America and has lived in Chicago eighteen years. He has been actively interested in the Swedish colleges in and near Chicago. Rev. Mr. Nyren is married and lives at 5743 Princeton Avenue.

Svenska Kuriren, July 25, 1918.

CITY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS RESIGNS

Mr. Charles J. Forsberg tendered his resignation as City Collector of Customs to Mayor William Hale Thompson, who in turn, appointed him Business Manager of the School Board to succeed Percy B. Coffin. His new position pays him a salary of \$10,000. His successor will not be appointed, as the vacancy will be filled by Mr. Forsberg's "righthand man," George Lehman.

Charles J. Forsberg was born in Norrkoping, Sweden, September 2, 1862, the son of Wilhelm Forsberg and wife, Marie, nee Skold. He came to America in 1880, when he followed the painting trade. Later, he engaged in the dry-goods business, until he entered in the service of the City. He married Sigrid Holberg from Kristianstad, in 1900, and has six children. Their home is at 4856 West Huron Street. Mr. Forsberg belongs to several Swedish societies: Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Royal League. He is a Republican and a Lutheran.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 30, 1918.

JOHN E. ERICSSON

(Editorial)

The most popular Swede in Chicago is John E. Ericsson, building contractor, who last week celebrated his fiftieth birthday. He was honored with many banquets. After the banquet mentioned in our last issue, given by the Swedish Engineers' Club, another banquet was held Thursday in the same quarters, given by Svithiod Singing Society. A more elaborate homage was paid Mr. Ericsson on that occasion. Nearly three hundred of Mr. Ericsson's closest friends and representatives from the thirty-nine different organizations, to which he belongs, had gathered for a splendid "Supe", to which he was invited as guest of honor. Edwin A. Olson acquitted himself as master of ceremonies in the usual able manner. He presented the different speakers, who all praised Mr. Ericsson and John F. Friedlund for their work within Svithiod Singing Society; he also praised George E. Q. Johnson for his activities within Monitor Council, Royal Arcanum. The Swedish Club was



Svenska Kuriren, May 30, 1918.

represented by its president, Charles S. Peterson. Svithiod members sang two numbers.

The next speaker was the "Nestor" of the Swedish-American Press, Editor Alex J. Johnson, who was greeted with a powerful "salvo" of applause. He spoke on the important work that the guest of honor in particular, and the Swedes in America in general, have done in this country in the years that have passed. The speaker concluded with wishing John E. Ericsson the best of health and enjoyment of life in the years to come, whereupon all present sang "Ja ma han lefva." After Mr. Johnson's speech the master of ceremonies called upon another editor - Frithiof Malmquist. He responded by reading a poem written by himself in honor of the birthday. Joel Mossberg sang "Per Svineherde."

Carl R. Chindblom spoke on Mr. Ericsson's unselfish and widespread work, and



Svenska Kuriren, May 30, 1918.

particularly of his work within the Swedish Old People's Home Society. His speech was followed by two of his favorite songs by Gustaf Holmquist, accompanied by Edgar A. Nelson.

Dr. John A. Christenson spoke on the importance of the occasion, and concluded his speech by presenting Mr. Ericsson, in behalf of those present, with a beautiful silver cup. Mr. Alfred A. Norton spoke for Mrs. Ericsson, who was not present, and presented her sponsor with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Peter Parker spoke in behalf of the Engineers' Society. Mr. Ericsson himself was now given an opportunity to express in words his feelings at the honor bestowed upon him. This highly successful evening was rounded off with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

John E. Ericsson, was born May 23, 1868, in Torp, near Moheda in Smaland.



Svenska Kuriren, May 30, 1918.

He came to America with his parents and brothers and sisters in 1884, after having studied in his parish school and technical school in Stockholm. Here he learned the bricklaying trade. At 19 years of age he was a foreman; at 22, a superintendent on building works. After having occupied responsible positions for twelve years, he joined with his older brother, Henry, in 1902, and under the name Henry and John Ericsson, engaged in the building line for four years, when the partnership was dissolved, and John E. became a member of the firm, Lanquist & Illsley Co.

In 1895 he married Celia Peterson, daughter of the late merchant, Swan Peterson, and lives at present with his wife, her mother, and their two daughters, in his magnificent home at 4530 Beacon Street.



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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 17, 1918.

SWEDISH

(Editorial)

[DR. EMIL SWANSON]

Appointment after appointment has been the good fortune of Dr. Arthur Emil Swanson of the Northwestern University School of Commerce. He has lately been appointed dean of the same school, where he has been a teacher since 1911, and was at the same time asked by the Federal **Marine** Board to dedicate some of his time to it during the year.

Leave of absence has been granted him by the University, and on **Saturday** he left for Washington, D. C., to assume his duties there.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 15, 1917.

LETTER

(Editorial)

Mr. Charles S. Peterson,
President, Loyalist League, of Swedish Extraction,

Dear Sir:

I wish it were possible for me to be with you, and I wish that you could have heard the speech in Minneapolis of one of our Swedish-American friends. He is a blacksmith and preached a type of Americanism that every citizen might well be proud of. I have just completed a four day trip with Judge Harry Olson an American of Swedish extraction who has for a long time past impressed me as having the type of qualifications an American citizen ought to possess.



SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 15, 1917.

In Minneapolis, I was introduced by Governor J.A.A. Burnquist, an American of Swedish parents, who in this crisis stands for all of the best which is traditionally American; he seriously admonished us to remember our international duty, without consideration of cost or risk. It is extremely necessary that such an American doctrine be voiced - at this particular time. I wish to congratulate you my fellow Americans heartily on having in your midst speakers of this kind - they speak to me just as much as I to them. They speak to all of us who are good Americans without considering the fact whether our parents were born in America, or abroad.

Your friend,

Theodore Roosevelt."

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SWEDISH .



Svenska Kuriren, Oct.4,1917..

POLITICAL LEADER DEAD.

The well-known Republican leader of Swedish descent, Albert Erickson, died last Friday, at Lake View Hospital after an operation. Mr. Erickson was for many years chief for Chicago's Agricultural Department.

Mr. Erickson, was also a candidate for the office of Secretary of State on the Republican ticket and polled a large vote. He is survived by his widow, Lillian Erickson, and children, Robert, Adolph, Joseph and Selma.

The funeral was held Saturday with interment in Rose Hill.

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SWEDISH



Skandinaven, Aug. 9, 1917.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPERMAN APPOINTED

Mayor Thompson has appointed the publisher of "Svenska Kuriren, Alexander J. Johnson member of the Civil Service Commission of the city. Mayor Thompson wanted Mr. Johnson to be the chairman of the commission, but the latter declined for reasons of business.

Mr. Johnson succeeds Percy B. Coffin. As it will be remembered, Mr. Coffin was recently appointed chief of the business department of the new school committee.

The Civil Service Commissioner was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and came to America in 1882. He has been a Republican all the time since he first gained the right to vote.

IV



SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 14, 1917.

A GREAT WEDDING

The most fashionable wedding of the season in Swedish circles, took place last Tuesday evening, when Miss Grace Rognhild Hedman, daughter of Director Carl Hedman, and his wife was united in Marriage with the Architect, Robert Charles Ostergren.

The wedding took place in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, which was completely filled. A wedding banquet was held in the evening at the La Salle Hotel, in the Red Room. The couple will live at 538 Roscoe Street.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 24, 1916.

(Editorial)



A well deserved homage was paid our well-known and highly esteemed countryman, Mr. Charles G. Petterson on his 65th birthday, by a large host of friends, who called at his home and paid their respects. Among the callers we noted professor Fridolf Risberd, editor O. Hogfeldt, Jonas Swanson, Norrman Oskerberg, Callin and Andrew Johnson.

Charles G. Petterson was born on the 8th day of August, 1851 in Marbacks Parish, Smaland, Sweden. He remained with his parents until the age of eighteen, when he in company with many others immigrated to America in 1869. He came direct to Chicago, which has been his home ever since. - In the great fire in 1871 he, with so many others, lost the home which he had established here. Since 1882 he has been engaged in different occupations, but best known is Mr. Petterson for the outstanding ability shown as business manager for "Missions-Vannen" (Friend of the Mission). During this "guardianship" he has earned for himself an enviable reputation for ability and integrity. This reputation has made him a very much "sought after person," outside of



SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 24, 1916.

his own occupation. It is to a large degree to his credit, that the Mission Society today is on such an economically sound foundation.

Mr. Petterson is recognized both within and outside this Society, as one of its strongest pillars. He stands as a shining example for the Swedish colony in Chicago, amongst whose pioneers he must be counted.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 20, 1916.

THE PASTOR AND THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCH.

Some time ago, the heirs of the deceased pastor, Herman Lindskog, of the Swedish church of Saint Ansgar, Sedgwick Street, instituted suit against the church for \$7,691, claimed to be unpaid salary and house rent for the period Reverend Lindskog served as pastor of the church. No definite salary had been paid the minister, yet considerable income had accrued to him in fees from weddings, baptisms, and funerals, services for which the Reverend Mr. Lindskog had been greatly in demand.

Replying to the suit, the representatives of the church have instituted suit against the minister's estate, demanding an accounting, showing the income and expenses of the church during the years Reverend Lindskog was minister, as he was also treasurer during the period. It is claimed by the church representatives that the account will show the pastor to have received an ample salary during his period of service.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Dec.9, 1915

SWEDISH ARCHITECT DIES

The walking architect Lars Gustaf Hallberg died last Saturday at Plaza Hotel. He was born in Sweden, Sept. 4, 1844 and received his degree as engineer in Gothenberg, and his degree as architect at Stockholm. After the great fire at Gefle, Sweden, he was one of the leaders in rebuilding the city. Afterwards he settled for awhile in London, England, employed by the firm of Sir Digley Watts. After the great fire in Chicago he emigrated to this city, and since then has been active in the reconstruction of the city. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects of the Western Society of Engineering, Chicago Real Estate Board and of the Association of Commerce.



SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 28, 1915.

[HOLMQUIST TO SING]

The popular singer, Gustaf Holmquist is giving a "song recital" on Wednesday evening at Central Music Hall, Van Buren Street. In consideration of Mr. Holmquist's great reputation and the attractiveness of his presentation it is safe to predict that his many friends here will not miss this chance to hear him. The program includes compositions from Häudel, Wayne, Strauss, Meyerbeer, Dvorak, also the Scandinavian Peterson-Berge, Söderman, Järnefelt and Becker-Gröndahl.

Accompaniment by Edgar A. Nelson.



Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 30, 1915.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDEN IN CHICAGO

During the past few years our countryman (compatriot) Adolf F. Meisner, 1432 North Talman Avenue, has been accorded the most flattering words of praise for his garden, designed and planted by himself around his house. Thousands of people who have visited the place to view the garden have called it the work of a master, an opinion coincided in even by some prominent professionals in gardening.

On account of the frequent call for Mr. Meisner's advice and service in matters of gardening, he has decided to devote his time exclusively to work of this type in the future.

Undoubtly his great knowledge and ability in gardening will make him one of the outstanding men in our group and beyond.



SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 30, 1915.

The Swedes in and about Chicago will find it worth-while to get in touch with Mr. Meisner.

To house owners it will cost but a small amount to get a beautiful garden plot planted around their dwellings.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 30, 1915.

[HONOR BOSTROM]

The Banquet for Charles Bostrom was arranged last Saturday at the Swedish Club in order to give the many friends of Mr. Bostrom a chance to express their satisfaction at his appointment as Building Commissioner for Chicago. More than 250 people gathered in the nicely decorated hall. Mayor Thompson and former Congressman Lundin were special guests. A well arranged program was presented creating increased enthusiasm as the evening wore on. It was clear that our mayor had gained in popularity among the Swedes since the time of his election.

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Svenska Kuriren, June 17, 1915.



SWEDISH

[BOSTROM APPOINTED]

As Building Commissioner for Chicago after Henry Ericsson, resigned, has been appointed Mr. Charles Bostrom.

The appointment is pleasing, not merely on account of the nationality of the appointee, but because he enjoys reputation as a capable and conscientious man who will undoubtedly execute his new tasks in a creditable manner.

Mr. Bostrom was born in Sweden and came to Chicago in 1894. He is a carpenter and builder, and has on his own account erected several city blocks or, rather, city sections, and these have even been considered models of city building.

In 1912, he was the candidate of the Lincoln League for the office of county president.

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I F 4

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1915.

COUNTRYMAN HONORED
Charles Bostrom Appointed Department Head

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Charles Bostrom.]

Last week Mayor Thompson appointed our countryman, Charles Bostrom to the office of Building Commissioner of Chicago. The City Council approved the appointment the same day, and Tuesday Mr. Bostrom was on the job.

His predecessor, Henry Ericsson, a building contractor, is also a Swedish-American. The office of Building Commissioner is one that carries much responsibility, and the remuneration is correspondingly high. Bostrom's appointment had been expected ever since Mayor Thompson took office.

Charles Bostrom was born in Boda, Varmland, Sweden, December 27, 1872. His father was a prosperous farmer, and the boy received a good upbringing. He



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1915.

liked to work with tools, and learned carpentry thoroughly. At the age of twenty he came to America, and worked first in Ishpeming, Michigan. Two years later, in 1894, we find him in Chicago where he went into the building contracting business, and also began to speculate in real estate on quite a large scale. He has built up many sections of the city, and both as a builder and as a real-estate operator he has earned a fine reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

In 1901 Bostrom married Emma Carlson, of Orebro, Sweden. In 1912 he was the Lincoln League's candidate for president of the County Commission.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1915.

NOTED CHURCH MAN PASSES AWAY

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Professor J. G. Princell.]

A highly esteemed religious leader, former director of the Bible Institute of the Free Church of America, Professor John Gustaf Princell, died May 1 in Henrotin Hospital after a long illness.

Born in Tolg parish, Smaland, Sweden, September 8, 1845, he came to America with his parents at the age of twelve, and in 1862 he registered as a student at what was then called the Lutheran Seminary, in Chicago, and which was later moved to Paxton, Illinois. After having completed his studies at this school, Princell went to work on the newspaper Hemlandet, where he remained for three years, until 1872, when he became a student at the old Chicago University. A year later he moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and enrolled at the



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1915.

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German Lutheran Seminary there. He graduated from that institution and was ordained as a minister in the Augustana Synod.

III C

Here he remained until 1879, when he joined the Mission League.

He spent the next four years as director of the Princell Ansgarii College of Knoxville, Illinois. Later on he served as a traveling preacher, until he became the editor of the Chicago-Bladet (Chicago Journal), a position which he held for five years. In 1889 he began to publish the periodical Sanning Och Frid (Truth and Freedom), and at the same time resumed his preaching activities.

In 1894 Princell moved to Minneapolis to head a Free Church congregation, but growing deafness forced him to give up this work. He then became director of a school for preachers, conducted by the Free Church. He remained with that school until last year, when he retired and returned to Chicago.

In his prime Princell was a forceful preacher, who always attracted large audiences wherever he spoke, and he was also an able writer. Besides contributing



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1915.

to periodicals and the daily press he wrote A History of the Jews, a book of eight hundred pages.

His home was at 913 Galt Avenue, and he is survived by his wife, Josephina, and four sons.



Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) May 6, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DEATH CAME NOT UNEXPECTED

John Richard Lindgren, formerly Swedish-Consul and Bank Director, died in Evanston on April 29, after a long period of illness.

Until about five years ago, when disease overtook him, forcing him to retire, Lindgren occupied one of the most important positions within our group. He was born in Chicago. He was the son of Captain C. M. Lindgren, one of the Swedish pioneers. Already at the age of twenty-four he founded in 1879, together with the Norwegian Helge A. Haugan the banking firm, Haugan and Lindgren. From an inauspicious beginning this firm grew to be one of the leading banks in Chicago, so that now, under the name State Bank of Chicago, it commands an undisputed rank among the great financial undertakings of the West.....Mr. Lindgren was a very conscientious man and to him the call of duty overshadowed everything else..... He was a very benevolent man and managed in this respect to follow the rule of

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) May 6, 1915.

of the Scriptures, not to let the left hand know what the right hand be doing. His wife and daughters are the chief mourners. The fortune left by the deceased is somewhat in excess of one million dollars, a large part of which is willed to benevolent causes.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1915.

PROMINENT COUNTRYMAN TAKEN BY DEATH

[Half-tone, two column-third of a page,
full-face picture of John Richard Lindgren.]

John Richard Lindgren, one of the most noted Swedish-Americans in Chicago, former banker and Swedish vice-consul here, died April 29 in his home at 1144 Ashbury Street, Evanston, after an illness that lasted for almost five years.

Lindgren was born in Chicago, February 20, 1855, a son of the sailor captain Charles Magnus Lindgren, who was one of the first Swedes here and a leader among his countrymen. It was decided early to prepare the boy for a business career. After having graduated from high school he began work as an insurance agent. At the age of twenty-four he went into the banking business with Helge Haugan, under the firm name of Haugan and Lindgren. The firm was successful from the very beginning, and within a few years the bank was



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1915.

known as one of the most efficient and dependable in the city. Its business increased steadily, and in 1890 its deposits amounted to about one million dollars. Shortly afterward it was incorporated under the name of State Bank of Chicago, which name it still has today.

Lindgren was the treasurer of the bank for many years, and as such he won many friends and acquaintances among Chicago's Swedes, who had full confidence in him. Because of his prominence in business circles here the Swedish Government appointed him vice-consul in 1892, and as a token of appreciation of his services over a long period of years, King Oscar II of Sweden made him a Knight of the Order of Vasa. Even American institutions recognized his ability and began to utilize it. Thus Northwestern University made him a member of its board of trustees.

When he was in his prime, Lindgren was a member of many organizations, such as the Evanston Musical Club, the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago, and the Swedish-American Historical Society; he took an active part in their activities. He belonged to the Methodist Church, and as one of the founders of Betania the Methodists' home for the aged, he always took a deep interest in the welfare of this institution.

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SWEDISH

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II A 2

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1915.

About five years ago his health began to fail, and he withdrew almost entirely from business and public life. In 1898 he married Miss Ethel May Roe of Chicago, and she and a ten-year-old daughter survive.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1915.

BELOVED SWEDISH PASTOR PASSES AWAY

[Half-tone, two columns-quarter of a page, full figure picture of Pastor Herman Lindskog.] Reverend Herman Lindskog, the pastor of St. Ansgar Church, passed away last Sunday night in his home at 841 Sedgwick Street after a month's illness from a liver ailment. The news of his death will be received with sorrow, not only within his own congregation and circle of friends, but by the thousands with whom he has come in contact during his long and useful career as a minister and spiritual leader.

On Easter Sunday, 1912, he celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor of St. Ansgar's, and had, up to that time, officiated at 4,573 weddings and 3,826 funerals; he baptized 6,120 babies and confirmed 1,614 boys and girls. During those twenty-five years he had but one vacation, a trip to Sweden in 1891.

Pastor Herman Lindskog was born May 24, 1853, in Strangnas, Sweden. In the course of the same year, his parents moved to Stockholm, where he attended

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1915.

the Katarina School and the Stockholm College. In 1875 he was ordained as a minister, and four years later he emigrated to America with his family, making his home in Rockford, Illinois. Here he served as pastor for eight years. Early in 1887 he was called as pastor by the St. Ansgar Swedish Episcopalian Congregation in Chicago. He accepted and took over his duties on Easter Sunday of that year.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that next to the Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington, Delaware and the Gloria Dei Church in Philadelphia, St. Ansgar's here in Chicago is the oldest Swedish church in America. It has also been called the Jenny Lind Church, because that famous Swedish singer, during an American tour, donated a considerable sum to the church.

With the passing of Pastor Lindskog the Swedes of Chicago have lost one of their most widely known and most highly esteemed personalities. In church and religious circles he was considered a pioneer, and he was a forceful orator much in demand as a speaker at both religious and secular gatherings.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1915.

He was also a very able writer, and poetry and translation were among his hobbies. But busy as he was with many other tasks he did not find time for extended literary activities. Behind his ministerial dignity was hidden a fine sense of humor, and he was a prized guest at banquets and other festive occasions.

Mrs. Lindskog, whom he married in 1875, died two years ago, and Pastor Lindskog is survived by two daughters and a son, Attorney Thomas Lindskog.





SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier, Weekly) Feb.25, 1915.

HONOR LUNDIN

Former Congressman Frederick Lundin was honored last Thursday evening at a festival of the Swedish Club at which about two-hundred Swedes, representatives of various organizations were present to honor him and thereby protest against certain statements about him on the part of one of the candidates during the primary campaign for mayor in Chicago.

The Republican candidate for mayor, Wm. H. Thompson was present and joined with the rest of the speakers in praising M. Lundin's work in Congress and otherwise. Mr. Lundin thanked for the honor shown him touched visibly.

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Svenska Kuriren (The Courier, Weekly) Feb. 4, 1915.

SWEDISH

FREDERICK LUNDIN

(Editorial)



Frederick J. Lundin is an honest and well known man. He is the only Swedish-born man who ever represented the State of Illinois in the U. S. Congress. Through his office he took the initiative and made himself the advocate of one of the most important social questions ever given voice in our National House of Representatives, "the Old Age Pension" question. This is a question which several of the foremost countries in Europe have already seen the necessity of solving, among which one is our own fatherland of old.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 5, 1914.

CHARLES J. ERICKSON

(Obituary)

Charles J. Erickson, one of the most prominent members of the Swedish colony on the North side died suddenly on the Street. He was on his way to his wallpaper and furniture store.

Mr. Erickson was born in Sweden in 1859, and came to America in 1888. He was a member of Svithiod, and was for twenty years a member of the Swedish National Society, where he was functioning as its chairman at the time of his death. His funeral was conducted by the Rev. Herman Lindskog yesterday, with the Svithiod Singing Club taking part in the rites.



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 5, 1914.



THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SOCIETY LOSES TWO PROMINENT MEMBERS

The chairman of the Swedish National Society, Charles J. Ericson, died suddenly last Sunday. Mr. Ernst Behmer was chosen his successor at the regular meeting of the Society last Tuesday. Another member of the Society, Wilhelm Dahlen, also was reported dead since the Society's last meeting was held. A resolution was made and passed, expressing the sympathy of the society to the bereaved families.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 3, 1914.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON
(Obituary)

Mr. Charles W. Johnson, head of the contracting firm G. A. Johnson & Sons, died last Thursday in his home here. He was one of the founders of Union Bank of Chicago, and one of the directors of this bank, as well as of The Advance Terra Cotta Company. Mr. Johnson was also a member of the Swedish Club, and the Chicago Athletic Club.



Svenska Kuriren, May 14, 1914.

JOHN P. FRIEDLUND

John P. Friedlund, one of our prominent countrymen in Chicago, has been appointed Lincoln Park Commissioner by Governor Dunne. Mr. Friedlund has been in Chicago for twenty-eight years. He attended Chicago Law School and is now a practicing attorney. He is a Mason and a member of several Swedish lodges and societies.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 29, 1914.

CARL G. PUKE, NEW SWEDISH CONSUL, CHICAGO

Consul Carl G. Puke was tendered a banquet last Saturday, at the Union League Club by his predecessor, Consul Henry S. Henschen, with an address of welcome. Others present at the banquet were: the Swedish Vice Consuls, Malm from Cleveland, and Nelson, from St. Louis, Governor Eberhart from Minnesota, and banker Chilberg from Seattle.

Several speakers praised Consul Henschen for the excellent work he has done among the Swedes in Chicago during his time as Swedish Consul. Consul Puke thanked them for the friendly reception, and voiced his hope that harmony and understanding always would prevail between him and his countrymen in Chicago.



Svenska Kuriren, June 12, 1913.

REV. HERMAN LINDSKOG'S JUBILEE

Friends of the Rev. Herman Lindskog, Rector of St. Ansgarius Swedish-American Episcopal Church, Chicago, arranged a banquet in his honor at the Sherman Hotel last Tuesday on his sixtieth birthday. Mr. C. S. Peterson acted as toastmaster. Attorney Alfred A. Norton spoke on behalf of the Free Mason Lodge King Oscar, and presented flowers. Mr. Carl Lonnerblad congratulated Reverend Lindskog on behalf of the Swedish Glee Club, and States Attorney Carl Chindblom spoke about the work done by the pastor here during the past twenty-six years. Mr. K. G. Lindwall, secretary at the Swedish Consulate, spoke about the Rector's hospitality and goodness towards newly arrived immigrants. Doctor Lindskog, who thanked everybody for their kindness, was then presented with a purse by the toastmaster.

Rev. Herman Lindskog was born in Sweden, and in 1875 he was ordained priest. He came to America in 1879, and settled in Rockford, Illinois, where he



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 12, 1913.

stayed for eight years. He accepted a call in the spring 1887 to become Rector of St. Ansgarius Swedish-American Episcopal Church, Chicago, and is still very active in this Chicago's oldest and largest Swedish Church.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 5, 1913.

REV. HERMAN LINDSKOG'S SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The sixtieth birthday anniversary of Reverend Herman Lindskog will be celebrated with a banquet at Hotel Sherman, Tuesday, June 10 at 8 P. M. Among the members of the festival committee appointed to make arrangements for the affair are; G. Bernard Anderson, Carl R. Chindblom, Henry S. Henschen, Chas. S. Peterson. The Reverend Herman Lindskog has been Rector of St. Ansgarius Swedish-American Episcopal Church at Sedgwick Street, Chicago, for twenty-six years, and is still very active.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 27, 1913.

OBITUARY OF GUSTAF MELIN

Gustaf Melin, a Swedish merchant, died March 20. He was born in Sweden and arrived in America in 1869, and settled in Chicago. He was a member of the Swedish Club and the First Swedish Odd Fellows' Lodge. The Rev. Herman Lindskog officiated at his funeral last Sunday.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 20, 1913.

OBITUARY OF PEHR W. NILSSON

The old, well-known Democrat Pehr W. Nilsson died last Thursday in his home after a short illness.

He was born in Sweden and arrived in America with his parents in 1866. He owned a shirt factory in the Uhlich Block for many years but tired of the business and began to study law at the Lake Forest University, after which he began to practice law. He joined the Democratic Party and was appointed assistant secretary in the Circuit Court, a position he held for four years. For five years he was assistant State's attorney during Mayor Harrison Jr's. administration. In later years he was a practicing lawyer. He was a member of several associations and clubs.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1913.

OBITUARY OF PETER E. JENSEN

Still another member of the Order of Svithiod left this earthly life when Peter E. Jensen died suddenly in his home last Thursday from a heart attack.

He was very active as an officer in Svithiod. He organized the Manhem Drill Corps, a military organization, and was also a member of the Garden City Lodge A. F. and A. M., the Oriental Consistory, and the Medina Temple. His funeral was conducted from St. Ansgarius Church by Rev. Herman Lindskog.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1913.

OBITUARY OF MRS. ADOLFINA LINDSKOG

Mrs. Adolfina Lindskog, wife of the Rev. Herman Lindskog, died last Thursday in the Rectory of the Saint Ansgarius Swedish-American Episcopal Church, at 59 years of age.

She was born in Sweden, and married Pastor Lindskog in 1874. Five years later she came with him to America. She became very interested and active in her husband's parish work, especially within the Women's and Young People's Societies and among the needy. Her funeral was conducted in St. Ansgarius Church by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, Episcopal Bishop of the Chicago Diocese, and at the grave in Graceland Cemetary by Pastor Carl A. Nyblad.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1913.

OBITUARY OF HERMAN HAGG

Herman Hagg met with an streetcar accident January 29, which caused his death a few hours later in a hospital.

Hagg was widely known, especially among singers, gifted as he was with a good tenor voice. He was a member for many years of the Swedish Glee Club and the Chicago Sextet.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 30, 1913.

CHARLES L. SCHLYTERN

One of the most prominent Swedes in Chicago, was honored on his sixtieth birthday January 17, by a banquet held at the Swedish Club. He is president of the Union Bank of Chicago.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 30, 1913.

OBITUARY OF OLOF FERDINAND NELSON

The Grand Master of the Svithiod Order and the Knight of the Order of Vasa Olof Ferdinand Nelson died here last Wednesday at the age of 46 years.

He was born in Sweden and came to the United States in 1882. He was employed by Osgood and Company as a foreman in the year of 1890. After nine years here he became a partner in the firm. He conceived an important invention using nickel to make electrotypes, and obtained a patent for this invention both in America and in Europe; from this he became financially independent. Nelson was well-known in singing clubs and various societies, especially the Order of Svithiod and its chorus. He was treasurer for the Swedish-American Singing Society's trip to Sweden in 1897, and was chairman during the society's visit in 1910, when he was decorated with the Royal Order of Vasa by King Gustav. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 15, 1911.

THEATER DIRECTOR, ERNST BEHMER, HONORED

The well-known theatre director, Ernst Behmer, was honored last Saturday **by the** Swedish Dramatical Society with a banquet at the Swedish Club.

The finance director of the Society, Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, opened the program with a speech, and thanked Mr. Behmer for the tireless work he has done to keep up the dramatical art in Chicago. She presented Mr. Behmer a valuable watch with a gold chain on behalf of the society. Mr. Behmer expressed his hearty thanks for the gift.



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II B 2 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1910.

JOHAN PETERSON PASSES AWAY

[Half-tone, two column-third of a page, full face picture of Johan Peterson.]

Johan Peterson, associate editor of Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, died in the Chicago Union Hospital last Tuesday after a few days of illness, at the age of thirty-nine.

Peterson was born in 1871 in Ronneby, Sweden, where his father owned a flour mill. At the age of two he became fatherless and went to live in the home of a well-to-do uncle, who later paid for his education. In 1890 he graduated from college in Karlskrona.

He was very studious and his ambition was to become a doctor, but due to financial difficulties he had to give up the idea and instead entered the customs service. He was stationed for some time in Karlshamn and later in



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II B 2 d (1)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1910.

Ostersund and Falun. During this time he became more and more interested in newspaper work, and contributed regularly to the newspapers in the cities where he lived.

In the fall of 1907 he came to Chicago in the hope of joining the staff of some Swedish-American publication here, and within a few days he was working on the Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter.

From the very beginning he has done fine work and earned the respect and confidence of his employers as well as the friendship of his colleagues. He was always willing to give a hand, and had no difficulties in adjusting himself to American working methods and conditions in general.

Johan Peterson always preferred to speak and write kindly of his fellow men but, if necessary, he could be rough. He had a solid educational background, and was widely read. Fundamentally he was of the serious type, but



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II B 2 d (1)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1910.

this did not prevent him from enjoying good company and the lighter side of life. He was much in demand as an after-dinner speaker.

Besides his many friends he is mourned by two half brothers, Fred and Oscar Lindell of this city, a mother and stepfather and two sisters who are living in Sweden.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1910.

FORMER CHICAGOAN DEAD

Olof Leopold Svenson, a countryman well known in Chicago newspaper circles and also among the singing fraternity here, died last Tuesday in Rockford, Illinois from a kidney and liver ailment. His health had been declining for some time, but his sudden death was unexpected.

Svenson was born in Malilla, Smaland province, Sweden, April 30, 1861. He graduated from the Lund Cathedral School and attended the Technical Institute of Stockholm before coming to America.

He worked first for the Central Furniture Company of Rockford, and in 1882 he became manager of the American Express Company's branch in that city.

In the fall of 1888 he came to Chicago and was employed by the Boysen Land Company for a couple of years. Later he became advertising manager successively of Svenska Tribunen, Svenska Kuriren, and Humoristen, and was also associated



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1910.

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with the Swedish Importing Company from 1903 to 1905. He then moved to Milwaukee, where he lived until last fall, when he returned to Rockford to collaborate with Frank Westfelt in publishing the book, Svenskarne I Rockford (The Swedes in Rockford).

Svenson was an enthusiastic singer and possessed an excellent tenor voice. In 1891 he was elected president of the Scandinavian Singers' League, and consequently became one of the founders of the Swedish Singers' League of America. He also served as president of the Swedish Glee Club.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lillian Fenning, and a thirteen-year-old daughter.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 11, 1909.

DR. ERNEST J. BUG, PROFESSOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Our countryman, Dr. Ernest J. Bug, an electrical engineer, from the University of Illinois, has been appointed lecturer at the Union University of Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. Bug graduated from the Technical Institute of Stockholm in 1892. He came to this country the following year, and has lived in Chicago for seventeen years, working as an engineer for the General Electric Company during that period.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 2, 1909

BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL

Last Saturday, Carl Simon Peterson, director of the Peterson Linotype Co., celebrated his birthday in a big way. He invited one hundred and fifty of his acquaintances, among them the members of the Swedish Glee Club, whose president he is, and the result was a splendid celebration. County Commissioner Chindblom was the presiding officer. He introduced a dozen speakers and singers, among whom were State geologist C. H. Crantz; F. A. Linstrand; Alexander Johnson, publisher of Kuriren; A. P. Johnson, of the Record Herald's typograph organization No. 16; S. Harding, and the humorists Wenship and Crebs.

Director Peterson thanked the speaker and invited his guests to enjoy the celebration. William Dahlen sang "Du Gamla, du Fria" (You're old, you're free), and Professor Ortengren sang one of his own compositions





Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 2, 1909

about Charlie Peterson. Gustave Holmquist sang a solo. Sigurd Meck and Professor Balatka furnished the music.

Carl Simon Peterson was born in Daglosen, Varmland on Aug. 29, 1873. He left the land of his fathers at the age of fourteen to come to America. At first, in 1888, he worked as a typesetter in Colorado, California, and the Sandwich Islands. In 1895 he came to Chicago and found employment as linotype operator in the Amerikanaren, where he worked until 1899, when he organized the Peterson Linotype Co., now one of the largest in Chicago as well as in the United States.

In 1901 Peterson married Miss Thyra Hjertquist, daughter of Gabriel Hjertquist, managing editor of the Amerikanaren. Director Peterson is very young, only 36 years old, yet he has untiring energy, a



Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 2, 1909.

characteristic of Varmland's sons. He has made a name for himself already, and were he to wish it, he could now rest on his laurels, but Carl Simon is not of this caliber and has never been lazy. His ability will not sleep; it cannot lay idle, and Peterson is the same crafty representative now as before. Success has not gone to his head; he is the same quiet-spoken and steadfast friend that he was when he was the hard wage-earner at his craft. He is one of the craft's quiet men, one of those earnest souls who cannot be upset; he is a calm understanding progressive Swede. A long and successful life is wished him.

Another one of the Swedish Glee Club's members, S. A. Swanson, celebrated his 54th Birthday the same day. He and his wife were Peterson's honored guests Saturday evening.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

[SWEDISH CONGRESSMAN]

Frederick Lundin was born in Sweden, May 18, 1868. He came to Chicago as a young man, and now conducts a chemical manufacturing plant.

He was elected state senator twice, and in 1908 he was elected to the Sixty-first Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 22, 1909.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN RECEIVES VASA ORDER

Dispatches from Sweden announce that on his birthday, June 16, King Gustaf honored City Engineer John Ericson of Chicago by making him a Knight of the Order of Vasa. This order is conferred in recognition of outstanding public service, and the King wishes in this manner to express his appreciation of the role Mr. Ericson has played in making the Swedish name known and honored in America.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1909.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Prominent Swedish-American Organizer

During recent years there has been increased activity within Swedish-American clubs and societies, and among the leaders responsible for this revival among our countrymen is Mr. John A. Sandgren.

He was born April 10, 1871 in Mortorp parish, Kalmar, Sweden, the son of Postmaster C. A. Sandgren, who was a business leader in the community and held several public offices during his time. After having graduated from the public school, the boy studied for some time under a private tutor, and then attended the Kalmar Business Institute. After graduation he took a one-year course at the Applerum's Agricultural College. He then went to work as a bookkeeper on Baron Stjernstedt's estate at Lokene, Vermland, where he remained until 1891 when he decided to go to America. His first stop was Sheffield, Pennsylvania, but he did not stay there for long. After having worked in Kennedy, New York, and in several other places in the East for some time, he went to Chicago in the fall



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of 1892, and like most newcomers he could not be choosy but had to take any job that he could get. During the first few years here he worked on farms and in mills and factories until he finally obtained employment with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, where he remained for eight years.

In 1902 he was elected secretary for the Independent Order of Svithiod, which has benefited much by his business ability and talent for organization. When he took over the job the Order only had a membership of some two thousand, which number has now increased to seven thousand in forty-one lodges which are distributed over several states. This astounding growth is chiefly due to Mr. Sandgren's efficient work and the introduction of practical business methods in the administration of the Order's affairs.

During these years about half a million dollars have passed through his hands, first collected from the various lodges, and then paid out in benefits to individual members, and such transactions have always been carried out with



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remarkable precision. No wonder that he has repeatedly been unanimously re-elected.

In addition to handling the Order's business affairs, Mr. Sandgren also is on the staff of its monthly publication, The Svithiod Order's Journal, which is issued in seven thousand copies, and one can readily understand that he is a busy man.

He is a member of the Verdandi Lodge and has served as its president and secretary for several terms. He is also a member of the Svithiod Singing Club and serves on its board of directors. For many years he has been a delegate to the League for the Old People's Home, and has also served as its treasurer and vice-president. At present he is president of the League, and a director of the Home, and is now busy looking after its interests during the construction of its new building in North Evanston. He is a Free Mason, being a member of the King Oscar Lodge.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1909.

Mr. Sandgren married Miss Thekla C. Bogren in 1899 and their home is at 3361 North Ashland Avenue, Edgewater.

Personally he is a genial and friendly fellow, whose wit makes him much sought after as an after-dinner speaker.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1909.

WELL-KNOWN PASTOR DIES

One of the most prominent pastors within the Augustana Synod, Dr. C. A. Evald, pastor of the Swedish Immanuel Church here, died last Saturday at his home, 218 Sedgwick Street, at the age of sixty. He had been in poor health since June of last year, and became so critically ill a few weeks ago that no hope was held for his recovery.

Dr. Evald was born in Kihl parish, Narke, Sweden, May 25, 1849, and was educated in the schools of Orebro. He immigrated to America in 1871, and immediately entered the Augustana Theological Seminary at Paxton, Illinois from which he graduated in 1872. His ordination took place shortly afterwards at Galesburg.

He was first appointed pastor for the Augustana Congregation in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained until 1875 when he moved to Chicago as pastor of the Immanuel Congregation, whose beloved leader and teacher he has been ever since.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1909..

Dr. Evald was an excellent religious orator, and was also much in demand as a lecturer on matters of public interest of a nonreligious nature. Among the administrative offices he held are those of secretary and president of the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod; for many years he was the secretary of the board of directors of the Augustana Hospital.

In addition to his work as a pastor, he devoted considerable time to writing. He was on the editorial staff of the religious publication Grace and Truth for several years, and contributed regularly to The Banner of the Cross, Theological Periodical, and other church papers.

In recognition of his outstanding leadership as pastor and religious author, the Augustana College and Theological Seminary of Rockford, Illinois, conferred upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Theology in 1900.

In 1876 Pastor Evald married Miss Annie Carlson, a daughter of Dr. Erland Carlson, she died in Stockholm in 1880, and three years later he married

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her sister, Emmy Christine Carlson, who survives him, as do his three daughters.

Funeral services for Dr. Evald will be held next Friday in the Immanuel Church on Sedgwick Street.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1909.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN POLITICAL LEADER

Among the more prominent members of the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois is John Kjellander of Chicago.

He was born in the city of Kristianstad, Sweden, in 1863, and immigrated to America in 1885. His first stop was Paxton, Illinois, but after having graduated as a pharmacist he came to Chicago, and managed a drugstore in Lake View for five years. In 1893 he was appointed pharmacist at the state institution for the insane at Dunning. Later he served as chief clerk in the office of the state inspector of weights and measures. Two years ago he was appointed City Sealer for Chicago, and has handled this job better than any of his predecessors.

We wish him continued success.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 2, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A NOTABLE SWEDISH ARTIST

Swedish-American painting has several notable representatives in Chicago and among them is Charles E. Hallberg of 1013 North Park Avenue. Within art circles he has been holding the limelight since, a short time ago, one of his finest paintings, "The Atlantic," was procured by the Goeteborg Art Museum, Goeteborg, Sweden, which is known for its high standards, and the critical care with which it adds to its collections. As the name implies the painting has a marine motif, depicting the magnificent ocean in natural color nuances, with a sunbathed sky, drifting clouds, and majestic, white-topped waves. Nature's awe-inspiring beauty as seen by the loving eyes, and felt by the receptive mind, of a worshipping artist, has been masterfully reproduced. For a long time the ocean was Hallberg's home, and he has loved it ever since.

Born in Goeteborg in 1855 into a poor home, he went to sea at an early age. The inborn artistic instinct which had been awakened within the boy during visits to the art treasures in the galleries of his home city, blossomed out

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

in the young mariner under the stimulus of sunsets on the ocean and other beauty impressions which flooded his impressionable mind during his travels on the seven seas.

About twenty years ago he left the sea and came to Chicago where he obtained employment as a watchman in a bank. He fitted out a studio in the basement and began seriously to devote all his spare time to painting.

Almost without any formal instruction, and under economic difficulties, he progressed, thanks to his iron will and artistic ambition, and was finally rewarded when two of his paintings were accepted by the Chicago Art Institute. Last year he exhibited several paintings at the Art Institute, including "The Atlantic" which attracted unusual attention and was valued at \$800. Among his other outstanding works are "Sunrise" and "After the Storm", both with motifs from Lake Michigan, and characterized by the very individualistic conception of nature, and the remarkable choice of colors which are so typical of Hallberg.

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After years of hard work and sacrifices he has now definitely "arrived"; he is a member of the Chicago Society of Artists, and his name is known and respected among artists as well as among the general public.

His countrymen have reason to be proud of Hallberg, and everybody who knows the soft-spoken and unaffected artist is happy over his success.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 9, 1909.

IN THE FOREGROUND

A Swedish-American Literary Woman

Mrs. Velma Swanston Howard is undoubtedly one of our finest Swedish-American writers at the present time, even though she has not won great acclaim among her own countrymen here. Her excellent translation of Selma Lagerlof's Nels Holgerson's Journey, which was published here in 1907 and later in England, and of Legends of Christ by the same author, would alone be enough to endear her to lovers of fine literature.

Velma Swanston Howard was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, in 1867, and came to America at the age of five with her parents who made their home in Chicago. Two years later she lost her mother, and she was very young when it became necessary for her to make her own living. Her mind was set on a stage career, and at the age of eighteen she went to the School of Oratory at Boston on a scholarship, for the particular purpose of fitting herself for classical dramatic roles.

After two years of study she graduated with honors, and after another year



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of training in New York her theatrical engagements took her all over America.

But after some time her literary interests began to overshadow all others, and she devoted considerable time to writing. She finally gave up her stage work and began to travel as a lecturer, and it soon became evident that she had the remarkable ability of holding the attention of her audiences.

In 1903 she made a journey to Sweden, and during her stay there she became very interested in the famous author, Selma Lagerlof, and her works. She translated two of her books into English, as already mentioned, and her literary style as well as the faithfulness with which she preserved the original author's ideas, were highly praised by critics.

She has also translated some of Strindberg's dramas, and cherishes the hope of some day being able to present his most important works to the American reading public.

Judging by the articles which she has contributed to American periodicals



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she has all that is required to become a successful author in her own right. We should, therefore, be particularly grateful to her because she makes such a sacrifice in order to make modern Swedish writers known in this country.

What kind of a person Mrs. Howard is may be easier to understand when we consider that, according to her own statement, her dearest hope is to spend the evening of her life in Sweden, in a cottage at the edge of a fir forest, close to the ocean, and in the company of laughing and playing children.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1909.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Prominent Swedish-American Insurance Man

Among those of our countrymen who are proud of their nationality, and who at every opportunity do all they can to promote the interests of their fellow Swedes in business and politics as well as in church and welfare work, N.A. Nelson, president of the Scandia Life Insurance Company, occupies a prominent place.

Nels Anton Nelson was born on a farm near Varberg, in Holland, Sweden. The family ranked high in the community, and had been on that farm for many generations. Nelson went through the public school near his home, and then immigrated to America.

He came first to Batavia, Illinois, where he worked on a farm, and at the same time attended night school and learned the machinist's trade, thus preparing himself for the opportunities which were waiting for him in



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1909.

his adopted country.

In 1885 he came to Chicago, where he finished up his schooling with an eighteen month course at the Metropolitan Business College, following which he obtained a job of considerable responsibility with a stock exchange firm, where he remained until 1896. In that year he took over the management of the Svea Building and Loan Association, and at the same time established a real-estate and insurance brokerage business. The Building and Loan Association was founded in 1892 with Mr. Nelson as its president, but he now became its secretary and managing director. Under his leadership Svea has prospered, and is now one of the biggest and most secure Scandinavian organizations of its kind in Chicago.

Mr. Nelson is also secretary of the Oak Hill Cemetery Association, 119 Street and Kedzie Avenue, an undertaking which he was instrumental in organizing, and which was incorporated in 1902. Its property is now valued at \$135,000, and \$40,000 has been expended in its improvements.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1909.

Scandia Life Insurance Company of Chicago was established in 1904, and Mr. Nelson, convinced that it had great possibilities, took an active part in its organization. The new company took over the assets and liabilities of the old Scandia Mutual Life Insurance Company, and he was first elected its treasurer and later on its president, in which capacity he still serves. The company now has some ten thousand policy holders, whose combined policies amount to about ten million dollars.

Mr. Nelson is also a director of the Insurance Company of Rockford, Rockford, Illinois, which handles fire insurance and is capitalized at one million dollars.

Politically, he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Lutheran Church. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Bethlehem Church of Englewood, and during most of that time he has served as a deacon and assisted in the Sunday School work. At the same time he has also supported other churches and various welfare organizations. He is a



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trustee of the Englewood Hospital at 60th and Green Streets.

In 1895 he married Adelia H.M. Olson, daughter of the Wentworth Avenue merchant, Herman Olson, and they have three children.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1908.

BANQUET FOR CONGRESSMAN LUNDIN

The honor of being the first Swedish born person to be elected to Congress as a representative of an Illinois district fell to Fredrick J. Lundin. It was for this reason and distinction that a hundred or more friends arranged a banquet in his honor last Thursday. The banquet was held in the Swedish Glee Club rooms where sincere well wishes and good luck were given him. Alexander Johnson, of the Swedish Kuriren, was master of ceremonies. He is one of the honored guest's best friends, and it is doubtful if one more capable could have been secured. Among the speakers were city engineer John Ericson; jurist G. Bernhard Anderson; county commissioner C. R. Chindbloom; C. H. Crantz, Mr. Mc Kenna, and deputy sheriff Peters. All spoke concerning the honored guest, and the important office of trust which he must fill. Between



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1908.

speeches, the quartette of the Glee Club rendered several selections.

Finally, the master of ceremonies in a short talk, presented the honored guest with a silver plaque on which was the inscription: "Fredrick J. Lundin, the first Illinois Swede to be elected to Congress." Lundin gave a short speech of thanks for the remembrance.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1908.

G. BERNHARD ANDERSON

Among our readers, there are few who do not recognize the name G. Bernhard Anderson. In Chicago, he is personally acquainted with many of his compatriots, because he has been associated with many of them. He is a splendid speaker and is well received at various gatherings. It must be said that he has always represented himself and his nationality honorably.

As a lawyer, he has won for himself an enviable reputation. He has handled large volumes of very difficult cases. The law firm, of which he is the head, has been judged as one of the best of its class, a distinction which it deserves.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1908.

He was born in Jonkoping, Sweden in 1867. Since he was two years old, he has lived in Chicago. He attended the public schools here, then he went to Augustana College. He graduated in 1888 as valedictorian of his class. He went to Salt Lake City as a teacher, but after two years, he went to Harvard University, where, in 1891, he won an honorary degree. He then studied at Uppsala University for one year, returning to Chicago to practise law. In 1896, he took the bar examinations and received his degree. Besides his practise, he has been a teacher in the Chicago Law School. For his splendid work there, he was given the degree of L. L. D. As we mentioned in another section of this issue, beginning with our next number, he becomes an associate worker with the Svenska Amerikanaren. He has kindly consented to answer questions pertaining to law for our paper and readers, as he has done previously. We welcome him in our circle as we believe our readers



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 17, 1908.

will be pleased to know that we are reviving this column in the Swedish Amerikanaren. The section of the paper where this article appears will be set aside for your questions, and we sincerely invite you to send your questions to the Law Editor, Svenska Amerikanaren, 35 South Clark Street, Chicago.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1908.

[A SWEDE FOR CONGRESSMAN]

The well-known Swede, Fred Lundin, will represent the people in the Seventh Congressional District. Lundin has been active for many years in public life, and his background is of the best.

The Scandinavians have formed a number of "Lundin Clubs", which shows that Fred Lundin can expect, and will get, the support of all Scandinavians.

Fred was born in Vester-Tollstad [West Tollstad], Sweden, May 18, 1868. He came to America and to Chicago in 1880. The new land was not very kind to the Lundins; Fred had to sell papers in order to help the family, and when this did not pay enough he would shine shoes in order to earn a little more. He went to evening school, studied hard, and as the years went by he learned English, and soon he could compete with the best of them.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1908.

He went to work as a messenger boy for a large clothing company, and after a few years of hard work he became a partner in the company now known as Lundin and Company. In 1894 he served as county clerk. At this election he received 40,000 more votes than did the candidate for mayor. Fred will serve the people now, to the best of his ability; he is a son of the people, therefore we can depend on him.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Oct. 22, 1908.

GUS BROBERG



Gus Broberg, the well-known Swedish-American steamship line agent, was born October 20, 1858, in Nykoping, Sweden. The little village had few advantages to offer, so early in his life, at the age of 15 years, he went to sea. In the year 1879, he decided to become a land "crab," so he went to New York. There he dug ditches, and later worked at a life saving station in Buffalo. He came to Chicago in 1880. Here, he took a position as agent with a steamship agency, but because of a disagreement with his chief, he resigned this position and established a branch agency for himself in 1883. He married Miss Bertha Gloor in 1884, and is the father of a daughter, Bessie, now 15 years old.

In 1899, he began publishing a paper called 'Humorist,' which later he changed the name to the Swedish News. Two years ago, he sold the newspaper.



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Such have been the experiences and work in the life of Gus Broberg. He has been very successful and owns several buildings. He has always followed his own mind and lived frugally, thereby amassing great wealth. He still operates a business at 67 East Kinzie Street, where the Swedish flag waves, and he still sells tickets to homesick Swedish men and women.

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SWEDISH CANDIDATE, FREDERICK LUNDIN TO CONGRESS

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If everything goes well at the next election, three Swedish-Americans will be elected to Congress, namely; Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota, Frederick Lundin of Chicago. At the present time, there seems to be no doubt that these three candidates will be elected with large majorities. The last named person belongs to our city, and we present a short biography of him.

Frederick Lundin was born May 18, 1868 in Tollstad Ostergotland, Sweden. He came to this country as a young boy with his parents, and grew up here in Chicago, which has been his home all the time. The first year in this country, he showed that he had energy and ambition, and this has been characteristic of him in his rise to political fame. He sold papers in the day time and studied at night. He became an errand boy for a clothing Company and here he proved his worth by becoming a department manager in a few years. It did not take long before he started in business for himself,

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and at this time his firm, Lundin and Company is well-known all over America where Swedes live. The firm makes an extract from which a beverage is made called "Enebars Drink," this being only one of their products.

Mr. Lundin has taken an active interest in politics here, and has worked with body and soul for the progress of the Republican party. In local politics, he has for many years taken a leading part, and for fourteen years, he has represented his Ward on the Republican Central Committee.

In 1894, Lundin was elected as State Senator with an overwhelming plurality. In this capacity, he made a splendid name for himself. He was nominated as City Clerk, but was defeated, although he received more votes than the candidate for Mayor on the same ticket. At the primary last August, Lundin was nominated as Congressman from the 7th district, which comprises a large part of the Northwest side of Chicago. His popularity in this district was shown by the large majority of votes he received at the primary.



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It is unnecessary to speak of Lundin's qualifications for the office of which he is a candidate. The best evidence of this is given in a petition which was undersigned by one hundred forty-two prominent Swedish and Danish businessmen, and others within the 7th district. In this petition, Lundin is recommended very highly for Congressman. We are sure that the Swedes within the district will cast their votes to a man for Fred Lundin, and we believe that he will serve his new fosterland with honor in the halls of Congress. It will be an honor to himself and to the nationality to which he belongs.



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SWEDISH-AMERICAN HONORED



For his services as director of the Swedish Singers Society, King Gustaf V. has rewarded Mr. John R. Ortengren with the Vasa medal. The medal has been turned over to the president of Augustana College, Gustav Andreen, for presentation at a banquet to be held in honor of Director Ortengren, who so well deserves the honor.

The banquet will be held at the Svithoid Singers Club rooms September 29.

Professor John R. Ortengren came to Chicago in the fall of 1888; he was born in Gastrikland, Sweden, October 5, 1862. At the age of 18 years, he began studying voice in Stockholm, and the following year, he sang at the Kings theatre. He later studied at a musical academy in Stockholm, and also in Paris. Soon after coming here, he became a professor at the Chicago ~~Musical~~ Musical College. Here, he developed a real desire to cultivate

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and promote the Swedish song in America. Later, he became leader of the Swedish American Elite Choir, which sang at a large festival in 1897 in Stockholm, and scored a huge success, receiving a medal as a reward. Ever since, he has been chief director for the western division of the Swedish-American Singers Society. The honor of directing the outstanding Swedish Choir in America, which in 1910, will visit Sweden, has been offered him. Professor Ortengren is fully deserving of the distinction bestowed upon him by the King of Sweden.

We congratulate our friend, Mr. Ortengren, on this outstanding honor and urge him to always hold high his ideals of his native land and go on to higher heights.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 1, 1908.

LUNDIN IS NATURALIZED

In the last issue of the Swedish-American, the citizenship of Fred Lundin was questioned. He has answered this question himself by producing his naturalization papers taken out April 27, 1892. He was a candidate for Congressman from the 7th district at the primaries, and at this time his opponents tried to show that his father had not received his naturalization papers before 1896, and they could not find any record where Fred had taken out his papers. They, therefore, took it for granted that Fred had not become a citizen, as he came to America with his father when he was ten years old. The law states that persons are not citizens who become twenty-one years old before the father receives his naturalization papers.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 1, 1908.

Fred was twenty-six years old when his father became a citizen, and it was on this point his opponents thought they could prevent him from making the race for Congressman. However, they were unsuccessful, as has been already mentioned. Fred had received his naturalization papers in 1892 at the age of twenty-two years.



Svenska Amerikanaren, July 28, 1908.

CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER



Carl R. Chindblom is a candidate for county commissioner on the Republican ticket. He was elected to the County Board two years ago, and has taken an active part in all the Commission's undertakings. During his term, the new County Building has been finished and is now occupied at Clark and Washington Streets. The building for the Juvenile Court has been conducted like a well ordered home where Juveniles are kept until they are tried and their future decided. The Honorable C. R. Chindblom is chairman of the committee in charge of the management of the Juvenile Home. He has been chairman on the Law Enforcement committee; also the City Relations Committee. Besides these, he has been chairman of various committees of importance, such as the finance, judiciary, and the Dunning Institution. He was a member of the special committee that supervised the erection of the new Poorhouse, built near Blue Island Illinois. At the spring election, the County Board was given the right

Svenska Amerikanaren, July 28, 1908.



to sell bonds to the amount of two million dollars to construct new buildings to house the poor, tuberculosis and other sick persons. It is, therefore, important that as many as possible of the present commissioners be re-elected so that they may complete the work they have started so well.

Carl R. Chindblom was born in Chicago, November 21, 1870. He graduated from the public schools, and took courses in the Swedish language. He went to Augustana College in 1884, and was graduated in 1890. He then became a professor at Martin Luther College in Chicago. In January 1897, he entered Kent Law College, completing the course in two years, and was admitted to the bar. The Honorable Chindblom is a splendid speaker, both in the Swedish and English language. He has been the speaker at many Chicago affairs and has made himself popular. In the fall of 1894, the Republican State committee of Michigan invited him to give a series of lectures on the party principles. On this tour

Swenska Amerikanaren, July 28, 1908.



he made such a splendid impression upon his audiences that the Illinois National Committee engaged him as speaker during the spirited campaigns of 1896-1898- and 1900.

In 1903, he was elected president of the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois. Besides these he has held other positions of trust, as well as in church affairs. He has been a member of the board of directors of Augustana College, and a member of a special committee that organized the Scandia Life Insurance Company. In the spring of 1906, he was appointed State's attorney by Governor Deneen. During this season, he was elected as member of the County Board.

The Honorable Chindblom has just recently married. On April 27, 1907, he married Miss Christina M. Nilsson, daughter of Dr. Hjalmar Nilsson of Minneapolis.

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Svenska Kuriren, May 30, 1908.

CITY ENGINEER JOHN ERICSON GOES TO STOCKHOLM

The City Engineer, John Ericson, has accepted a call from Sweden to be Building Chief in Stockholm with a salary of 20,000 Swedish Kronen (\$5,000) a year. "What Chicago loses, Stockholm wins."

Mr. Ericson was educated in Sweden, and in 1881 came to America, where he became a railroad and canal builder in 1882. Two years later, we find him in Chicago, working under the Creigier administration, but after some time, he was appointed assistant Chief Engineer to make investigations and plans for the new water-works in Seattle, Washington. Again he was re-appointed to affiliate with the city administration by Mayor Washburne as city engineer in 1895, working faithfully under four administrations, thereby honoring both himself and his countrymen.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar. 25, 1908.

EDWIN A. OLSON



Our fellow countryman, Attorney Edwin A. Olson, is a Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney in Circuit Court of Chicago. He has well earned his countrymen's trust, and we hope that he will be nominated. There follows a brief account of his life history. Edwin A. Olson was born on a farm near Cambridge, Illinois, on February 16, 1868. He graduated from elementary school and the Cambridge high school. He graduated from Elliott's Business College, of Burlington, Iowa. As soon as Mr. Olson came to Chicago, in 1890, he commenced studying law, and he began practicing in 1892. Since then he has progressed in his practice here.

For several years Mr. Olson has been attorney for Scandia Life Insurance Company as well as for other large Companies. He has a splendid income from his practice and is highly regarded in the Chicago Bar Association. Mr. Olson is Republican and we all have hopes that he will be nominated to the important office he is seeking.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 28, 1907.

FOREMAN HONORED BY SUBORDINATES

R.H. Johnson, who for twenty-five years has been employed at the Northwestern Railroad, and during the last five years as superintendent for the freight stations was honored last Saturday with a banquet at the Sherman House given by forty railroad foremen, agents, and others, who had been his subordinates. The purpose of the feast was to bid him goodbye as he is leaving his position, and will move to Peoria to be president for the Peoria-Pekin Union railroad. He received a diamond pin, valued at \$300 a token of respect, at the banquet. Mrs. Johnson received a set of silver.



Svenska Amerikanaren, July 2, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LAGERCRAINTZ AND CHICAGO

Lagercrantz with Consul Lindgren made a visit to the mayor in the City Hall. The daily newspapers printed stories to the effect that it was miraculous that the city's highest workman should meet the Swedish diplomat with a silk office coat. That Mayor Busse was pleased at having the guests is needless to mention. Although the visit was of short duration, eighteen minutes to be exact.

On Thursday he went to South Chicago with the Counselor. There Mr. Ringman had engaged an automobile for the use of the celebrated guest. Here Mr. Lagercrantz expressed his appreciation of being in "Little Sweden" which is the popular name for this Eastern part of the city. He explained that the Swedish people between 100th and 102nd Streets lived in much better circumstances than their relatives in the homeland.

Mr. Lagercrantz owns a factory of considerable size, employing more than 4,000 men, so we can understand his interest comes direct from the heart. Friday he visited the noted painter Charles E. Hallberg in the Art Institute, and spoke very highly of this artist.

Svenska Kuriren, May 25, 1907.

FREDERICK LUNDIN HONORED

One of our most prominent and well-known Swedes, is Senator Frederick Lundin of Fox Lake, Illinois, was honored by his many friends at his farm home last Saturday on the occasion of his birthday.

They presented him with a brand new motor-boat at a banquet held at East Side hotel, Fox Lake. The toastmaster was Thomas Hunter, who read telegrams. Among them was one from the President of the United States.

Mr. Lundin came to the United States and to Chicago at the age of twelve and was elected State Senator at twenty one. He is very prominent in the Republican party.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 23, 1907.

ROBERT LINDBLOM DEAD

One of our most prominent countrymen, Robert Lindblom died Friday night. He was 62 years of age. He was born in Sweden, and came to the United States when he was 20 years old. He settled in Chicago in 1877, and became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mayor Hopkins appointed him a member of the school board, and he reorganized the financial system of the Board. Mayor Carter A. Harrison appointed him chairman of the new Civil Service Board. Lindblom supported Bryan for President.



Svenska Nyheter, July 11, 1905.

HONORED NEWSPAPER VETERAN

Dr. J. A. Enander, editor-in-chief of the valued contemporary, Hemlandet, was honored by the Swedish King the other day with the medal, "Literis et Artibus," given for valued service. Svenska Nyheter congratulates the greying **veteran** of the press upon his receiving such well-earned recognition. In connection with the award, a banquet will be held in Dr. Enander's honor on Friday evening, at the Swedish Businessmen's Club, 171 Washington Street.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 27, 1905.

AN HONORED COMPATRIOT OF OURS

Ex-Alderman Chas. E. Hallstrom invited some of his many friends to attend a lawn party Saturday evening at his elegant home, 663 Marianna Avenue, Maplewood. It was a sort of farewell party, for Mr. Hallstrom intends to undertake a tour to Europe, principally to visit his native place in Sweden. He will, however, also make business trips to Berlin, London, Paris, and several other places, for Mr. Hallstrom is the president of the tailoring firm, The Hallstrom Tailoring Company, 164 E. Randolph Street, which for many years has done a large business.

The farewell party was as pleasant as could be imagined. A splendid supper was served, and there was singing by the renowned Bellevue quartet. Those present also had the opportunity to listen to the famous solist, Mrs.



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Svenska Nyheter, June 27, 1905.

Smulski, the wife of State's Attorney John Smulski. Miss Hanley also added to the pleasure of the evening with her singing. Many speeches were made, and many toasts were drunk in honor of the party bound for Europe. Svenska Nyheter wishes Mr. Hallstrom a happy voyage and a sincere "Welcome back."



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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

CAPTAIN LOFSTROM ON HIS WAY TO SWEDEN
(2" X 3" Halftone of Mr. Lofstrom)

Chicago's largest Swedish book dealer, both as to length of time in the business and as to size of stock, Captain And. Lofstrom, whose business is located at 113 Oak Street, left the city last Sunday for a two months' visit to Sweden. It was not nostalgia which caused him to leave the splendid Chicago. Captain Lofstrom is too practical for that sort of emotion; he is a businessman to the very tips of his fingers, and it is in his capacity as such that he now is about to visit Old Sweden. The Swedes in Chicago, as well as Swedes elsewhere in this country, know Lofstrom through his calendar, the "Dalkullan" which he publishes once a year. But he is also known to many by his rich supply of Swedish books, imported by him from Sweden for sale in

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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

America. Only a couple of years have elapsed since his last visit to Sweden, at which time he brought back loads of interesting books, many of these books being literary rarities. The works of our most noted Swedish authors line his shelves, but preferably he seeks books which are all but unobtainable in the average bookstore, antique volumes. His stack of books, already well assorted, will be added to very significantly after he returns from his round of Stockholm's bookstores in a couple of months. He is especially interested in the distribution of Swedish novels in this country, but he does not turn away from Swedish poetical works, and also the comics in Swedish literature find a friend in him. The religious literature, on the other hand, he leaves to other book dealers to import and distribute.

During Mr. Lofstrom's absence, his business will be conducted by well qualified

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

persons, and buyers of books may safely send in their order to the bookstore,
now as before.

Svenska Nyheter wishes Captain Lofstrom a very happy voyage, and shall be eager
to welcome him back to Chicago on his return.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

[DEATH OF WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN]

William K. Ackerman, an old, well-known Swedish-American of the Chicago colony died last Tuesday at his home, 404 N. State Street..... The deceased was city comptroller under Mayor Hopkins' administration, but he gained greater renown as auditor for the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. His appointment to this position occurred in 1890, and he continued in this position until the books of the Fair had been closed and audited, doing his work to the full satisfaction of those concerned.



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I F 5

SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1905.

RESIGNS FROM THE CITY COUNCIL

Alderman Luther P. Fristedt of Ward 13 presented his resignation last week at the meeting of the City council. As reason for his action, he stated that his private affairs are claiming his time so completely that he cannot spare sufficient time and energy to take care of his duties properly as alderman.

Mr. Fristedt was elected to his position in Ward 13 three years ago, and during the period elapsed, has filled his position to the fullest satisfaction of his constituents, while at the same time the welfare of the city has been his constant objective. His record as alderman is without blemish.

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

A NORWEGIAN PASSES AWAY

The prominent Norwegian, Ole A. Thorp, a member of the firm O. A. Thorp and Company, died last Wednesday at St. Mary's hospital, Haddon and Leavitt Streets, at an age of forty-eight years. He had been ill since December last, and recently had undergone an operation. The deceased was born at Eidsberg, near Christiania, in 1865. In 1880, he arrived in Chicago, and became the founder of the firm O. A. Thorp and Company, a wholesale export firm in commodities, and at the same time importer of all kinds of sea foods. The firm is now rated one of the very largest in the United States.

In 1892, Mr. Thorp had a steamer, the "Wergeland" carry a cargo of herring directly from Norway to Chicago, and then sent the steamer back to Norway with a full cargo of flour. Twice during the weeks following did Mr. Thorp send



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

ships directly to Norway from Chicago, and with good success. When the World's Fair in Chicago was on, Mr. Thorp was appointed member of the Commission for the Norwegian exhibition by the Norwegian government. In 1899, he was selected by King Oscar II, a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf, First Class, in recognition of his services to the land of his birth. The following year, he was selected by Mayor Harrison as a member of the school board to fill a vacancy. Two years later, he was appointed to the board of education for a full term, and for a time, he was also chairman of the city's building commission. He was a member of the board of trade, and besides, held many other positions of trust. Whenever occasion arose, he would assist his countrymen with advice or by action, and he was ever strongly interested in the welfare of the country he and they had left.

His passing away deprives the Norwegians in Chicago of one of their ablest and most popular men.



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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20075

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 24, 1905.

VISITS PARENTS IN SWEDEN

"Home, Home, Sweet, Sweet Home," sang our distinguished compatriot, Steamship Commissioner Birger Lundberg, the other day, as he started on a trip to his beloved Smaland (Sweden) where his parents are waiting to welcome him. Whether nostalgia or business was the main reason for his departure for home, we do not know, but we do know Birger Lundberg will soon return, and when he does, we shall welcome him back as heartily as we now are wishing him a happy journey and many pleasant days with his parents and his childhood acquaintances. He left New York last Thursday.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

A SWEDE IS HONORED

Mr. Frans Albin Lindstrand, the owner and publisher of Svenska Amerikaneren, was appointed by Mayor Harrison last Monday to the position of member of the Public Library board to succeed Mr. Arthur Meeker. We are very happy to have the chance to congratulate Mr. Lindstrand, and we congratulate ourselves and our Swedish people in Chicago on the appointment of a capable and influential compatriot to a position where we hope he may be able to effect an increase in the amount of Swedish literature to be acquired by the library. The number of Swedish books in our Public Library is very small at present. As far as we know, Mr. Lindstrand is the first Swede to be appointed a member of this board.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

[SWEDES HONORED]

The Chicago branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' International Union has elected Mr. Elmer H. Lindquist to represent the Union at the convention in New York on July 18.

The Architectural Iron Workers' Union has elected Mr. Axel Sjostedt as treasurer.

The Electrical Workers' Union has elected Mr. R.W. Peterson as vice-president, and Mr. George O. Johnson as recording secretary.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 12, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY:
JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON



Vestergotland is truly a country of opposites: fertile soil and unproductive heath; majestic, beautiful scenery and dreary, lonely stretches. This also holds for the mental make-up of the people who live there. In the South they are impulsive, lively and energetic; in the north more quiet, thoughtful and reserved; in the northernmost part of the province the inhabitants are said to bear the marks of solid security, caused by the age-old prosperity enjoyed in this section.

John William Johnson is typical of the district in Vestergotland from which he hails, energetic and full of life. No wonder, therefore, that he has been successful here in this blessed country. He was born June 24, 1844, on a farm which was part of the Kallebacka estate, half a mile south of Bogesund, one of Sweden's oldest cities. His early life was rather hard. Already at the age of ten he had to go out in the woods, cut down trees, and pull them home

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 12, 1904.



on a sled for firewood. But that kind of work builds hard muscles and a strong back, and in later years, he never regretted doing it.

He worked at home and on other farms until 1868, and was then the happy owner of two hundred crowns and three fine new suits of clothing, and decided to try his luck in the promised land far to the west. The crossing, even by steamboat, took nineteen days at that time; he arrived in Chicago in the summer of 1868.

His first job was as a farmhand in De Kalb County, but during the winter he worked in an Indiana lumber camp. Later on we find him as a stonecutter at Lemont, and as a railroad worker on the road which was being built between St. Joe and Buffalo.

The strong youngster from Vestergotland was not afraid of hard work of any kind. He went in for stone masonry, which is harder work and requires more dexterity than brick laying.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 12, 1904.

By 1873 he had been working with stone and brick so long that he really understood these materials and their uses, and he decided to strike out for himself as a contractor. As such he has mostly handled street and sidewalk work, and one might say that he has specialized in curbstone-setting.

The biggest job Mr. Johnson ever had was the stone work connected with the elevation of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; at that time he employed 175 men. **In this connection** we want to point out a particularly laudable trait in his character, namely, his just and considerate treatment of those who work for him. We know persons who have been in his employ for twenty-five years, and none of them have anything but praise for him.

It is very interesting to talk to such an old settler as Mr. Johnson. During the thirty-six years he has been living in Chicago he has known personally all the more prominent Swedes here, and most of them were his friends.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 12, 1904.

Many are the struggling countrymen to whom he has given a helping hand, and quite a few he has actually set up in business.

In 1875 Johnson married Miss Mathilda Peterson, by whom he has four children, three daughters and a son. The comfortable and well-furnished family home is at 5607 Indiana Avenue, and he also owns considerable other property. His offices are in Suite 918, 184 La Salle Street.

Being of a very sociable nature, Mr. Johnson has been active as a Freemason, and holds the thirty-second degree within that order; he also belongs to the Knights Templar, Eastern Star, Mystic Shrine, and Scottish Rite; in addition, he is a member of the John Ericsson lodge of Odd Fellows, the society Svea, and the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association.

Personally Mr. Johnson is jolly and good-natured; as a businessman, honest and alert; as a friend, helpful and faithful; all in all, a Swede to be proud of, and a credit to his fatherland.

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 4, 1903.

GUSTAF H. CARLSON

Gustaf H. Carlson was born in Sweden in 1848. At the age of twelve he went to Germany, where he received his first training in the art of surveying. He returned to his home town in 1869, but during his stay in Germany he had discovered that the world was a little greater than the city of his birth. Consequently, in 1870 he emigrated to America, going to the state of Kansas, where he remained for three years. In 1873 he came to Chicago to practice his profession.

His successful career as civil engineer began in Hyde Park. His work made Carlson an important figure in engineering circles, and in 1878 he was appointed County Surveyor by the Democrats. In 1880 Carlson entered into a partnership with Samuel S. Greeley to publish an atlas covering Hyde Park. Similar atlases were published for the Town of Lake, Lake View and other places. This huge task ~~was~~ under Mr. Carlson's



Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 4, 1903.

supervision. His maps are now in use by all departments of the municipal government of Chicago, by real-estate promoters, and by law firms. In 1887 the Greeley-Carlson Company was incorporated, with Mr. Carlson acting as manager. Town sites were laid out under his supervision, as well as subdivisions, cemeteries, etc. The firm has surveyed the following: Hegewisch, Pullman, Normal Park, Auburn Park, Chicago Heights, Edgebrook Cemetery in Joliet. Other surveys were made in St. Joseph, Missouri, and in the Dupont Powder Company's plants in Keokuk, Iowa. Carlson laid the lines for the Auditorium, the Leiter Bldg, and many others. He was frequently employed by the railroads as an expert wherever a dispute arose in regard to the rights of way.

In the famous case of Santa Fe Railway vs International Bank, Mr. Carson was the Chief expert.



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Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 4, 1903.

In 1878 Carlson married Miss Julie Vodoz from Switzerland. The couple have two children, a son and a daughter.

The family belongs to the Christian Science Church - and lives at 3746 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Carlson does not take any active interest in politics, but continues with his work.



Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 4, 1903.

FRED NORLIN

Today we will present a young surveyor who doesn't make much noise about himself but who, nevertheless, has reached the top in his profession.

Mr. Norlin was born in Sodermanland, Sweden, March 4, 1865. After receiving his education in Sweden, he came to Chicago in 1881, where he began as a common laborer. After some time he got a position with Greeley Carlson and Company, one of the larger surveying firms in Chicago. So well did he do his job that he remained with the firm for more than eight years. Mr. Norlin helped in the plans of the town of Pullman and many other places. In 1894 he went into business for himself, opening his own office at 711 Chicago Opera House Block.

In the course of his professional activities during the last few years, Mr. Norlin has surveyed Indiana Harbor, a fast-growing town, East Chicago, another suburb, has seen much of Mr. Norlin and his land-measuring instruments.



Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 4, 1903.

Mr. Norlin is a member of the Illinois Society of Civil Engineers and the Chicago Surveyors Club. Recently he was elected treasurer of the Scandinavian Engineers Club. He is a member of the Swedish Glee Club, Svithiod Singing Club, and Swedish Business Men's Club. In 1889 Mr. Norlin was married to Miss Dorothea Knast and is the happy father of two sturdy boys and one daughter.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 21, 1903

CHARLES J. STROMBERG

Charles J. Stromberg was born in Karlshouse, Sweden, Feb. 12, 1838. He received his education in the public schools of that country, and came with his parents to America in 1854. After a short time in Winchester, Pa., the family moved to Missouri. In 1856 they moved to Chicago.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, young Stromberg enlisted in the Union Army. After completing his service he entered the stationery printing business in Chicago with J. M. W. Jones. He later formed his own firm under the name of The Stromberg Allen and Company (Railroad and Commercial Printers.) Because of his friendly and helping nature, he has built up his business so that it is now a very large concern. His son Charles J. Stromberg Jr. is now engaged in mastering his father's business. When "Svea" was first organized Stromberg was elected its first president.

He also was president of the company which organized and edited the first issue of the Swedish - American.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 21, 1903

Stromberg has been married since 1865 to Augusta Anderson.

Their two daughters died in infancy, so he has but his one son left. Mr. Stromberg is one of the foremost Swedes in Chicago and entertains extensively at his residence on Wolfram St. He, Consul Charles Sundell, and Captain Stenbeck constituted a very fine Swedish - American trio for a great many years who attempted to keep alive Swedish speech and culture in Chicago. With the passing of Consul Sundell and Captain Stenbeck, Stromberg is left to carry on alone. He spends his winters in Florida, but comes back each spring.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 14, 1903.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

ALFRED STROMBERG

Alfred Stromberg was born in the vicinity of Stockholm in 1861. At the age of 15 years he began his career as an electrician. In 1879, at 18 years of age, he was a foreman for a telephone company in Stockholm. In 1885, Stromberg was working for the Bell Telephone Company, in Chicago. It did not take long before the officials of the company realized that Stromberg had an inventive mind. He was then employed in the instrument construction department where he initiated several improvements, which are in constant use today. In 1890, he became the head of the burglar alarm system for the Chicago Protective Company. In this capacity he invented and improved much equipment for the company. These inventions were known as the Stromberg System. When the Bell Telephone Company's original patents expired in 1894, Stromberg started his own company for the manufacture of telephone instruments. The company was incorporated in 1895 under the name of the Stromberg Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company. His partner was Anders Carlson.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 14, 1903.

In 1895, this company had only five employees, and they worked in a small building. Today the Stromberg Carlson Company is known throughout the entire world, and their equipment and telephone devices are sold everywhere.

Their building, owned by the company, is located at Jackson Blvd. and Clinton Street, Chicago. This building soon proved inadequate so five stories were added to it in order to carry on the ever-increasing business. Besides the telephone equipment of all kinds, which this company manufactures, they also make various electrical apparatus.

Mr. Thomas, W. Finnuoue, and Mr. Eugene H. Satterlee, capitalists from New York City, who amassed millions in the manufacture of kodaks, became interested in the Stromberg Carlson Company and in May, 1902, they invested three million dollars. There are a great many small stockholders also, who



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 14, 1903.

have invested much of their savings in this company, which in the past has paid unusually large dividends to them.

Mr. Stromberg left Stockholm at the age of 24 as a poor workman and came to Chicago.

After being in the city three days and having failed to find employment he sought a loan of twenty-five cents which was refused him. Since that experience, he has never attempted to secure a loan. He is now taking a much needed rest and vacation, visiting his native land. He has returned to his native land at the age of forty-one, a multi-millionaire. Should our nation not feel justly proud of the record of such a man?

He who sees this little, unassuming man with sharp features and intelligent eyes, can hardly imagine that he stands before a man with great will power,



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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 14, 1903.

with nerves and muscles of steel. He seemed somewhat tired when he left for Sweden, but he returned as fresh as a winter morning.

Alfred Stromberg has been married since 1886 to Ella Johnson, also from Stockholm. **They** have four children, one boy and three girls.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 7, 1903.

JOHN P. SANDBERG

(Editorial)

In this number of the Swedish Tribune starts a series of biographical sketches of our countrymen. We shall as the saying goes, make a grab right in the middle. When Sandberg is mentioned, one at once thinks of the Furniture Dealer on Division Street. But it is not he. The Sandberg presented today is a different Sandberg. He is probably the one and only Swede to conduct a business that has no competitor. The fact is that Sandberg & Company is the only enterprise with a monopoly that extends from the Alleghany to the Pacific Ocean. It supplies a material whereby artists are able to give form and substance to their ideas before they reach the public. They manufacture the so-called engravers' wood or Buxbom used in the illustration of books, magazines, newspapers, etc.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 7, 1903.

This wood grows in the Balkan States, Turkey and Asia Minor, and is shipped to Liverpool, England, from where it is distributed throughout the world. This wood is very expensive and is sold according to weight. Nearly one half is lost in building up. A block of wood 24 x 24 inches is worth from \$15 to \$20.

Mr. Sandberg was born in 1842 and came to the United States in 1867, coming direct to Chicago. Besides being a good employer and a fine family man, Sandberg is a good citizen of his adopted land. In national politics, he is a Republican.



Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 29, 1902.

[A FOUNDER CROSSES THE BAR]

The Rev. Gustaf Unonius, one of the most prominent pioneers in the Swedish-American church field, died in Sweden. Oct. 14, at the age ninety-two. He was educated in Sweden, where he studied both law and medicine. He immigrated to America in 1841, and settled as a farmer in Wisconsin. Later on he entered Nashotah Seminary, where he was graduated and ordained priest in the Episcopal Church in 1848. He founded the St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal Church of Chicago in 1849, and functioned as its Rector until 1858, when he went back to Sweden. A service in his memory will be held this coming Sunday, All Saints Day, 8 P.M. at St. Ansgarius Church, Sedgwick Street; the Rev. Herman Lindskog, Rector of the church, officiating.



Svenska Tribunen, July 2, 1902.

[A FAREWELL TO REVEREND GUSTAV SJOSTROM]

A farewell party was given last Saturday in honor of Rev. Gustav Sjostrom and his family at the Swedish Episcopal Emmanuel Church, Englewood. He was presented with a purse containing seventy dollars. He and his family will move to Sweden, where the pastor will enter the Church of Sweden in the Diocese of Hernosand.



Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 11, 1901.

KNIGHT OF ORDER OF VASA

The title of Knight of the Order of Vasa, first class, has been conferred upon Pastor Mauritz Stalpe. The Insignia of office was given to him by Bishop Von Shiele, representing King Oscar, on December 3, during a farewell dinner given for the Bishop.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 27, 1901.

MR. ANDERSON'S DONATIONS

Our countryman P. H. Anderson has made several donations for religious and charitable purposes. In connection with them, we wish to clarify many erroneous rumors regarding their disposition. Of Mr. Anderson's donations \$10,000 goes to the treasury of the Mission Church; \$5,000 to a Children's Home in Alaska; \$25,000 to North Park College; \$5,000 to needy students attending North Park College; \$25,000 are on deposit in the State Bank of Chicago, as a nucleus for the founding of a hospital. Anderson has also given \$1,000 to the China-Alaska Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have sailed aboard the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" for a trip to Sweden and other parts of Europe. The Andersons intend to remain in Stockholm through the winter. Mrs. Anderson's mother lives in Gothenburg.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen (Swedish Tribune), July 3, 1901.

JOHN R. LINDGREN

John R. Lindgren, cashier of the State Bank of Chicago, is a genuine Chicagoan. Born here Feb. 20, 1855, he is the son of the Swedish-American pioneer, Captain C.M. Lindgren. At present the younger Mr. Lindgren resides in Evanston.

After finishing his schooling he entered business and together with Mr. H. A. Haugan, founded the banking house of Haugan and Lindgren. This became the well known institution, the State Bank of Chicago in 1891.

Lindgren is a trustee of Northwestern University, and a member of its executive committee; President of the Y.M.C.A. in Evanston; member of the Swedish-Methodist congregation; member of the Union League Club; treasurer of the Swedish Old Peoples' Home, "Bethany" and since 1892, Swedish-Norwegian vice-consul in Chicago.



SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, July 3, 1901.

Practical training and keen business sense, together with energy, honesty and a sense of justice is the secret of Mr. Lindgren's success. He is one of the most outstanding and respected Swedish business men in Chicago.

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30274

HARRY OLSON

p.11... Assistant States Attorney, Harry Olson, has again earned distinction as one of the ablest jurists who has practiced within Cook County Criminal Court, in the now ended case against the insurance swindlers, Dr. Unger and private detective, Brown. Mr. Olson was born in Chicago in 1867, of Swedish parents, and received his book education at Peconia High School, Washburn College, and Northwestern University Law School, where he also passed the lawyer's examination. The first, more important court case, which he prosecuted, was the notorious murder case against the police officers, Moran and Healy, in 1893. As is known they were accused of the murder of our countryman, Swan Nelson, and it was the city's Swedes, who, so to speak, raised themselves as one man, who engaged Olson to conduct the prosecution against the accused. We need not go into details about the fact that Olson succeeded in having them sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. They were, to be sure, twice near escaping punishment, but through Olson's perseverance they were convicted for the third time, although the sentence this time was lightened to but six years imprisonment.

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

When Deneen became elected States Attorney, Olson was the first he named as assistant. During the time he occupied this post, he has won ten of sixteen more important cases, of which Deneen had charge of. Among these was the case against the murderers Lattimore and Jacks, who were hanged; the case against the embezzler, Chas. H. George; the case against Theo. H. Schintz, who was declared guilty of embezzlement of \$40,000; the case against Wm. S. Young, administrator of the county's public funds, who embezzled about \$27,000; the case against Geo. H. Bogert, City Attorney in Evanston, who embezzled \$8,000; the case against J.N. Moody, treasurer of the Oak Park Building and Loan Association, whose dispersions reached to \$25,000; the case against the insurance swindlers Dr. Regent, Delia Mahoney, James O'Brien and Nora O'Brien, against whom he conducted prosecutions three different times and procured their conviction in the end. Now, latest, the assurance swindle case against Dr. Unger and F.N. Brown. This case, together with the Leuter case, have been the most consequential to come up during State's Attorney Deneen's term of office. Mr. Olson enjoys high regard, both among jurists and judges, wherever his countrymen, with right feel themselves proud.

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

JUDGE AXEL CHYTRAUS, L.L.D.

p.1...The Swedish-Americans' most noted establishment of learning, Augustana College, at Rock Island, Illinois, on May 29th named our highly respected countryman, Judge Axel Chytraus of the Superior Court in this city, juris utriusque doctor, with the title, used in this country, L.L.D. During the years he has practiced law here and equally so after his election as judge, Mr. Chytraus has made himself an honored name, not only among his countrymen, but among the whole of our citizenry. Lawyers, and others who have had the opportunity to test his judicial powers all bear witness that he, as a judge, is impartial, of sharp, solid learning, and with a friendly manner toward all, with whom he comes into contact in his judicial capacity. He is well entitled to the distinction he has won, and Augustana College, which has honored him has shown that it knows how to value a countryman, who has raised himself to a noble and responsible post through diligent struggle and solid living.

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Judge Chytraus was born in Vermeland, Sweden, in 1859. Ten years later he came, with his father, a widower, to America. The father made his home in Chicago, where he worked, for the most part, as a bookkeeper until his death, 1887. The son received his earlier schooling chiefly in the public schools and in the night school at the Chicago Athenaeum. At the age of fourteen he became an errand boy for the law firm of Howe and Russell. It was not long before the youthful Chytraus showed his great propensity for legal studies, and as soon as he reached his maturity, he finished his examinations, and was admitted to legal practice in 1881.

In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Blanke and Chytraus. When George T. Blanke in 1893 was elected judge of the Superior Court, Mr. Chytraus formed a partnership with the present State's Attorney, Charles S. Deneen. In 1898 Mr. Chytraus was elected a Cook County Judge. His present service period terminates in 1904, but there is no doubt about his re-election, if he himself should desire it. He has unquestionably had the largest practice among Swedish

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

lawyers in Chicago and he would, beyond doubt, have greater success now than formerly should he again take up work as a lawyer.

Judge Chytraus has been married to Laura Haugan, daughter of the well-known banker, Helge A. Haugan, since 1892. Their happy and elegant home is at 1932 Arlington Place, near Lincoln Park.

Among the Swedish people of Chicago, Judge Chytraus is naturally a well-known name. He has always been interested in that which concerns our nationality, and in word, as well as in deed, he has promoted his country-man's welfare; among Swedish republicans he has for many years been reputed one of their most clear-visioned and influential leaders.

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Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

FOR DR. WICKSTROM

p.11. The newspaper publisher, Mr. F. A. Lindstrand, had arranged a little party at his home last Friday evening for Dr. V. Hugo Wickstrom, where twelve to fifteen guests had been invited to make the acquaintance of Dr. Wickstrom. A great attack was made upon a delicious "Smorgospord" (Sandwich Luncheon) after which Mrs. and Miss Lindstrand served still more delicacies, and the guest entertained each other in a lively manner. Lastly, the company assembled about the bowl and drank a skaal to the guest of honor, and "the worthy people." Short talks were given by Mr. Lindstrand, Dr. Wickstrom, and G. B. Anderson. A quartette from the Glee Club sang "Frojd i hjartan och pokaler" (Joy in Hearts and Cups), and others.

During his Chicago visit Dr. Wickstrom has also been the guest of the consul, John R. Lindgren, and the broker, Robert Lindblom.

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HARRY OLSON PROSECUTES.

p.11.....Last week the case against A.M.Unger, M.D., F. Wayland Brown, and Frank Smiley was taken up in Judge Tuley's court. They are defendants in assurance swindles, on a larger scale. The accused are said to have been in conspiracy with Marie D. Efenbach, deceased, and together with her had made plans to swindle various life assurance companies, in which the young woman had taken out life insurance. The conspirators' agreement is said to have been that the woman was to be pronounced dead, and the assurance money collected by the partners in crime. In the meantime, she died in reality, and it is still a mystery whether she was given the wrong medicine by mistake or if murder was involved.

Smiley has made a complete confession and will be called as a witness against his former brothers in crime, who declare themselves not guilty. As prosecutor for the people, States Attorney, Harry Olson, is in charge and he conducts

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Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

himself as a real man. The questioning takes place daily and some disposition in the case is expected before the end of the week.



Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901

DR. EDGREN'S FAREWELL TO CHICAGO AND AMERICA.

p.11...When, at last, the master of ceremonies gave the word to Doctor Edgren, the air resounded with an applause which reminded one of a canonade. "I have been under fire before," he said in a friendly manner, "and I will have to bear up under the broadside which has been aimed at me this evening." If he proved himself true to his old and new homeland, done his duty as a man, employed his best energies in the service of learning and culture, for which so many speakers praised him, it was no more than what thousands of other countrymen in their chosenfield had done, and thereby merited similar recognition. What he may have been able to accomplish for culture and good old Sweden in this country, he did not care to discuss, but with pride, he wished to state, that combined with his heart's devotion for the adopted land, a burning love for mother "Svea"(Sweden), was kept alive in the depth of his being; he is only one of the many of the native land, who would always follow



Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

with interest, Swedish-American cultural activities, and keep his friends and countrymen here in friendly memories. His words were received with warm applause, and after the quartette from the Swedish Glee Club, sung a final song in the last refrain, to which everybody joined, Du Gamla Du Friska (Thou Old Thou Vigorous, the lofty North) Doctor Hyalmar Edgren, and his hosts bade each other farewell.

(Doctor Edgren was made a member of the Noble Institute, by the Swedish Academy.) Tr.

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Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER AT DR. HJALMAR EDGREN'S FAREWELL

p.1..... Dr. Harper, who for three years was an intimate comrade of Dr. Edgren's at Yale University, provided various interesting delineations of, and insights into, Dr. Edgren's studies and testified to his unusual capacity for work, as well as to his conscientious and basic methods.

(Dr. Hjalmar Edgren was named a member of the Swedish Academy's Nobel Institute in Stockholm.)

Svenska Tribunen, Mar 27, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LODGE SECRETARY DIES

p.11.....Our countryman, Robert Sundeen, who was especially well-known in Swedish organizations, died at his home on the sixteenth of March from "galloping" tuberculosis. He was a native of Stockholm and came to America seventeen years ago. He was thirty-three years old at the time of his death. He was a member of Three Links Lodge, I.O.O.F. and Frithiof Lodge, No. 6, I.O.V., where he was also secretary. He was in addition, Secretary of the lodge newspaper Vikingen (The Viking), and a member of the Editorial Committee.

He is mourned by his wife and two children and a brother in Sweden. The funeral was held last Wednesday and services were held by Pastor Herman Lindskog.

Svenska Tribunen, July 14, 1897.

JOHN ERICSON, CITY ENGINEER.

The Mayor of Chicago, C. Harrison, has appointed our countryman engineer, John Ericson, to be the Chief City Engineer in Chicago, a very responsible office. The Mayor could not have made a better choice, and the Swedes in Chicago are, therefore, very thankful to the Mayor for this appointment.

John Ericson was born in Upland, Sweden in 1858. He is a graduate of the Technical High School in Stockholm, 1880, and immigrated to America the following year, when he was appointed "resident engineer" for the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis R.R. Mr. Ericson was appointed assistant city engineer in 1886, first assistant city engineer in 1893, and now is Chief City Engineer. Ericson is an eminent man in his profession, which shows that we Swedes have able people fit for various kinds of important work. All honor to such a countryman.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 19, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

P. A. Sundelius: Obituary.

A well known Swedish-American in Chicago, P. A. Sundelius, died yesterday, at fifty-six years of age. He was born in Uddevalla, Sweden, where he received his education, but went abroad when he was twenty-four. He arrived in America in 1864 and was enrolled in the Union Army. Sundelius was wounded in Petersburg, Fla. and was bedridden for one and one-half years. He recovered and came to Chicago in the fall of 1866, where he became a teacher. He attended Augustana College, Paxton, Ill., later on, but became a newspaperman in 1869. Sundelius was appointed to a position in the Customs House in Chicago in 1873 and later on in the Records Office, which position he held until his death.

Sundelius became interested in politics and was three times elected on the Republican ticket to the Legislature of the State of Illinois. He once more became a newspaperman in 1884. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

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Svenska Tribunen, April 4, 1894.

CONSUL JOHN R. LINDGREN.



Editorial: John Richard Lindgren, the newly appointed Swedish-Norwegian Vice Consul in Chicago, is so very well known among our countrymen that he hardly needs any further introduction. But we would like to tell those of our readers, who are living outside of Chicago that Lindgren is the son of the late Captain C.M.Lindgren, was born in Chicago, February 20, 1855, has attended the High School here, and is a prominent banker.

He is one of the main owners and the cashier in the State Bank of Chicago, which bank he founded, together with the Norwegian Helge A. Hangan. He is also chairman of the most prominent singing society, the Apollo Club.

Consul Lindgren is a very devoted and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, and, at one time, donated \$20,000 to the Methodist Old Peoples Home Bethania in Ravenswood, Chicago.

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 25, 1893. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PASTOR ERLAND CARLSSON: OBITUARY

The links to the old pioneers among the Chicago-Swedes are thinning out more and more. The bodies of Larson, Stenbeck, Sundell, and Lange have one after another been buried and now we are informed that Doctor Erland Carlsson- Pastor Carlsson- as he was best known among the Swedish-Americans in Chicago, died in his home, 1662 Barry Ave. on October 19th.

Erland Carlsson was born on August 22, 1822 in Suletorp Elghult in the state of Smaland, Sweden. After he had completed his theological studies he was ordained priest in 1849, and had, as such several appointments, among them Assistant Pastor at the Cathedral in Vexió. Then he got a call-through Doctor P. Fjellstedt, to form a Swedish-Lutheran congregation in Chicago in 1853.

We borrow now from the well known work, "The Swedes in Illinois." ...

"Those Swedes, who were the first ones who arrived to Chicago, were as we know, not so well off as they, who are now settled in Chicago. It

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 25, 1893.

was very hard for the early settlers to make any headway here. They were poor, sick and disheartened and naturally, they went to their pastor at the Immanuel Church for advice and help. Thus pastor Carlsson was forced by the circumstances to appear as the Swedes wordly leader besides his spiritual work among them.

He had to be everything for his countrymen; he had to preach for them on Sunday, run around in the city to get some work for them on Monday, try to straighten out some difficulties on Tuesday, meet and help a crowd of newly arrived immigrants on Wednesday, help them as an interpreter at a court on Thursday, write and read letters for some of them on Friday and do a dozen of things for them on Saturday.

Many a one would have lost his courage - but pastor Carlsson held out. He held out even after both of the churches of Immanuel parish, one newly built, were changed into ashes by the Great Chicago Fire in 1871, when 340 of the families belonging to his parish were burned out. But the parish - in a great measure, due to his efforts, could celebrate

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Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 25, 1893.

Christmas morning service in 1872 in the new church rebuilt after the Chicago Fire.

Pastor Carlsson left Chicago for Andover in the spring of 1875 to take care of a congregation, which would give him less work than in Chicago. After having been chairman for the Illinois Conference for many years he was elected President for the Augustana Synod in 1881, doing this work without pay until 1888, when he resigned on account of failing health. He had resigned in 1886 from the Andover parish and was appointed General Manager for Augustana College in Rock Island, from which work he resigned in 1888, moving to Kansas. It was here that Pastor Carlsson, who a couple of years ago was honored by Augustana College with the degree of Doctor stayed most of his remaining life. His health failed him more and more during the later years, and while visiting his old homestead, Chicago, and his daughter and son-in-law (Rev. Evald and his wife) he was called to his eternal home.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 25, 1893.

It would be impossible that a man in Pastor Carlsson's position should escape rivalry and opposition and envy. But the arrows of slander pointed at him in his own time, have long fallen powerless; the majority of the Swedish-Americans in Chicago unanimously bless his memory. The Swedish Tribune, which as a political newspaper is neutral concerning Doctor Carlsson's religious work, cannot refrain from saying that few Swedish-Americans have done his countrymen so many and so important services as Doctor Erland Carlsson. ..

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, March 8, 1893.

COLONEL HANS MATTSON OBITUARY.

EDITORIAL. Last Sunday morning a useful and outstanding life ended in Swedish-American circles. It was that of Colonel Hans Mattson who, only at the age of sixty, passed away.

Hans Mattson was born in Onnestad, Skane, Dec. 23, 1832; his parents were farmers. After studies he entered the Army but resigned 1851 and emigrated to America, where he started to work in industries, as immigrants often do. When his parents arrived in America he went with them to Minnesota, where they took land and settled at Vasa.

Here Mattson became interested in community life and real estate. He also graduated from a law school and became an "attorney-at-law." He was soon elected city clerk; and in 1860 county auditor, the most responsible office any

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Svenska Tribunen, March 8, 1893.

Swede had had at that time in the United States. But other events came around. The war broke out. Captain Mattson and his company of Nordic men was attached to the Third Minnesota Regiment; and he became major after eight months of service, and colonel in 1864. He resigned in September 1865 and went back to his home as an attorney. He became editor of "Svenska Americanarca" in Chicago for a short time and later on secretary and manager of the Immigrant Bureau for the State of Minnesota. He worked hard to promote the immigration.

He was elected Secretary of State in Minnesota, January 1, 1870, but was still busy with the problems of immigration. He went to Sweden with his family (1871) for further study of the problem and stayed there four years.

He went back to Minnesota and renewed his political work and became interested in newspapers too at this time.

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Svenska Tribunen, March 8, 1893.

President Garfield appointed Colonel Mattson as American Consul-General in Calcutta, India, July 2, 1881, and his credentials were signed by the dying President, who suffered from the bullet of an assassin. Mattson did not stay very long in India. He returned to his family July 8, 1883. Then he engaged in commercial and commerce pursuits with firms in New Mexico, London and Amsterdam.

Mattson was elected Secretary of State in Minnesota 1886 for a second term and re-elected 1888 for the third time.

Colonel Mattson was appointed to deliver the address of welcome to the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Military Officers at the time of their official visit to Minneapolis in 1871. On September 14, 1880 he delivered an address in the same city at the 250th anniversary of the Swedish colonists' landing in America, attended by some 15,000 celebrants.

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Svenska Tribunen, March 8, 1893.

After his resignation as Secretary of State he became chief editor of The North in Minneapolis. He is survived by his widow and five children.

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Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 17, 1892.

HE BELIEVED IN EDUCATION

Our countryman August Hoglund passed away last Thursday in his home, 13 Otis St., at an age of nearly 66. He was a tailor by trade and had been a resident of Chicago since 1869. He is survived by his widow, five sons, one daughter and four grand-children.

All of his children were given a good education. Of the three oldest sons, Charles is a Justice of the Peace here in Chicago, John a Lawyer, also in Chicago, and Frank the City Clerk of Rockford, Ill.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, July 27, 1892.

[CONSUL SUNDELL DIES]



One of the most prominent Swedish men, not only in Chicago but in the United States, passed away yesterday morning, July 26. The Grim Reaper has claimed our countryman, Consul Charles J. Sundell. Heart failure was the cause of his death. He was seventy years old.

Sundell was born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 1, 1822. As a young man he traveled widely in Germany, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. Upon his return to Sweden he established himself in business, but the wanderlust had taken possession of him and in 1849 he emigrated to America. In 1850 we find him in San Francisco, where he tried his luck as a gold miner. But his desire for adventure drove him on. By the way of the Sandwich and Friendship Islands he arrived at Sydney, Australia, in 1851, and shortly afterwards at Port Melbourne, where he met success as a prospector for gold. A longing for home made him return to Sweden, however, and late in the year of 1852 he made his re-appearance in the city of his birth. But he was not destined to remain there. He decided to return to America, and in February of 1853 he arrived at Chicago.

His first job in Chicago was with the Michigan Central Railway. A short time later he started a match factory, but failed; whereupon he entered into partnership with Anders Larson in the manufacture of soft beverages. In 1858 he was appointed Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway. This position he held



Svenska Tribunen, July 27, 1892

Severe losses in land speculations forced him out of business, however, and by and by Sundell secured the position as Recording Clerk at the Chicago post office. This marks the turning point in the public life of Sundell.

By nature Sundell was endowed with an alert mind for civic and political matters. In 1856 he had worked hard for the election of Fremont for President, and in 1860 he worked zealously for the election of Abraham Lincoln. After the election of this great man, Sundell was honored with the appointment as American consul at Stettin, Prussia, and in July 1861 he took up his duties at this important port on the Baltic coast. This position he held all during the trying times of the Danish-Prussian War and our own Civil War; and the archives of the State Department in Washington, D.C. bear eloquent testimonial and witness to the fact of his brilliance and ability as a Statesman and Diplomat.

But still greater honors were in store for Consul Sundell. In 1867 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the American Embassy at Bucharest, Roumania; but this work was not to his liking, and later that year he resigned and returned to Chicago, where he remained ever since. Here he has been engaged in various fields of business, but his real prominence here has grown out of his position as the General Western Agent of the famous Allan Line. From this position he resigned only last year.

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Svenska Tribunen, July 27, 1892

For the Swedish descendants of Chicago and America, Consul Sundell has worked hard and unselfishly. His work has been that of a pioneer. As early as 1854 he organized the first Scandinavian Society of the Western States, It was called "Skandinaviska Unionen i Chicago". In 1857 he proposed and was one of the organizers of Society Svea. In 1858, just five years after his arrival here, he became a naturalized American citizen. He was a speaker of note, and very rarely was his name missing on any list of speakers at a Swedish affair of any consequence. When the question of honoring our great countryman, Carl von Linné was proposed, Sundell was one of the most enthusiastic spokesmen for the idea. He was elected the first vice-president of the Linné Monument Society and it is largely due to his untiring work that the plans came into full realization. In later years he was appointed to serve as a member of the Chicago Board of Education.

He was a real gentleman, enriched by experiences usually denied common mortals, and his life's work spurs us on with inspiration.

The deceased is mourned by his widow and three adult children, one son and two daughters. The son is a lawyer, and resides in Washington, D.C.

Svenska Tribunen, April 13, 1892

CHICAGO SWEDEN ENRICHES SWEDISH MUSEUM.



A citizen, who is a tribute and an honor to the Swedish name and nationality, is P.S. Peterson, owner and operator of the famous PETERSON NURSERIES, at Rose Hill. On several occasions he has shown that America, where he has made his great wealth -- reputedly he is a millionaire -- has not made him forget the land of his birth and the little place where once stood his cradle - near Kristianstad, in the province of Scania, Sweden. The latest proof of his deep-rooted love for the old home-land memories was evidenced by him some time ago, when he made a gift to the Swedish Geological Museum of an unusually fine and beautiful specimen of a saw-split and polished trunk of a tree from the petrified forest of Arizona. Besides being of great scientific significance, this specimen possesses considerable material value, as it is conservatively estimated to be worth \$1,800. The petrified wood, or stone, has proved a highly appreciated addition to the collections of the Swedish Museum. The petrifying process - the transformation of wood into stone - has been brought about by Nature so wonderfully that not only the rings in the tree but also the minute cells of the fibre can be clearly discerned in the stone.

Translator's note: The extensive Peterson Woods, and to Peterson Avenue (running east and west, 6000 North) have been named after Mr. P. S. Peterson.

SWEDISH



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Svenska Tribunen, March 16, 1892.

CHANGE OF FIELD OF ACTIVITY

K. Zilliacus, who has been on the editorial staff of the Swedish Tribune in the capacity of city editor, has severed his connection with this paper in order to devote all of his time to the editing of the publication The United States of Today; a profusely illustrated periodical, shortly to be found on sale at the booksellers.

He is being replaced on the staff of the Swedish Tribune by G. Sjostrom, who has been connected with the local Swedish paper Hemlandet (the Home Land).

Svenska Tribunen, December 17, 1891

SWEDISH CIVIL WAR VETERAN DIES.

One of the most well-known Swedes of the "old stock" in Chicago passed away last Monday, the 14th. He was Captain A. Stenbeck. He was born in Hafvaroed, Sweden, in 1828 and came to America in 1854. He lived at first in Galesburg, Ill., where he joined an infantry regiment of volunteers. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Captain of the Second Illinois Artillery, Battery H., and took part with distinction in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Clarksville and Nashville. Chicago has been his home ever since 1866.



Svenska Tribunen, June 18, 1891

SWEDISH WOMAN ON HONORED MISSION.

At the International Grand Lodge Conference of the I.O.G.T., being held in Edinburgh, Scotland, the State of Illinois is represented by our well-known country-woman, Mrs. Otilia Myhrman, of Chicago. Just previous to her departure from Chicago a beautiful bouquet was given to her, as well as a beautiful gold watch as a token of appreciation of her energetic work in the cause of good-templarism.



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Svenska Tribunen, May 28, 1891



RETURNS FROM SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

A. M. Westergren, the artist, returned last week to Chicago from a scientific expedition along the west coast of South America. This expedition, which lasted four months, and was conducted by the United States Government under the supervision of the eminent authority, Prof. Agassiz, had as its object the study of deep sea formations, which were drawn and depicted by Westergren.

CHRISTINE NILSSON SUED

Mlle. Christine Nilsson, the world-famous Swedish opera diva, is being sued in the Circuit Court for non-payment of taxes on property owned by her at the south-east corner of Calumet Avenue and 52nd Street. Mlle. Nilsson insists that all the regularly assessed taxes have been paid by her and has petitioned to have the levy declared illegal.

Since her marriage, Mlle. Nilsson's name in private life is Countess de Casa Miranda.

ERICOSSON'S BODY TO SWEDEN

The remains of our great countryman, John Ericsson, will be transported to Sweden on board the U.S. steel cruiser "Baltimore", according to an order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

August 23 has been set as the date for the transfer of the sarcophagus containing his body from the American mainland in New York Harbor onto the "Baltimore". Solemn military ceremonies will accompany this act, at which prominent naval, diplomatic and consular dignitaries will be present.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 30, 1881.

REV. JACOB BREDBERG DEAD.

The Rev. Jacob Bredberg, one of America's oldest Swedish clergymen died peacefully in Chicago, Thursday, November 24th. He had been pastor of St. Ausgarius Swedish Episcopal Church here for many years. The church is also called "Jenny Linds' Church." The first pastor was Gustav Unonius, who founded this the oldest church in Chicago, and Bredberg succeeded him.

Jacob Bredberg was born in Alingsas, Sweden, May 1, 1808. He was ordained priest in 1832, after completing his studies. He served as pastor for twenty years in his native land. He emigrated to Chicago in 1853 where he was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Pastor Bredberg was clergyman of this church from 1853 to 1863 when he was received into the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. He was appointed rector of St. Ausgarius Swedish Episcopal Church in Sedgwick St., remaining there till 1877, when he resigned.

Pastor Bredberg was very highly educated and translated the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church from English into Swedish. He also made translations

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 30, 1881.

from the English, French and Bohmish language.

The hymnals now in use by the Swedish Methodist Church are the work of Bredberg. He married in 1840, Charlotta Caroline Bergstrom. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

He has been confined to his bed since 1877, when he had a stroke of paralysis. Death was, therefore, a God send.

The funeral was held last Saturday. The ritual of the Episcopal Church was used. The Rt. Rev. Doctor W.E. McLaren, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago officiated assisted by several clergymen of the church.

Pastor Bredberg's successor, the Rev. J. Hedman read one of his original poems.

Burial was at Graceland cemetery.

Chicago Tribune, July 6, 1880.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT FOR "HERMAN ROOS"

On January 2, 1880 Herman Roos, editor of the Swedish-American, a representative man in Scandinavian circles, and prominently known as an advocate of the doctrines of Voltaire and Thomas Paine, was accidentally run over by a train on the Michigan Southern Railroad and very seriously injured.

Every effort was made to save his life, but death ensued shortly afterward. Mr. Roos was a man of finished education, a graduate of Copenhagen University, a terse and forcible writer, and his influence among the Scandinavian free-thinkers of America was wide-spread and generally acknowledged. Since his untimely death his friends have been engaged in raising funds to erect a monument over his grave in Waldheim Cemetery.

The work was completed some weeks ago, and yesterday a large concourse of Scandinavian citizens formally unveiled the monument.

Chicago Tribune, July 6, 1880.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The many friends of the dead journalist and writer proceeded by train to Oak Park, and thence to the cemetery by carriages. The arrangements for the impressive ceremony were in charge of Messrs. Magnus Elmlad, F. T. Engstrom, Charles Eklund, Nels Anderson, A. Lindquist, and C. F. Nelson.

The "Svea Society" of which the deceased was an honored member, were present, carrying their beautiful society flags.

Arriving at the grave, Capt. O. G. Lange read from manuscript a tribute to the lamented dead, during which the veil was taken from the column, displaying a Scotch granite monument twelve feet high resting upon a pedestal four feet in height.

The monument is very plain, no attempt having been made at ornamentation.

The following is inscribed upon the base in the Swedish language:

Chicago Tribune, July 6, 1880.

"Sacred to the Memory of Moons. Herman Roos of Hjelmsater, Sweden, who, as Editor of the Swedish-American, Fought Nobly for the Mastery of Common Sense and Reason, over Bigotry, Superstition, and Hypocrisy. In Honor of These Principles, Liberal-Minded Countrymen and Friends Throughout the United States Raised This Monument".

Besides Capt. Lange, ex-Consul Sundell and Mr. Marcus Thrane also addressed the people in Swedish. The music for the occasion was supplied by Nitsche's band, and the Svea Singing Society sang several selections over the grave.

Among the prominent Scandinavian citizens present were the Hon. C.G.Linderburg, P.M.Almini, A.G.Lundburg, M. Salmonsens, Dr. Paoli, Mr. E. Hegstrom, Marcus Thrane, L. P. Nelson, K. Nelson, and others.

After completing the ceremonies, the friends returned by train to the city.

Chicago Tribune, May 17, 1880.

MAX HJORTSBERG. HIS SUDDEN DEATH LAST NIGHT

Mr. Max Hjortsberg, who was supposed to be on the sure road to certain recovery from the serious injuries received at Kensington on March 27, 1880, died last night very suddenly at his residence, 387 North LaSalle Street.

Mr. Hjortsberg was born in Stockholm, Sweden, November 8, 1826, and was therefore, at the time of his death, nearly 54 years of age. He studied civil engineering when quite young, and at the early age of nineteen went to England where he was given charge of the construction of the docks at Hull - a work of great importance both from a commercial and engineering point of view.

In 1852 he came to this country and engaged in railroad building in southern Indiana and Missouri,

He reached Chicago in 1854 and in the year following became Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, a position which he filled, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Company which employed him,

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Chicago Tribune, May 17, 1880.

until about a year ago. During this period of twenty-five years he did all the important engineering work of the road in Illinois, including the building of the massive structure which spans the Mississippi at Burlington and joins the two great states of Illinois and Iowa. Lately, as is well-known, he became the constructing engineer and architect of the new Pullman-Car Works in Kensington, the scene of the accident which in the end proved fatal.

Mr. Hjortsberg was also a member of the Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners, the Historical Society, the Engineers' Club of the Northwest, and the British Society of Civil Engineers. He was a man of wide culture and prominent standing in the profession which he had so successfully followed.

Mr. Hjortsberg was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Mr. N. W. Lester of this city, by whom he had no children. In 1869 he married Mrs. Hubbard, a daughter of Col. C. G. Hammond...

Mr. Hjortsberg, though a member of the Congregational Church, always retained his connection with the Lutheran Church of his earlier years. The time of the funeral will be announced today.

1. Geographical

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUR DISTRICT SOCIETIES

(Editorial)

[Translator's note: A Swedish-American district society is an organization of people who hail from the same district (province or county) in Sweden].

During the last few years reports have, from time to time, appeared in the Swedish-American press, of people from certain districts in Sweden having met and formed district societies. Some of these organizations have already been in existence for several years, and hold conventions which attract much interest. They resemble somewhat the home town societies in Sweden.

In the larger Swedish cities organizations of people who are natives of the same country districts have existed for many years now, and hold regular social gatherings where old friends meet and old memories and old acquaintances are revived. Our district societies here have been formed for the purpose of bringing

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 14, 1930.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

together people whose childhood homes were located in the same village or country district, so that they may renew old friendships and make new friends among people with whom they have so many memories and interests in common. Like their counterparts in Sweden, they try to strengthen the ties between the old home and those who went away. In Sweden these societies have been the originators of a great popular movement, which has had a far-reaching and beneficial effect on the entire nation. It has created a deeper appreciation of the ancestral inheritance, and revived in people, no matter where they happen to be living their love for the old home and the land on which it stands.

For us Swedish-Americans our district societies serve as a link between members, and as a medium through which we are better enabled to preserve our language, our Swedish customs and traditions, and our appreciation of the cultural and material achievements of our forefathers, not only in the old country but also in our adopted land. That is the only mission of these organizations. They have no other purpose, and do not, therefore, in any way, compete with existing

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Swedish-American orders, benefit societies, or other organizations.

We think the time has come for a new step in the development of these district societies. A closer co-operation among the various units is desirable. The leaders might get together and discuss questions of mutual interest, such as joint meetings, and an occasional pooling of resources and entertainment talent, exchange of speakers and so on. The next step might well be the formation of a league, for the purpose of presenting a united front and promoting certain joint undertakings without infringing on the special interests and efforts of the individual societies.

Many small streams make a big river, and if these district societies can manage to avoid becoming the tools of private ambitions and political intrigues they may well turn out to be the forerunners of a great Swedish-American movement; links in a strong chain, which tie all Swedish-Americans together, thus enabling them to form a unit strong enough to preserve Swedish-American tradition, protect Swedish-American interests, and build an unbreakable ring around our Swedish

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language and around the Swedish spirit, which has been transplanted into American soil.

2. Social and Occupational

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SWEDISH MEMORIAL SERVICE

Memorial services for Mrs. Adolphina Lindskog, who died some years ago, will be held September 17. Her surviving husband is the Reverend Herman Lindskog. Rector of St. Ansgarius' Swedish-American Episcopal Church at Sedgwick Street, Chicago. Her memory will be celebrated on her birthday, September 17, with an outing at the Old Swedish Home at Evanston, Illinois, the women of St. Ansgarius Parish participating. They will gather together at Pastor Lindskog's home at 2 P.M. where he will conduct a brief service, and then proceed to the Home where the old residents will be entertained and refreshments will be served by the ladies.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SWEDISH IRON WORKERS WANTED

The Pressed Steel Car Company, whose enormous shops for the building of steel cars are located chiefly at McKee's Rocks, Pittsburg, Pa., and at Woods' Run, Allegheny, Pa., wishes to recruit its force of workers from the hosts of sober, law-abiding Swedish workers. About one thousand workers are required.

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Swedish foremen are ready to instruct their compatriots. Men with families are preferred, and these may find lodging in the houses erected by the company, if they desire. There is not now, and there has not been a strike at the plants. Steady work and good pay are promised. The chief engineer of the Company is Swedish, and it is at his initiative that the Company has decided to replace its present Hungarian working force with Swedes.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[BACK FROM THE DIAMOND FIELDS]

Diamantina, Brazil has been visited by H. P. Anderson and Johan Sundt. Mr. Anderson was one of the earliest and most successful gold diggers in Nome, Alaska, ...where he acquired great wealth. He is widely known as a capable and keen gold miner, and for this reason he was selected by the Brazil Diamond, Gold, and Developing Company to inspect the property owned by the Company in Diamantina with respect to finding of gold there. Mr. Sundt, who had obtained option on the land in question, accompanied Mr. Anderson on the trip...The two have now returned to Chicago. Mr. Sundt declared himself completely satisfied with the results of their investigations. Mr. Anderson said that the trip had been very interesting, and that he is much pleased with what he has seen. He added: "The Scandinavians obtained the best in Klondike and in Nome, and now it seems as if they are to get the best also in Diamantina."

CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

V B

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 13, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

MODERN WISE SAYINGS

A big hawk, it is being claimed, has built his nest on the roof of our venerable City Hall.

"We don't believe it," says the editor of Svenska Kuriren, and adds, "It must be a vulture."

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 3, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE

Psychology is a ticklish science, and those who are deeply engrossed in the study of it may expect to meet with adventure. Such has been the experience of Professor Luther E. Widen, psychologist of Swedish ancestry, formerly of Iowa State University, and selected as a member of the North Pole expedition, planned by Vilhjalmur Stefansen, for the purpose of studying the life of the Eskimo tribes of the far north.

In order to gain deeper insight into the peculiarities of the human mind, Professor Widen has, at times, permitted himself to be interned in various asylums for brief periods, under assumed name. Last Tuesday he went to the Psychopathic Hospital as a place offering a wide field for the study of man's folly from whatever angle studied. While studying the behavior of a certain patient, he was arrested at the request of a woman, L. Wetlamson, connected with the Chicago Society for Mental Hygiene. Professor Widen, by the way, has been doing psychological studies for this society. The lady insisted that Professor Widen was unbalanced and needed treatment. Upon this Professor Widen was put into a padded cell and denied any communication with the outside world,

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 3, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

in spite of his claims that he was as fully a rational person as any in the hospital, with the possible exception of certain patients. In some manner, not reported, he got in touch with a friend, and this friend applied to the appropriate court for habeas corpus, and Professor Widen has hope of gaining an early release. He is attributing his troubles to enmity against him by certain members of the Society of Mental Hygiene, among them the lady who caused his arrest.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, July 14, 1908.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN NUMBER



Last Saturday The Saturday Evening Herald published a full-page portrait of Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota. Besides the article about Governor Johnson, there were others about Carr, about the sending home to Sweden of Captain John Ericsson's belongings, several biographies and the pictures of many distinguished Chicago Swedes and Swedish-American Institutions.

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROC 38275

[SCANDINAVIAN DIAMOND CORPORATION]

A group of enterprising Scandinavians have gained possession of an extensive diamond field in Brazil. "The Brazilian Diamond, Gold, and Development Company" is the name of the company which owns the diamond field. It is organized in Chicago, and incorporated in South Dakota. The majority of the members of the company are Scandinavians.

The undertaking was started in the following manner: About a year ago, Chicago was visited by a Norwegian-American, John Sundt, who had spent nearly fifteen years in South Africa where he held a position in connection with diamond mining for a while, and also was employed as a railroad contractor. When the War was declared, he was suspected by the British of being a spy for the Boers and was arrested in Durban. He was kept imprisoned for more than one year, and during this period suffered heavy losses. After being released, he demanded compensation, but he had lost his American

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10275

citizenship papers, and therefore, came to this country to obtain a copy. On this trip he stopped in Chicago, and later, after his arrival in Washington, D. C., received from the English Ambassador a part of the damage amount he had claimed. Before leaving Chicago, he had revealed his intention to go to Diamantina, Brazil, to look for diamonds and gold. He also spoke to some Norwegians that in the event he made worth-while finds, he would give Scandinavians the first chance to participate, and that he intended to return to Chicago to organize a company here. After his arrival at Diamantina, he wrote a letter to the newspaper, Skandinaven, which created interest in wide circles. Last Fall, he returned to Chicago, bringing with him a large number of samples of diamonds, gold, and other minerals, and also contracts for four options on diamond fields, aggregating about 400,000 acres, in the district of Diamantina, and the state Minas Geraes. The matter caused considerable interest, and some of those interested decided to investigate Mr. Sundt's claims, getting in touch with the authorities in Diamantina by means of letters and telegrams. . . . The information received from the authorities was fully satisfactory, and on the basis of this it was decided to organize a company with a capital

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

WPA (IL) PROJ 30275

of \$3,000,000 under the laws of South Dakota, for the taking over and developing the mining field in question.

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The directorate of the Company consists of the following: Nicoloy Grevstad, president; Anton Peterson, vice-president; Nils F. Olson, treasurer; Olaf E. Ray, secretary; all of Chicago. Other directors are: Hon. O. C. Berg, Secretary of State, South Dakota; Hon E. W. Graves, Assistant Secretary of State, South Dakota; E. R. Berg, Spink Company, South Dakota; Safus J. Christensen, Chicago; Hans Finstad, Chicago.



V B

Svenska Tribunen, Apr.17,1901.

JUDGE DOOLEY - AND THE SCANDINAVIANS

p.6.... Two Swedes were plaintiff and defendant in a lesser court case, at the Maxwell Street Police Court, in Chicago. The case concerned an unpaid board bill. It was not a very interesting case to the public; but to presiding Judge Dooley the matter was significant. For while he fined the Scandinavians, he did not fail to take that opportunity as one in which to acknowledge them as being a law abiding people.

"The Scandinavians," said the Judge, "are famous for their peace loving disposition. Fewer arrests are made among them than any other nationality. In this District court's jurisdiction there are about 10,000 Scandinavians, but this is the first case in this court wherein any of them have been involved to the extent of a year or more. The present case is here more because

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 17, 1901.



of the misinterpretation of the law than anything else.

These words of acknowledgement are perhaps less welcome to those of our countrymen, who consider the Irish their inherited enemies, for how can a righteous acknowledgement of Swedes come from one whose name is Dooley, especially now when no election is in sight for a long time? Well, then, we only give the facts, each may interpret the Judge in his own way.