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Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold Rajala
November 27, 1939

Article concerning hobbies of the Rev.

John Wargelin who was pastor of the Duluth
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church from
1927 to 1931. This article appeared in the
Duluth News Tribune in issue of May 5, 1928,
and was found by the writer in the files
of the St. Louis County Historical Society.

"The Rev. John Wargelin pastor of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church
has, in reality, three hobbies: writing books, lecturing and directing choir
music.

"Rev. Mr. Wargelin has already written 'The Americanization of the Finns,'
in English and 'Christian Philanthropy', in Finnish. He is now engaged in
translating Bible history into English for the Suomi Synod.

"His second hobby, lecturing, preferably on 'Temperance,' he indulged in this
past winter, when he lectured in many range towns for the Finnish Minnesota
Temperance league, and also for the national organization. Reverend Mr. Wargelin
has been interested in furthering the cause of prohibition since 1896, when he joined
the Temperance association.

"He also is interested in writing essays on temperance. In 1913 and in 1915 his
essays won prizes in a temperance contest. With education in the homes, he believes,
prohibition will be successful.

"Rev. Mr. Wargelin loves music, especially choir singing, and is at present
directing the choir in his own church."

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The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church
structure on 3rd Avenue East and 2nd Street
in Duluth.

The church structure is the oldest in Duluth. It is more than seventy years old.

The first concert ever held in Duluth was on June 22, 1889 when a small band of church minded people held it to raise funds for the construction of the Duluth First Presbyterian Church. That church later was taken over by the German Catholic congregation and finally, in 1923, it was purchased by the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran congregation.

On June 26, 1869 the Rev. Dr. Thomas Foster of Superior came by ferry to Duluth to establish the First Presbyterian congregation and to take a hand in the construction of the church.

Construction of the church began soon after. It was completed in 1871.

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
December 27, 1939

Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
Historia ja Elämäkertoja," Vol. 2, by Solomon
Ilmonen; Published at Jyväskylä, 1923. Finland.

The following is a translation of the chapter, "Duluthin,
Midwayn ja Thomsin Varhaisimmat Suomalaiset." [Earliest Finns
of Duluth, Midway and Thomson".] From page 220 to page 232.

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"Duluth, one of the most important cities of the Great Lakes, is located in Northern Minnesota, at the mouth of the St. Louis River, on the shore of Lake Superior. On the south of the river is Superior, sister city of the former, which is also a large business place. Both cities are in an excellent financial condition which promises them a secure future. Iron-ore from iron-ore mines located further north, is sent to the docks of these cities, from where it is shipped on lake boats to smelting works of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Similarly, large cargoes of grain are sent by boats to eastern cities.

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"Duluth has an old history. A French officer and explorer, Daniel Greysolon Du Lu Lhut, who was dispatched by his government, travelled the Lake Superior shore to establish fur-trading posts and to further extend missionary work. The result of his trip was the establishment of a trading post at the mouth of the Pigion River, which location then was known as Duluth. This happened in 1678. The former location did not become permanent, for the fur agency was moved to the north shore of the St. Louis River on the western end of the present city of Duluth, which location was named Fon Du Lac. Already in 1750 the fur trading post of the Indians and whites was known. When the famous American Fur Co., Astor established and owned, extended its trading further into the north-west, Fon Du Lac became an especially lively trading place. It was in its best in 1850, when there lived 193 people. But

the supply of wild game lessened and even the Indians were driven farther away, resulting in a smaller and decreased trade; thus becoming so small that the aforementioned company discontinued business there in 1870.

"Already in the middle of the last century, fishermen, sailors and merchants settled in the area from Fon Du Lac, east to the Lake Superior shore. In 1857 it was given town corporate rights and named Duluth in honor of the French officer and explorer. There were 500 people living there at that time. Business increased and the population grew. At the same time, because conditions in the Superior town also looked promising, a railroad was extended from Minneapolis to these Lake Superior shore towns in 1870. It gave a noticeable push to progress of both cities. The Northern-Pacific railroad was extended to Duluth three years later, permitting a connection with the growing west. Grain grown in Dakota was shipped by railroad to Duluth and Superior, and further, by boat routes to the world grain markets. In the 1880's the city started as if in a new era, for in the timber land of the vicinity cutting began, and on the St. Louis River shore appeared large sawmills and gigantic lumber yards. Even a more forcible stimulant to the growth of the city was given when iron ore deposits were discovered about a hundred miles to the north. Many iron ore mines were born. A large amount of iron-ore is shipped via Duluth docks to smelting works of the east. The population of Duluth in 1872, when it received its corporated rights, was listed at 3,731 people. In 1890 there were 33,111 residents in the city; in 1920 there were 98,917 people, and at the present time more than a hundred thousand.

"The first Finns settled in Duluth in 1868, although they did not live here permanently. From here they went to live in smaller towns. The earliest Finns moved to their lands at Franklin, Cokato, New York Mills, Midway and Thomson. From these earliest Finns come ghastly stories, which, if unfairly judged would be injurious to the reputation. But taking into consideration living conditions of the time, we do not wonder why conduct of the people of our nationality was not always

sound. Men were forced to live upstairs of saloons. The saloon was the only meeting place where friends were met and wherein evenings were wiled away. Fighting was a recurrent exhibition. Adventures with police provided popular conversational topics among the men. In the city's oldest court records are seen a few infamous marks concerning Finns in earlier times. Johan Sveklund, who, because of his quarrelsome mood was known as 'Hallin-Janneksi' ["brindle John"], was arrested for murder. While waiting for his hearing he ended his days in jail. Both Kassu Kajola or Isotalo and Samuli Heikkilä sat in the Duluth jail during the winter of 1872 -1873 convicted of a bloody deed.

"The aforementioned occurrences were not, after all, general, nor can they be used as a gauge in determining the fame of the Finns. 'A good bell can be heard far; a bad one farther', says a proverb. Such is the case here. The bad deeds have remained in the memory, and are quiet, while the good deeds have been forgotten. Duluth's earliest Finnish people have been an industrious and thrifty people. Upon moving to farm regions they have by clearing and cultivating produced a beautiful and an honorable life's work. Literature, too, was studied. Finland newspapers were ordered, such as the 'Oulun Viikkosanomia' ['Oulu Weekly News'], etc. Articles from Duluth concerning earlier times appeared in the aforementioned newspaper.

"The present Duluth Finnish people are mostly from later migrations. They have, the last two decades, settled in the city in such great numbers that it will not be long before they reach an even ten thousand people. Besides that, in the vicinity of Duluth live many ten thousands of Finns at iron ore mines, on farms and in the woods. Jokingly, Duluth is being called the Finnish headquarters city of America. Appropriately enough, for they in every case, consider Duluth as the American Finns' most important business and cultural center, with their newspapers, book publishers and dealers, Finnish lawyers, doctors, vice consul, many business places and so forth.

MIDWAY is located at the western edge of Duluth, on the top of the hill near Fon Du Lac. From there is an incomparable view over the twin cities of Duluth and Superior and far over Lake Superior. An especially beautiful view is unveiled of the St. Louis River, which, in silvery clearness, winds through the valley. In 1870 the first Finnish settlers began living at Midway, where they had homesteads.

"Adviser for the Finnish homestead seekers was captain Green, who specially favored Finns. The earliest Midway Finnish settlers were Kalle [Carl] Kytömäki, William Lehto, Kalle Sandström, Tuomas [Thomas] Heikura, Peter Kössä, Antti [Andrew] Karjala, Matti [Matthew] Kauppi, Herik [Henrik] Laakso, Matti Salo, Jakob Antila, Antti Karjala [mentioned before], Erik Maunu, Henrik Torffi, Johan Virkkunen, etc. Many of those had homesteads; others were able to buy their lands. During the earlier years Midway was known as Fon Du Lac. That is verified by the visit of Pastor Backman in 1880, when he baptised the following children; Johan Olson's daughter, Helena; Erik Maunu's daughter, Kaisa; William Lehdo's daughter, Helda; and Isak Fredrickson's son, Alfred. The baptisms mentioned were, in Hancock [Michigan] church records, said done at Fon Du Lac, Minn. Perhaps the name [Midway] results from the fact that it is located halfway between West Duluth and Thomson.

"That which touched upon social pursuits and religious endeavors was instrumental in the joining with Thomson. Actually these two farm settlements are, at the present time, one Finnish community.

"THOMSON is a contiguous settlement with Midway, being a little further from Duluth. It is more extensive than the former [Midway], reaching up to Carlton and Cloquet. The soil is sandy. It is by no means favorable for agriculture. From the first years of the settlement that was cleared from the woods, the land bore plentifully of grain crops without fertilization, but nowadays the land is not greatly productive. The nearness of large cities has made dairying important and profitable. Cattle raising and agriculture is generally done. By means of crop rotation the soil is strengthened and consequently remains productive.

"Finns settled in Thomson in the middle of the 1870's. First they worked at sawmills there; later, when able, they sought, for themselves, homesteads, then moved to clear the woods for fields. The first Finns moved to their new places in 1877; others a year or two later. Among these early settlers were: Peter Esko, Johan Markuksela, Palki brothers, Johan Alatalo, Lars Moilanen, Henry Krekula, Isak Karjala, Johan and Lars Moilanen, Albert Mikkonen, Herman Skarp, Johan Kajander, Johan Juukkonen, Nils Anttila, Tuomas Hongisto, Antti Sorsa, etc.

"Thomson's sawmills have, long ago, been closed down, because the woods of the region were cut down. The saw and lumber activity center moved to Cloquet on the St. Louis River. The Thomson people now live on agriculture and cattle-raising; many enjoy security even more than notably rich people, although in their midst are no farmers of large land. Spiritual efforts deserve mention of religious work. In the Midway-Thomson district one finds that the Apostolic-Lutheran, Suomi Synod and National congregations have small churches."

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Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
December 6, 1939

Material translated from "Amerikan
Suomalaisten Historia ja Elämäkertoja,"
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The following is a translation of the chapter, "Minneapolis
ja Sen Varhaisimmat Suomalaiset" ["Minneapolis and its Earliest
Finns"], beginning on page 177 and continuing to page 182.

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"Minnesota's most populous and busiest city, Minneapolis, has been built on the shore of the Mississippi river, on both sides of the great falls of St. Anthony. Its strong water power operates numerous flour and saw mills, factories and industrial establishments. The city is more than half a century old, the first homes being built in 1855. In the following year the city was incorporated. With true-American rapidity it has grown. In 1860 the population was only 5,000; then ten years later 18,079; at the turn of the century, 164,739, and at the time of the last official census in 1920 it was 380,582. At the present time it is about 400,000.

"Many things have stimulated the rapid growth of Minneapolis. The one factor, the most important in the development of the city, is exactly the great water power of the aforementioned St. Anthony falls. At the edge of the falls stand the present worlds largest flour mills, in which is prepared wheat flour which is shipped to all parts of the world. Below the falls are numerous saw mills which give employment to thousands of men. Because Minneapolis is located in the center of the northwest trading area and being as it is a railroad terminal, it also effects the progress of the city, for many railroads from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific ocean meet each other here. Minneapolis is in touch with twenty railroads. A big

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factor contributing to the city's well being and rapid development is the extensive farm region surrounding the city, which extends out to the Dakotas. Millions of bushels of wheat and other grain is sent by railroads of Minnesota and Dakota to the numerous giant Minneapolis granaries and flour mills, from which the prepared flour is sent to the world's markets.

"Minneapolis is not only one of the greatest business centers of the north-west cities, it is at the same time one of the important educational centers of America considering its school and other cultural facilities. Minnesota's large university has been placed there; there are high-schools, art and music colleges, educational institutions and seminaries of different nationalities and churches.

"In local beauty very few cities of America surpass that of Minneapolis. Within the city limits are found several lakes there being in all eleven lakes in, or touching, Minneapolis. Minnehaha Falls, made famous in Longfellow's poems, is also in the vicinity. Parks of the city, in lots of places, in many respects, are suggestive of a resort city. The lakes in the summer offer unequalled boating and swimming, while in the winter they are skating rinks, etc.

"In respect to nationalities represented, it is noticeable that most have come from northern-Europe, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Finns, which compose probably of one third of the population, of which most are Swedes. Within recent years has arrived in the city southern-European people, but in no great numbers.

"The Finnish settlement in Minneapolis begins about 1865, but very few of these first Finns remain there. Many of them moved to farm regions about 1870 and settled there. Nevertheless, about 1878, in Minneapolis, Finns were represented to some degree, some working at sawmills, others working at brick factories and their daughters worked as servants in American families. There are several Finnish style restaurants and boarding houses. Pastor E. Backman came to the city from the copper island [Michigan copper region] in 1880 to conduct church services. A year later was begun, in Minneapolis, the publication of a Finnish newspaper "Uusi Kotimaa" [New

Homeland], which later was published at New York Mills, Minn.

"Between 1880 and 1890 the Finns did not particularly settle in great numbers in Minneapolis; their number near the turn of the century hardly reached over a thousand persons. But during the last two decades has our nationality very greatly increased in Minneapolis, especially during the world war, then lively working conditions there were existent, drawing working-people to the community. Especially from the Finnish farming regions at Cokato, Holmes City, Franklin, and Lake Norden [in southwestern part of Hamlin County, South Dakota], also from Savo [in northern part of Brown County, South Dakota], have people of our nationality moved to this largest city of Minnesota. Their homes are in the neighborhood of Humbolt and Western. The Finnish population is numbered to several thousand. "

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Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
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Ilmonen; Published at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

Biographies in chapter, "Minneapolis ja Sen Varhaisimmat Suomalaiset" ["Minneapolis and Its Earliest Finns"] .

Where the name appears in parentheses at the beginning of the
biography it is the original family name.

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"ANTTI [ANDREW] ANDERSON (KAUVOSAARI), born at Alkkula in 1850. In company with his parents he came to America in 1866, to Red Wing, Minn. He became affected with cholera and was brought to a cholera-sanatorium which was located on a small island, from where he later escaped and hid in a St. Paul bound ship. His father found him in a hospital in the aforementioned city about a week later, cured. He travelled much, especially in the West, where he lived for long periods. He made his home in Minneapolis where he entered the store business and was interpreter, etc, also performed smaller tasks. He died, without a family, in 1890.

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"ISAK ANDERSON (KAUVOSAARI), born at Alkkula on June 11, 1860. He settled in Minneapolis in 1880, where he has been in business, he was also real estate owner. His wife, Mathilda Mattila, was born at Salo in 1870. They were married in 1890. Twelve children.

"MAGNUS ANDERSON (VITIKKOHUETA), born at Tornio, January 1, 1865. With his parents he came to America in 1869, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], and from there to Cokato in 1873. He settled in Minneapolis in 1893, where he owned a home in the city. His first wife, Veera Manner, from Vaasa, died Feb. 5, 1915.

His second wife, Maria Heleena Koski was born Feb. 23, 1878 at Oulu. Children.

"KUSTAA FREDRICK BERGSTADIUS, clerk and business-manager, born May 23, 1839 at Nurmijärvi parsonage, father was parson of the said parish. Went to elementary-school and the Lyseo [a grammar and high school combination in Finland; Lyceum]. As a sailor on a Finnish ship he came to America in 1865, to Baltimore [Md.]. He worked as clerk in an travel and ticket office operated by a Swede, Gust Johnson, in Chicago; went to copper island [Michigan copper region] in 1868 to examine the local working conditions and business possibilities. About 1880 he worked on the Chicago-Milwaukee-St. Paul Railroad as ticket seller and travel bureau manager. He was transferred to Minneapolis in the employ of the same railroad. He was a partner in the Oldenburg-Jasberg travel and money-remittance firm. When the said firm discontinued business in 1896 he began managing the foreign mission department of the Södergren drug firm, and was there until he died in 1917. He was a founder and zealot of the Suomi Synod and the Suomi Opisto [Suomi College]. He was an instigator of the Savo [Brown County, South Dakota] Finnish agricultural group, etc. His wife was Elisabet Schversin, a German by nationality, they were married in 1869. They are without children.

"HERMAN HERMANSON (KOLEHMAINEN), born at Kivijärvi in 1842. Came to America in 1875; to Minneapolis, where he has lived all of the time. He owns real estate. Died in 1922. His wife, Maria, was born at Kuusamo in 1861. They were married in Minneapolis. Died in 1920. Children.

"ANTTI [ANDREW] KOPSALA, born at Toholampi, 1847. Came to America in 1872, to Ohio. Has been a farmer at Cokato for a long time. Moved at an old age to Minneapolis, where he owned a city residence. His wife, Liisa Sofia Seppälä, was born at Toholampi on June 30, 1849. Came to America in 1881. Six children.

"PETER LUUKKONEN, born at Uhtua, Karjala, [Karelia], May 5, 1849. From Norway he came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Michigan copper region]. Came to farm at Cokato in 1878. At an older age he moved to Minneapolis, where he owns city homes. His first wife, Anna Briita Ingman, from Kuusamo, died Mar. 12, 1887. His second wife, Sofia Vilhelmiina Piekkola was born at Hailuoto in 1866. Died in 1912. Four children.

"TUOMAS [THOMAS] MURTO, born at Rovaniemi in 1849. He came to America in 1878. His wife, Johanna Vitikkohuta, was born in 1863. Came from Norway to America with her parents in 1868. Several children.

"NELS OLOF NELSON, born at Karunki in 1846. He came to America in 1870, to the copper island [Michigan copper region]. To Cokato, to farm, in 1875. At the present time he lives in Minneapolis, where he owns real-estate. His wife, Maria Niemi, was born at Vesisaari [Vadsö, Norway] on Aug. 14, 1856. Came to America with her parents in 1864. Married at Franklin. Died in 1902. Seven children.

"JAKOB NYMAN, born at Kälviä in 1842. Died in 1918. His wife was Briita Asuja.

"HENRICK PEKKALA, born at Alatornio, Ruotsalankylässä [the name means Swedish village] on December 23, 1849. From Norway he came to America in 1868, to the copper island [Michigan copper region]. He came to Cokato in 1878, living on his farm for thirty years. Moved to Minneapolis, when he owned a city home. His wife, Maria Kristiina Ryyanen, was born at Tervola on May 18, 1855. They were married at Calumet [Michigan]. Died in 1898. Six children.

"JACOB PETERSON, was born of Finnish parents in Norway on March 12, 1851. He came to America in 1872, to the copper island [Michigan copper region]. After living Calumet [Michigan] for several years he left, with family to the state of Washington and from there, in 1885, to farm in Minnesota. At the present time he is living in Minneapolis. His wife, Stiina Karoliina, also born of Finnish parents in

Norway, was born on Aug. 12, 1855. They were married in Calumet in 1873. They had 17 children, of which 12 are living at the present time.

"ISAK PODAS, born at Kaavuono on Dec. 9, 1854. With his parents he came to America in 1869, to the copper island [Michigan copper region]. Went to the public school in Calumet. Was clerk, farmer at Cokato, postmaster and county clerk, etc., other municipal employment. Moved to Minneapolis in 1896, where, at the present time he is employed in a large clothing firm as wholesale department manager. His first wife, Sofia Westerberg was born at Vesisaari [Vadso, Norway] on Oct. 15, 1853. She came to America in 1866. Died June 27, 1904. His second wife Julia M. Kveeland, of another nationality, was born in Canada.

"FRANS HERMAN PODAS, brother of the aforementioned, was born at Kaavuono. Came to America with his parents in 1869. Lives in Los Angeles, Cal. Has a family.

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"KARL KUSTAA RUONANIEMI, born at Kemi, in 1828. He was one of the earliest Minneapolis Finns; Died in 1906. His wife, Kaisa Maria Sunnabori, was born in 1831. Died in Minneapolis in 1920, in old age.

"JOHAN RUONANIEMI came from Kemi. His wife, Maria Alakopsala, was born on August 15, 1853. Died in 1916. Six children.

"SALOMON ULRIK RUONA, born in Haaparanta [Sweden] on July 16, 1850. He came to America in 1871, to the copper island [Michigan copper region]. He went to Franklin to farm about 1880. Died in Minneapolis, a real estate owner, in 1912. His wife Anna K. Lystilä, born at Tornijoki on July 29, 1843. Came to America in 1873. Several children.

"PETER SAARENPÄÄ, born at Karunki, on Jan. 13, 1859. He came to America in 1878, to Cokato. Settled in Minneapolis about 1890, where he did building and carpentry work and owned real estate. His wife, Anna H. Vuolikoinen was born at

Karunki on May 11, 1871. Nine children.

"JOHAN SALO (KUUSISALO), born at Paavola on Apr. 10, 1852. He came to America in 1873, to Hancock, Mich. Became a farmer at Franklin in 1883. At an old age he moved to Minneapolis to seek real estate. His wife, Maria Kreetta Kurre, was born at Torniojoki on Feb. 5, 1841. Coming to America, with her parents, in 1869. children.

"JAKOB VUOLLET, preacher, has lived several years in Minneapolis. He was one of the earliest American Finns. Biography in Cokato chapter.

"VICTOR NEWMAN, who died in Hibbing Oct. 1, 1922 arrived in America about 1870, operated a modern boarding house in Minneapolis. He had a wife and four children. "

(End of Chapter)

Immigration & Assimilation
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*** "The Franco-Prussian War caused the peoples of Europe to become more conscious of race and nationalism, and Ireland, Poland, Norway, Finland, and the Balkan states began to strive harder for self-rule." *** /P 52/

*** In the northern part of Sweden and Norway are a considerable number of Finns and Lapps, who belong to the Mongolian group.*** /68/

*** "The Russian Slavs include the Great Russians, Ukrainians, White Russians, and other Slavs. The Great Russians are the most numerous, numbering between 60 and 80 millions according to different estimates. They inhabit the Central Provinces, centering around Moscow and the district east of it, but many, perhaps 7 millions, live out of this area, chiefly in Siberia, Caucasia, and Central Asia. They claim to be the purest Slavs, from whom the others have sprung, and to speak the purest of the Slav languages. Although there has been considerable absorption of Finnish blood, they boast that they have not been contaminated by southern blood."*** /253/

*** "Apparently various Asiatic tribes, including Magyars, Finns, and Lapps spread over large areas of Siberia, European Russia, and certain other parts of Europe at an early date. The expansion of the Slavs pushed the Magyars, Estonians, Finns, and Lapps into their present location."*** /255/

*** Nevertheless some authorities classify the Bulgarians as Mongolic, but the Bulgarians believe that they are Slavs and are generally so-called. Ripley /'The Races of Europe, p. 405/ says that they "are merely Slavonized Finns."*** /320/

Comparative Classification of Finn

Based on--Mongolian

Group--Finnic

People--Finnish (P 5)

*** "The Sibiric branch of the Mongolian division reveals considerable biological amalgamation and cultural fusion. The Finns, Esths, and Magyars have largely become Europeanized; yet they retain their Ural-Altaic (Turanian) speech, which is agglutinative in contrast with that of the Sinitic branch, which is monosyllabic."*** /334/

*** "About 50 per cent of the people of Finland live in towns, and the population density ranges from one person per square mile in the North to 93 along the edge of the Gulf of Finland. In 1920, 2,754,228 of the population of Finland spoke Finnish, 340,963 Swedish, 4806 Russian, 2378 German, and 1603 Laponic."***

As Finland is a glaciated rocky country, the soil is generally poor. /337/ About three-fourths of the land area is in forests, and about one-third of this is peat marshes and bogs. Lakes cover over 11 percent of the surface of the country.***

The Finns belong to the group of people known as the Urgo-Finns, a branch of the Ural-Altaic (Mongolian) group of the human race. They are closely related to the Lapps, Magyars, and Old Bulgarians, and more distantly related to the Turks, Tartars, Kalmuks, Koreans, Japanese, and other branches of the Sibiric group of the Mongolian division of the human family. Most probably the Finns migrated from Asia at an early

date and were pressed into their present location by the advancing Slavic tribes. The Finnish tribes appear to have migrated from the other side of the Baltic between the fourth and seventh centuries. One group seems to have migrated from Livonia or Estonia by the island of Oesel, while another went by the Karelian Isthmus. A large group of people living in Karelia, Archangel, and Olonetz are Finnish biologically, but have been so Russianized that they have largely lost their identity. The Soviets, however, have granted them their autonomy.

Inhabiting the northern part of Finland and adjoining areas in Sweden and Russia are some 38,000 people, Lapps, who are closely related to the Finns. They have amalgamated with the Finns, Swedes, and Russians to such an extent that no shade of hair, eyes, or complexion may be considered typical; yet they appear more Asiatic than Finns. They are the most round-headed people in Europe, and are very short, averaging about 4 feet 7 inches in height. They inhabit the frozen waste of the tundra, and depend mainly on reindeer for food.

In general the Finns are short, have round heads, fairly flat faces, high cheek bones, Mongoloid eyes, thin beards, dark hair, and often dark complexions. In common with other members of the Sibiric group of the Mongolic division, they speak an agglutinative language.

/338/ The Finns have amalgamated with Swedes, Russians, and Germans to such an extent that many of them are very fair, with blue eyes and light hair. The long subjection of Finland to Sweden and Russia, caused the people to assimilate a considerable part of the culture of these nations. Sweden especially influenced Finland. The people are mainly Lutheran in religion and have a number of other Teutonic culture residues. Our Bureau of Immigration used to include the Finns with the Teutonic division, and some writers think Finland should be classified as Teutonic nation.***

*** Before migrating to their present home, the Finns came in contact with the Teutonic people and learned something of their civilization. In 1157, 1219-45, and 1249 Sweden undertook three expeditions to Finland and gradually conquered the country. This precipitated a dispute between Russia and Sweden over the boundary line in Karelia. Sweden began to develop the Finns; they were divided into four estates (nobility, clergy, burg^Hlers, and peasants), with full civil rights. Under Tsar John III (1568-92) there was another long war between Russia and Sweden. At the Peace of Jeusina (1595) Sweden ^{/334/}annexed/ a strip of territory to the north of Finland. At the Peace of Stolbova (1617) Sweden added two more Russian provinces to its territory. It then controlled practically all the Finns.

The Thirty years' war caused great suffering in Finland, but the bravery of the Finns made them famous in Europe for the first time. During the Great Northern War, which broke out in 1700, Finland suffered dreadfully under eight years of Russian rule. Sweden's inability to ward off the seizure of Finland by Russia caused the Finns to become dissatisfied with Swedish rule. During the reign of Gustav III, the writings of Porthan (died 1804), a professor in the University of Turku, helped to awaken national consciousness among them. At the end of the war 1808-09 Sweden was forced to cede to Russia the remainder of Finland, which had been a part of Sweden for 600 years.

The Russians ruled Finland for about 200 years and made it a Grand Duchy. In 1811 Alexander voluntarily ^{/340/}reunited Viborg, which Russia had taken from Sweden, and Finland. The results of outside meddling in Finnish affairs, however, soon became evident. Helsingfors (Helsinki) was proclaimed the capital instead of Turku (Abo). This act caused a keener feeling of nationalism to develop, and soon the expression of Arvidsson, "We are not Swedes; we don't want to be Russians; let us then be Finns," became the rallying cry.

During the reign of the autocratic Nicholas I (1825-55) true national feelings were born among the Finns. Snellman and Runeberg aided Finnish nationalism by collecting folk-sayings and causing the Finnish language to become the language of the intellectual group rather than that of peasants and day laborers only. Racial consciousness developed to such a degree that the Finns refused to speak Swedish or Russian. Under Alexander II a more ^{LIBERAL} like Finnish policy was pursued. The Diet, which had long been the chief governmental organ of the Finns, was assembled again after an interval of 54 years. Finnish was made the official language along with Swedish, a separate Finnish currency was established, and an elementary school system was organized. Up to the time of Alexander III the Finns had much freedom under Russian rule. They had their own Diet, representing the four estates, Senate, public debt, budget, laws, courts, flag, army, navy, schools, university, post and railways, and customs. They paid the Tsar, whose title was Grand Duke of Finland, 250,000 marks per year.

In Finland the Russian officials worked to destroy the Finnish constitution and to absorb Finland into Russia, upon the accession of Alexander III (1881-94). Many newspapers were suppressed and others were suspended, Russian was made the language of the higher courts, laws were ⁱⁿ published/Russian, and /341/ spies were posted throughout the country. The chief trouble came over attempts to conscript Finnish soldiers into the Russian army. The Finns adopted a policy of passive resistance/. After three attempts at conscription the policy was abandoned, and the Finns were fined ten million marks per year. Within five years the Russians had made the peace-loving Finns a stubborn and rebellious people.

Liberal political ideas drifted in from Russia, and Finns and liberal Russians began to smuggle in arms and to institute a reign of

terror by bombing and by killing Russian officials. Strikes, burglaries, and struggles between socialists and other political groups became common. These conditions, coupled with the reverses which Russia suffered in the Russo-Japanese War and the general dissatisfaction throughout the Russian domain, caused the Tsar to adopt a more liberal policy, and most of the constitutional rights of the Finns were restored.

In 1908 began the second period of Russification. The constitutional rights of the Finns were again violated; the Finnish assembly was dissolved; Russian troops were stationed in Finland; Finnish officials were removed, and Russian substituted; Russian was again made the official language of the courts; and another attempt was made to conscript Finnish soldiers into the Russian army. Furthermore, patriotic Finnish statesmen were imprisoned in St. Petersburg or exiled to Siberia instead of to a foreign country as formerly. Censorship and spying became the order of the day. Finland had apparently never desired independence and would have been content with merely its constitutional rights, but by the autumn of 1914 definite plans for complete independence began to take shape. At first it turned to Sweden, but the timidity of Sweden caused it to turn to Germany. Two thousand patriotic young Finns were smuggled into Germany to be trained in military tactics. After their initial training they were to return home to form the nucleus of a Finnish army of independence. Finland planned to revolt and to join Germany, when that country made an expected attack on St. Petersburg. However, these plans miscarried.

The Russian revolution offered Finland an unexpected opportunity to strike for freedom. Many difficulties were experienced before independence was completely won. The party for complete independence of Finland /342/ was strong, and the first move was to establish a republic.

But. loyalty to Germany caused a limited monarchy to be set up, and Prince Carl of Hesse, brother-in-law of the Kaiser, was chosen King. The White Finns, with the aid of the Germans, defeated the Red party and drove out the Bolsheviks. Then came the revolution in Germany, which caused Finland to establish a republic.

Finland patterned its government after that of the United States to the extent of adopting an electoral college. The president is chosen for a term of six years by a body of 300, who in turn are chosen by proportional representation by direct vote. Citizens of 24 years of age have the right of suffrage. The legislative chamber consists of 200 members elected directly on a proportional basis.***

Economic Development.***--The early Finns were hunters, fishermen, and herders. About 8.5 per cent of the land area of Finland is under cultivation or in pasture. Yet about 65 per cent of the people of Finland are engaged in agriculture and cattle raising, most of them bring poorly paid agricultural laborers. The land purchase act of 1918-19 offers every farmer tenant an opportunity to purchase land, and is causing an increased interest in agriculture. The number of farms cultivated by owners increased from 110,000 in 1901 to 182,000 in 1920. The farms are small, however, 78 per cent containing between 12.5 and 25 acres. Sometimes the crops fail, as they did in 1867 and 1869, and famine results. Only potatoes, hardy grains, root crops, and hay can be grown on a large scale, but these do not supply the home market. There are hundred of cooperative dairies, and dairy products constitute one of its chief exports.

Lumbering is the chief industry in Finland. The state owns about 25 million acres of forests, most of which are productive. The

net revenue from the forests was over 136 million marks in 1926. The forests are so scientifically managed that the annual growth is larger than the cut. It is estimated that the annual cut can be increased 50 per cent under improved methods of forestation.

Finland has a little workable iron, but almost no other minerals of economic importance. /what about the ^{nickel (?)} tin mines?/***

*** Since Finland is maritime, fishing and commerce are important. Timber paper and pulp constitute about 87 per cent of the exports of Finland, and foodstuffs constitute about one-third of the imports. /344/

Educational Development---*** "The Finns owe much of their cultural achievement to the Teutonic peoples. Before the Finns separated from the Esths, they came in contact with Teutonic and Slavic peoples, and to a certain extent a fusion of cultures resulted. Later their school systems followed the lines of development of the Swedish schools. In 1640 the University of Turku (Abo) was opened. In 1874 the adult education movement, which practically wiped out illiteracy, was started. Despite the suppressive efforts of Russia, Finland maintained an illiteracy rate of less than one per cent. An excellent public school system is in force and education is free and compulsory through the elementary grades. The three universities have some 4500 students. It is indeed remarkable that such a poorly endowed and economically handicapped country can maintain an excellent public school system, three universities, /345/ 350 newspapers and periodicals, numerous learned societies, and a high ^{LEVEL} line of intellectual life.

The Finnish schools have been somewhat handicapped because of the language situation. Before the development of the Finnish, Swedish was the language of schools and polite society. In 1835 Professor Lonnrot published Kalevala and thus inaugurated a Finnish revival. Gradually

Finnish came to share equal honors with Swedish even in the University. When Finland became a part of Russia, more and more time had to be given to the study of the Russian language. As a result a large amount of time in the elementary schools had to be given to the study of language. In the high schools students were required to study five or six languages. Today the National University and government are bilingual.***

Social Condition:-- The early Finns lived in a tribal society with the ordinary social distinctions. After Sweden had conquered the country the people were divided into four estates--nobility, clergy, burghers, peasants--which created and tended to perpetuate social distinctions. There were also social distinctions due to the different racial elements. Since Sweden was the conqueror, the Swedes naturally assumed an attitude of superiority, but in Finland they feared the Finns because the latter were in the majority. After the Finnish "revival" the Finns came to feel themselves superior, but they had already absorbed much of the Swedish culture. When Russia conquered Finland, the Finns compared themselves with the Russians and came to regard all Russians as stupid peasants. Suppression by the Russians caused the Finns to develop a strong hatred for Russian leaders.

The general social conditions in Finland are similar to those in Sweden. Both countries are outstanding in social legislation. /346/ Finland was the first country to grant suffrage to women. All males and females 24 years of age may vote, and women are eligible to the Diet.***

Immigration and Emigration--*** Finnish immigrants to the United States began coming to us early, and increased very rapidly. Between 1893 and 1905 Finland lost 128,600 citizens by emigration, practically all of them to the United States. For the period 1899-1910, 151,774

Finns were admitted to the United States as immigrants. For this period Finnish immigration from Russia was the largest of any racial group ruled by Russia except Jews. The yearly average was 12,340, a rate of 1 to 191. Suppression by Russia was perhaps the chief cause, but economic conditions played an important part also. In 1920 there were 149,824 people in the United States who gave Finland as their native country; 133,567 gave Finnish as their mother tongue, and of these, 130,808 were from Finland. In 1905 we received 17,012 immigrants from Finland, but our present law permits only 569 per year, 98 more than the two per cent law. Practically all Finnish emigrants have gone to the United States. In 1905 only 37 went to other countries. /347/ The Finns that come to us are generally Lutherans, literate, able to speak two or more languages, hardy, industrious, and thrifty. Amalgamation has taken place to such an extent that many of them appear to be pure Nordics; yet suppression has made them conscious of their race and proud of their Finnish speech and heritage. In 1920 they ranked 21 among the nationalities in naturalization; this rate was perhaps largely due to their comparative isolation in the lumbering industry in the United States. The Finns have settled mainly in the West and North, chiefly in Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and New York. Wherever the Finns have gone they have carried with them some of their Old World customs, especially the inevitable bathhouse in which they steam themselves by dashing water on hot rocks, and at the same time have others whip them with switches." /348/

By Nomad - "Finland" - March 9, 1918

The Spectator - Vol. 120 (Jan. June 1918)

"The present civil warⁿ in Finland owes its origin to the infiltration of Bolshevik ideas among the town populations of Helsingfors, Viborg, and Tammerfors. It is almost impossible for a normal man to understand the kind of poison with which the Finnish proletariat has been inoculated. Perhaps the following story, taken from the account of an interview with Dr. Einar Rumeberg, published in the Danish newspaper Politiken, will do more than pages of analysis, to show what the Bolshevik spirit really is. A Russian sailor was severely wounded during one of the massacres of officers in March, 1917. He was brought to a hospital in Helsingfors, where he underwent an operation which seemed to relieve him considerably. Some of the surgeons were discussing the Revolution round his bed. The sailor said very quietly; "It is hard to kill and be killed. All the same, the officers must die. I do not deny that many of them, at least half, are clever men and good fellows. Some of them are really the best men I ever met." One of the surgeons inquired why it was necessary to kill them. The sailor replied, with feverish glowing eyes: "Otherwise we shall never be on the same level." The Bolshevik has thus perhaps reached the lowest abyss to which a human being can sink. He recognizes no superior and has no veneration. *** /248/

It would be vain to prophesy; but if the Finns are permitted to settle their own differences, the upholders of law and order will probably triumph over the horde of madmen and criminals, who have temporarily seized the capitol. The rapid advance of the German army in Russia should prevent the Bolsheviks from continuing to assist their Anarchist brethren at Helsingfors; indeed, the whole situation may turn on what view the German Government

takes of events in Finland, and whether or not they are disposed to press their intervention. Should German intervention become definite, the Anarchist regime in South Finland will come to a sudden and violent end"

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SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Scribners 643 Date of Publication June, 1901
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Finnish Study

"FINLAND"
 "RUSSIA of TODAY"
 By Henry Norman

" * * * I have spoken of education in Finland, and this is as good a point as any at which to give the striking particulars of it. It is a land of schools except upon the eastern frontier, where the people are still backward, everybody can read and write. The total population in 1890 was 2,380,000, and so far as I can calculate, no fewer than 540,412 souls attended school. That is, out of every hundred of the entire population, something like twenty-three are actually at school. This seems an extraordinary record, taking all things into consideration. There are 2,608 university students, including women; 4,723 are at Lyce'es; private schools educate 7,785; primary schools contain 413,867; 'urban popular schools' give instruction to 25,931; and 'rural popular schools' to 72,991; normal schools are preparing 1,881 teachers, the sexes being of about equal number; and private schools receiving a subvention from the state have 7,785 children. With such a foundation, one is no longer surprised to read the long list of learned societies which flourish there - literary, philological, juridicial, medical and scientific. One of these, the Society of Finnish Literature, is laying the world under obligations by the wealth of folksong it has discovered and preserved. So long as 1889 it had a collection of 22,000 epic, lyric, and magic songs, 13,000 legends, 40,000 proverbs, 10,000 enigmas, 2,000 runes and 20,000 incantation formulas.

" * * * There are about 461 Roman Catholics in Finland, and only 45,000 members of the Russian Orthodox Church, * * *

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Finnish StudyFinland-Russia-Today:

Of 2,380,140 inhabitants at the census of 1890, no fewer than 2,334,547 were Lutherans."

" * * * But, as I said at the start, the real ancestor of the Finn is his climate. He is hardy in body and hard in temperament; given to silence; laborious and conscientious; with many virtues and few graces. The fact that he makes a splendid sailor, tells much of his character, as it causes him to be found before the mast the world over; - there is a special mission to Finnish sailors in San Francisco. He steers the tar-boats down his own perilous rapids, with the daring and coolness of the Indian in his canoe; he lives as frugally - and for the same reason, as the Highlanders of Scotland; you cannot help but trust him, but it is often more than you can do to get him to talk. His agriculture is often yet of the most primitive character: his favorite method of cultivation, is to cut down trees in the winter, leave them dry for a season, and then burn them, with the under woods, to clear the land and fertilize it at the same time.

Within his hard shell, however, there is a tender kernel of romance and playfulness and song. His immortal epic of the past; the Kalevala, still echoes in his heart, and his old men clasp* hands and sing its runes, or others which come unbidden to their lips, in thrilling strophe and antistrophe. On Whitsun-eve, his young men light bonfires and make merry round them, and Christmas brings out his candles and fir-trees and fat fare. But he comes out of his shell most of all in midsummer for a streitgesang, or Eisteddfod, when from far and near come singing clubs and choirs, to contest before a jury of their elders, in the court of a green glade, before an audience of the whole countryside. Then he plays quaint childlike games. * * *

(*An excellent picture of two Rune-Singers*)

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Finnish Study

Finland-Russie-Today:

I have now touched briefly upon the principal aspects of Finland of to-day as it strikes a visitor. There remains to speak of the one matter of vital importance - the question which keeps the little northern land in the world's eye. I refer to the relations between the Grand Duchy and the Russian Empire.

At present, as everybody knows, these are almost the worst possible. Twice within the last few months I have seen a capital where every woman was in black. One was in London, where the people were mourning their dead queen; the other was Helsingfors, where people mourned their lost liberty. Every woman in Helsingfors bore the black symbols of personal woe. But personal protest went much further than this. When General Bobrikoff, the Russian governor-general, who was sent to carry out the new regime, took his walks abroad, every Finn who saw him coming, crossed to the other side of the street. When he patronized a concert for some charitable purpose, the Finns bought all the tickets, but *not a single one of them attended. * * *

The Russians took charge of the postal system of Finland and abolished the Finnish stamps. Thompson the Finns issued a 'mourning stamp,' all black except the red arms of Finland and the name of the country in Finnish and Swedish, then stuck it beside the Russian stamps on their letters. The Russians retorted by strictly forbidding its sale and destroying all letters which bore it. * * *

So the wretched struggle goes on, and the young Finn turns his eyes and often his steps toward the United States and Canada. * * *."

(*Emphasis mine, A. B.).

Your Item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your Name A. Backman

"Emigration of Finns"

Outlook - Vol. 65 (May 5, 1900 - Aug. 25, 1900)

"The announcement that one steamship line alone had agreed to bring over fifty-five thousand Finnish peasants to America this year calls renewed attention to the reasons for such emigration. Last year fifteen thousand Finns left their own country for other lands; this year the number will be many times greater. Finland is said to have about twenty-five hundred thousand inhabitants. No other region so far north is as intelligently tilled; eleven-twelfths of the population are agriculturists, and for their instruction in the best methods of farming the Finnish Government has supported a dozen schools. During the past two years, however, these agriculturists have suffered from ^uusual cold and widespread floods, ruining much of their rye crop, the main breadstuff of the land - a disaster which, however, would not have caused much if any emigration. The real reason is found in the fact that last year the young Czar gave the lie to the solemn assurances which his ancestors had renewed since 1808, when Alexander I. wrested Finland from Sweden and confirmed the Finns in all the constitutional rights and privileges which they had before enjoyed, the only change being that of suzerainty from Sweden to Russia. On their part the ^finns have unswervingly kept the pledge, in return for which they enjoyed local self-government, and the ruler of all the Russias has been safer in the streets of Helsingfors than in those of St. Petersburg. There have been almost countless conspiracies in Russia since 1808; there never has been one in Finland. It may be that the desire of Nicholas II to Russianize Finland was due to the very virtue and ability of the Finns themselves. It is well known that there are no better sailors than the

Firms; they have long manned the Imperial Russian Navy. In his desire to [895] strengthen the Russian army, the Czar must have wished to compel his Finnish subjects to serve. The disaster to Finland would have been only half as great if the Czar had stopped there. He resolved upon a complete Russianization. When the separate organization of the Finnish army was seen to be a thing of the past, he ordered Russian officers to displace Finnish in the organization of local affairs. Following this, Finnish postage-stamps and even the Finnish flag went by the board. Nicholas II not only refused to receive the indignant appeal signed in a fortnight by half a million of his Finnish subjects, but crowned his acts of oppression by laying an autocratic hand upon the Finnish schools, by far the best schools in Russia, and, indeed, among the best in all Europe. The Czar ordered the Russian language to be exclusively used in those schools, and furthermore proclaimed as seditious^u half the studies which had hitherto been pursued. The Firms, Lutheran in religion, now saw themselves also menaced by a Greek Catholic proselytizing crusade suggesting Spanish methods. These things could have but one result. Comprehending the vanity of resistance to superior force, many decidedⁱ to leave Finland. They have done so in a year when Russia has rung with denunciations of other oppressors! The only advantage to the world seems to be in the addition to the population of the United States and Canada of a particularly hard-working, enterprising, well-educated, and thrifty people. Would that all our immigrants were equally desirable." [896]

The Finland Year Book
1939-40
By I. LENISKA
Helsinki
Oy. Suomen Kirjo, Ltd.

Agriculture

"Basing conclusions on statistics compiled over several centuries, there are in Finland on an average twenty years of famine per hundred. Their distribution is, however, uneven and at times several such years occur within a short space; on the other hand it is on record that several decades have sometimes passed without a single one. Although a deficiency of warm weather has been chiefly responsible in most cases, they have also been known to arise from unfavourable rainfall conditions, mostly in the form of drought, but occasionally from an excess of rain. An investigation into the question of Finland's dependence upon climatic factors, where the country's annual revenue is concerned, leads to the conclusion that plant cultivation in northern regions is more sensitive to fluctuations of this nature than in the south.*** /P. 175/

Land Ownership and The Size of Farms.

Finland is characteristically a country of small-holders, that is, if one reckons only that portion of the land that is cultivated. The 1929 figures reveal arable land and farms of various sizes occurring in the following proportions:--

Size in hectares	No. of Farms	Percentage	Arable Land hectares	Percentage
0.25-1	37,987	13.2	19,981	0.9
1-2	40,114	14.0	52,492	2.3
2-5	78,792	27.4	245,090	11.0
5-10	62,584	21.8	429,324	19.2
10-25	51,757	18.0	766,121	34.2
25-50	12,240	4.3	401,377	17.9
50-100	2,865	1.0	187,016	8.4
over-100	832	0.3	136,937	6.1
Total	267,171	100.0	2,238,338	100.0 /P.177/

Although there is no precise information on the subject, the number of farms has obviously increased since 1929. Nevertheless, the average size of such units has probably not decreased, since on most of them, and especially on the smaller ones, much new land has been cleared.***

As more than 90% of the arable land belongs to individual farmers, the land ownership question can be said to be on a satisfactory basis.***

More than one half of the forest land in the country is in the possession of farmers. Thus private ownership plays an important part in forestry, too.

Farmers and Significance of Agriculture

The number of persons engaged in agriculture has, it is true, been falling relatively for a long time and since the Great War there has also been a fall in absolute figures, as the following table shows:--

Year	No. People engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Population
1880.	1,542,058 . . . . .	.74.8
1890.	1,729,842 . . . . .	.72.7
1900.	1,846,874 . . . . .	.68.0
1910.	1,937,198 . . . . .	.66.3
1920.	2,020,021 . . . . .	.65.1
1930.	2,014,788 . . . . .	.59.6 /P. 178/

Later figures are not available, but from all accounts the same downward trend is still in progress, a supposition which is borne out by the fact that the rural population is a little smaller now than in 1930, whereas town inhabitants have grown in number by about 200,000. /P. 179/***

The Farming of Arable Land

Up to the end of the last century husbandry of the soil in Finland was given over wholly to grain farming. The three course system (one third fallow, one third winter crops and one third spring crops) was in operation over most of the country. /179/

At the turn of the century a complete change occurred in agriculture. Owing to the flood of duty free cereals proceeding from America and Russia at that period, wheat farming for market became less profitable than before. The price level of dairy farming products and the export possibilities of these commodities, on the other hand, showed an improvement. Altered conditions were soon reflected in changes in the composition of output, the one-sided cultivation of grain being abandoned in favor of animal husbandry. Tilled land was thereafter turned over mainly to the production of fodder. In place of the former three course rotation system the following typical grain-hay course came into use:--fallow, winter crops, hay (4-6 years) and spring crops (2-3 years).*** Since the Great War the tendency of Finnish agriculture has been towards a greater degree of intensification. The area of tilled land has increased rapidly and the yield of fodder from this source has become steadily greater in comparison with the meadow-grown article. The progress registered in the growth of arable land is shown by the following statistics:--

Year	Hectares	Year	Hectares
1910.	1,864,694	1935	2,515,403
1920.	2,015,175	1936	2,553,653
1930.	2,279,835	1937	2,577,134

The aggregate increase of 300,000 hectares that has taken place since the beginning of the present decade is particularly noteworthy. /180/

A table is appended to show the extent to which the husbandry of various crops has been extended:--

	1920		1930		1937	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
Winter Wheat.	.5,404	.0.3	9,619	0.4	26,559	.1.0
Spring Wheat.	.3,347	.0.2	4,444	0.2	86,211	.3.3
Rye	.232,947	.11.5	208,386	9.1	241,439	.9.4
Barley.	.115,952	5.8	115,369	5.1	121,038	.4.7
Oats.	.394,894	.19.6	438,530	.19.2	455,203	17.7
Mixed Crops	.8,493	0.4	10,314	0.5	8,660	.0.3 (cont'd)

	1920		1930		1937	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
Leguminous Crops.	10,492	0.5	7,036	0.3	10,978	0.4
Potatoes.	71,257	3.5	71,255	3.1	86,801	3.4
Root Crops.	12,084	0.6	30,429	1.3	28,290	1.1
Flax and hemp	6,469	0.3	3,198	0.2	3,333	0.1
Green Fodder.	6,564	0.4	22,424	1.0	14,796	0.6
Hay	822,145	40.8	1,027,998	45.1	1,168,752	45.3
Grazing land.	101,030	5.0	145,780	6.4	164,334	6.4
Fallow land	201,943	10.0	168,333	7.4	151,623	5.9
Miscellaneous	22,154	1.1	16,657	0.7	9,117	0.4
Total	2,015,175	100.0	2,279,835	100.0	2,577,134	100.0

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Size of Crop in Kilogrammes per hectare.

	1921-25	1926-30	1931-5	1936	1937
Winter Wheat.	1,445	1,643	1,827	1,846	2,199
Spring Wheat.	1,306	1,444	1,615	1,640	1,742
Rye	1,228	1,383	1,528	1,324	1,787
Barley.	1,138	1,307	1,421	1,428	1,454
Oats.	1,170	1,320	1,454	1,540	1,598
Mixed Crops	1,273	1,439	1,632	1,587	1,670
Leguminous Crops.	1,156	1,158	1,440	1,414	1,501
Field Hay	2,607	2,871	2,868	3,053	3,098
Potatoes.	8,797	11,265	14,183	16,484	15,984
Root Crops.	20,633	26,123	27,034	28,081	26,088

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With the exception of fowls, the total quantity of farmyard animals has not risen appreciably. The increase in output under this heading is rather due to the augmented yield per head of stock. The figures relating to the main classes of domestic animals are as follows:--

	1920	1930	1937
Horses over 3 years old	312,883	325,902	308,819
Cows.	1,173,986	1,268,850	1,263,103
Sheep	1,703,595	923,999	1,072,307
Pigs.	373,642	394,544	504,164
Reindeer, over 1 year old	52,809	63,527	100,356
Poultry	879,415	1,907,125	2,801,059
Total Cattle Units.	2,367,545	2,364,849	2,502,701

The only animal used at present in Finland for haulage is the horse. The prevailing breed is the Finnish horse, although on the large estates in the south a small number of Belgian (Ardenner) animals are to be found. The Finnish horse is small in build, with an average height of 155 cms. and a weight of 500-600 Kgs. It is an extremely hardy

beast, energetic and lively in character and therefore equally suited to field or winter forest work. It has also quite a reputation for speed. As a useful all-around animal for all types of labour it has acquired popularity in neighbouring countries, to which considerable numbers have been exported in the past.

The most important farmyard product is milk, the revenue from the sales of this commodity accounting for one-half of all agricultural receipts. The number of cows is comparatively large and the present ratio of this class of stock to hectares of tilled land and per head of the population is one to two and one to three respectively.

Among the various breeds of cattle the Finnish beast predominates. There are three types of the latter, the main part of difference being their colour. The West-Finnish type is brown, the East-Finnish whitish-brown, and the North-Finnish white or pale grey. Homebred stock is rather small in build, with an average weight for the cows of 350 Kgs. or, in poorly bred stock, 300 Kgs. only. The hornless breeds are the most common and the trend would appear to be increasingly in their favour. Owing to the defective quality of cattlefood the yield is poor, about 2,000 Kgs. of milk per annum, but an improvement is clearly visible. The fat content is for the most part /186/ a little over 4%, rising in individual cases to as much as 6% or more.***/187/

Foreign Trade In Agricultural Produce

The rise in the country's farming industries since the foundation of the Republic has been so marked that in spite of growing domestic consumption Finland has become increasingly self-supporting in her output of foodstuffs. The course of development in this respect is clearly shown in the following table:--

Imports	1908-1913	1926-1930	1931-1935	1938
Wheat. . . . .	.152,665	.157,892	.166,797	93,579
Rye. . . . .	.260,020	.148,020	44,836	26,266
Barley	11,330	3,452	1,320	25
Oats	30,558	26,918	11,500	5,210
Hops	4,119	2,301	1,179	328
Potato Flour	14,592	5,744	2,851	1,255
Potatoes	13,036	14,923	3,827	3,027
Maize.	55,888	5,623	42,820	75,323
Bran	69,763	73,001	54,864	29,851
Other concentrated fodder.	12,578	93,111	55,304	70,005
Sugar.	46,434	81,322	71,494	117,562
Margarine (manufactured)	-----	8,746	8,098	13,500

Exports	1908-1913	1926-1930	1931-1935	1938
Pork	306	151	2,157	2,720
Reindeer meat.	306	136	391	782
Other meat	934	1,232	767	2,115
Butter	12,222	15,076	13,031	17,129
Cheese	1,045	2,360	3,637	6,771
Eggs	2	111	7,362	7,880

It will be seen that imports of cereals in particular have shrunk and the exports of livestock products have increased. In contrast it should, however, be pointed out that shipments of concentrated cattlefood, sugar and margarine fats are being taken from abroad in growing quantities and that this fact is responsible for a big deficiency as far as Finland's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in this branch of trade are concerned." /191/

Imports and Exports.

*** "The rise in imports that has lately occurred has been entirely, or very largely, by two categories, i.e. articles essential for productive industries, which have for this reason played a dominating part in the import trade. In ratio to the growth of imports of machinery and raw material for manufacture, productive activity in Finland has expanded and grown more versatile. The consequence of this has been that, first, imports of a large number of articles, in particular those for consumption, have declined /302/, and secondly, that exports have increased in size and scope. This change in the composition of the country's trade would appear to be all to the good as far as the economic position of the nation is concerned.

It is intended in the following to make first of all a more detailed examination of imports; for this purpose it is proposed to divide them into four main categories:--

(1) Foodstuffs and luxuries. (2) other articles of consumption. (3) raw materials and semi-manufactured articles for further preparation. (4) other commodities necessary for industrial production, e.g. machinery, apparatus of various kinds, transport material, etc.

The development in respect of each category during the last decade will be set out.

Annual Imports of foodstuffs and luxuries; in million marks.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Grain.....	711.....	250.....	301...	399...	286
Groceries.....	632.....	366.....	458...	494...	585
Garden Produce.....	141.....	91.....	125...	153...	183
Animal Produce.....	124.....	37.....	26...	31...	39
Aggregate for Group.....	1,647.....	812.....	986...	1,176...	1,203
Percentage of Total Imports..	25.5%.....	19.3%.....	15.5%...	12.6%...	14.0%

Formerly appreciable quantities of grain were purchased from abroad, but lately the country has become to all practical purposes self-supporting as regards rye and is in a fair way to becoming so for its requirements of wheat.

Annual imports of the most important forms of grain; Mill. Kgs.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Rye	140	44	67	72	26
Wheat	0.5	40	73	60	50
Rye Flour	6.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2
Wheat Flour	110	54	28	21	32

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Grocery imports, on the other hand, have for the most part remained fairly stable. Apart from sugar, the domestic output of which is sufficient to satisfy about one-tenth of the country's total requirements, there has been no special reason to foster the home production of any of these articles.

Annual imports of the most important forms of groceries; Mill. Kgs.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Coffee	17	16	22	21	26
Sugar	81	79	108	87	118
Raw tobacco	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0

The position in regard to foodstuffs and luxury goods is shown by the following figures covering the 1938 import values for the most important items in this group:

Coffee 218, sugar 197, raw tobacco 139, wheat 113, wheaten flour 87, spiritous liquors 45, rye 42, oranges 41, apples 34, rice 32, salt 25, plums and raisins 27, other dried fruits 21, wines 21, tinned and bottled preserves 7, salted herrings 7, etc.; all in million marks.

Annual imports of articles for
consumption (other than foodstuffs & luxuries.)

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Textiles	733	325	507	731	744
Metal Goods	289	179	262	410	409
Miscellaneous	474	362	462	685	761
Aggregate for whole group	1,496	865	1,231	1,826	1,914
Share of total imports	23.1%	20.6%	19.5%	19.6%	22.2%

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In absolute figures the imports of the goods included in this class have increased, but it is significant of the economic development of the country during recent years that the domestic industrial production has grown in a considerably larger measure than the imports specified above. This fact is illustrated by the index number for the value of production of the most important branches of the home market industry (always excepting foodstuffs and luxuries).

Yearly index for value of domestic production; ^{LEVEL} lent in 1936=100

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Textile industry	111	121	169	218	196
Metal industry	115	111	176	256	280
Builder's Materials	114	87	144	181	204
Leather & Footwear	109	109	147	204	164

This expansion of Finland's industrial production for home consumption has meant that imports of these goods no longer play so important a part as formerly in the import trade as a whole.

The Composition of imported good--foodstuffs and luxuries excluded--is shown in the following figures covering the values of the most important items for 1938:--

Metal goods, an aggregate of somewhat over 400, divided up among a number of various kinds 162; mineral products 91; fats and oils 79; hosiery 40; linoleum 34; stationary and allied products 30; silks 27; books and printed matter 26; hats 21; and films etc. 20, all in million marks.

As already explained a particularly rapid growth has taken place in the importation of articles essential for production industries. The major part of these items consists of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods for further preparation in this country.

Annual Imports of raw materials and
semi-manufactured goods; in million marks.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Metals & Metal Goods	357	315	717	1,170	912
Cattlefood	312	153	201	183	192
Raw materials for textile industries	281	246	400	508	370
Oils & Fats	276	156	274	385	374
Minerals	231	250	417	694	554
Skins & Hides	222	218	147	244	185
Aggregate for whole group	2,214	1,873	2,959	4,299	3,570
Share of total imports	34.3%	44.6%	45.6%	46.2%	41.5%

A number of important articles in the above table, e. g. cotton, mineral oils, various kinds of vegetable oils, coal and many sorts of chemicals, are not produced in Finland at all and consequently their imports have risen in proportion to their consumption; even so, however, consignments from abroad of certain commodities obtainable domestically, such as cotton, goods, flax, leather, hides, cattlefood and various classes of metal goods, have also displayed an upward tendency of late years.

Annual imports of the most important raw
materials and semi-manufactured products in million Kgs.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Raw Cotton	8.4	10	13	15	14
Sheep's Wool	1.3	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.6
Hides	5.2	6.7	7.2	9.8	8.4
Pig-Iron	18	27	39	40	29
Sheet-Iron	27	24	48	67	52
Coal & Coke	990	1,160	1,720	2,230	1,780
Petrol	59	58	87	117	137
Sulphur	55	65	77	77	55

The recent appreciable increase in the output of domestic ore, metals, minerals and a number of different forms of chemicals, such as sulphur, sodium sulphate and chlorine, lead one to anticipate that imports of these products are unlikely to continue to expand to the same degree as hitherto. /P.306/

The present composition of imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured products is shown by the following figures relative to the 1938 import values for the most important items in this group. They were:--

Coal 396; fertilizers 226; cotton 191; sheet-iron 190; motor spirit /sic/ 189; bar-iron 168; gold 119; wool and staple-fibre 117; maize 106; hides 104; coke 94, vegetable oils 92, soya beans 82, copper plates and bars 73, sulphur 56, bran 45, sawmill logs 45; rubber 44; sodium sulphate 44; albumin and casein 36; leather 35; pig-iron 34; bricks 28; asphalt 26; rags 24; chlorine gas 23; clay and caolin 22; flax 21; linseed 21; sawn /sic/ goods 16; hemp 11; ore 10; etc., all in million marks.

Imports of machinery and transport material have also risen considerably during recent years, this in spite of the fact that domestic production has also expanded to an appreciable extent.

Annual imports of machinery and
transport material in million marks.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Machinery	494	331	599	1,054	1,120
Transport material	327	118	344	613	483
Metal goods (machine accessories etc.)	92	50	78	102	98
Miscellaneous	193	154	172	236	224
Aggregate for the group	1,106	653	1,193	2,005	1,925
Share of total imports	17.1%	15.5%	18.7%	21.6%	22.4%

The competition^{VE} power of the Finnish machinery industry in relation to international markets has improved appreciably since domestically-produced iron and copper have made their appearance in the country.***

The present composition of imports of machinery, transport material and other articles necessary for production^{VE} industry is shown by the following figures relating to the 1938^{IMPORT} values for the most important items in this group:--

Motor cars and chassis 299, electrical machinery 120, cycles, motor cycles and accessories 94, wireless sets and valves 94, paper industry machinery 80, textile industry machinery 67, vessels and boats 53, agriculture and dairy farming machinery 52, metal industry machinery 49, electric wire 45, /P. 307/ sewing machines 42, tractors 38, typewriters, calculators and office equipment 33, etc., all in million marks.***

*** If imports are grouped according to qualities of permanence or otherwise, that is, on the basis either of articles for purely consumptive purposes or of those that retain their value for a longer time, examples of the latter class being machinery, transport material, metal goods, building material, and various forms of artistic and decorative work, works of art, etc. An analysis on these lines demonstrates that from this point of view also important structural changes have taken place.

Annual imports of goods of a non-permanent character

	VALUE IN MILLION MARKS				% OF TOTAL IMPORTS			
	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937
Goods for consumption	2,685	1,451	1,851	2,450	41.5	34.6	29.1	26.3
Raw materials	1,498	1,220	1,691	2,221	23.2	29.0	26.5	23.9
Fuel	415	354	578	937	6.4	8.4	9.1	10.1
Total	4,598	3,025	4,120	5,608	71.1	72.0	64.7	60.3

Annual Imports of Durable Goods

	VALUE IN MILLION MARKS				% OF TOTAL IMPORTS			
	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937
Goods for consumption	305	160	417	553	4.7	3.8	6.5	5.9
Raw material	508	420	720	1,291	7.9	10.0	11.3	13.3
Machinery & similar articles	1,052	598	1,112	1,854	16.3	14.2	17.5	19.9
Total	1,865	1,178	2,249	3,698	28.9	28.0	35.3	39.7

The increase of goods of a non-permanent character has been comparatively small and their share in the total has therefore diminished

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appreciably. In point of fact raw materials and fuel are the only items in this group to show a rise, while manufactured articles for consumption have remained unaltered. As regards capital goods the position has been just the reverse, imports of this nature having grown considerably. Here again expansion has had less effect upon manufactured articles for consumption than upon the remaining classes, i.e. machinery, raw material and similar goods.

As has already been stated, exports from Finland have registered an exceptionally powerful growth during the last few years. They have also been extended to cover an increasing variety of activities. First place, however, has been retained by lumber.

Annual Exports of timber.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Sawn timber (1000 stds)	1,135	926	1,100	1,027	865
Round " (1000 M3)	3,530	2,530	2,440	4,050	2,940
Plywood (Million Kgs)	74	99	164	171	155
Spools (" ")	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.4	5.0
Aggregate for whole group	3,290	2,283	3,037	4,157	3,361
Share of total exports	54.8%	42.5%	42.4%	44.8%	39.9%

The proportion of exports to the total output has remained extremely constant at 90% and Finland has achieved an increasingly dominating position as a shipper in the world market.***

The present composition of exports of timber is shown by the following figures relating to 1938 export values for the most important items in this group:--

Boards 877, battens 659, other sawn lumber 563, plywood 426, pitprops 366, pulpwood 209, logs 50, hewn Egyptian balks 50, spools 39, etc., all in million marks.

A group which increases steadily in importance year by year is the paper industry.

Annual exports of paper and allied trades.

	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936	1937	1938
Mechanical Pulp	126	217	278	290	225
Sulphite "	321	573	758	824	670
Sulphate "	105	209	323	356	352
Cardboard	45	59	73	98	69
Newsprint	166	232	342	382	358
Other forms of paper	70	91	111	136	106
Aggregate for whole group million marks	1,783	2,157	2,900	3,630	3,458
Share of total exports	29.7%	40.2%	40.5%	39.1%	41.0%

The Finnish paper trade has recently undergone a period of great expansion and the aggregate production values of the various branches of industry incorporated in it have equalled and even exceeded those of the timber industry.

The present composition of exports of the paper and allied trades is shown by the following figures relating to 1938 export values for the most important items in this group:—

Sulphite pulp 1,313; newsprint 696, sulphate pulp 618, mechanical pulp 244, wrapping paper 153, cardboard 144, woodpulp boards 65, parchment and greaseproof paper 42, and miscellaneous classes of paper 19; all in million marks.

During the last few years 80-85% of Finland's total exports have consisted of timber, paper and allied industrial products. Of the remainder the exports of foodstuffs obtained from animals plays the largest part.

Annual exports of foodstuffs obtained from animals.

	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936	1937	1938
Butter, tons	15,100	13,000	14,000	13,900	17,100
Cheese, "	2,400	3,600	4,900	6,600	6,800
Eggs, "	100	7,400	7,700	8,900	7,900
Aggregate for whole Group,	545	473	588	612	693
million marks					
Percentage of total exports	9.1%	8.8%	7.5%	6.6%	8.3%

Export of animal foodstuffs--especially cheese and eggs--have grown, but not in the same proportion as exports in general.

The present composition of exports of animal foodstuffs is illustrated by the following figures covering the 1938 export values for the most important items in this group of commodities.

Butter 367, eggs 123, cheese 113, pork 39, and fish 13; all in million marks.

As already pointed out, Finland's exports have not only increased in quantity, but also in variety. Whereas in 1920 the aggregate value of all /P. 311/ exports other than the three main groups specified above only totalled a little over 2%, by 1935 the corresponding figure had risen to 8% and by 1938 was approaching the 10% mark. The main items in these articles of lesser importance were:--

Copper 146, hides 78, ferrous alloys 53, granite work 42, china-ware 33, cotton yarn 29, whortleberries 27, cotton cloth 26, hemp and flax yard, matches 16, leather 14, rubber articles 13, and furs 12; all in million marks. /315/***

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(Finnish Study)

The Finns As American Citizens.
By W. Frank McClure

In spite of the restoration of Finland's freedom from Russian oppression, the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Finland are still emigrating at the rate of nearly two thousand a month, a recent estimate for the year 1907, placing the total number at twenty thousand. The unique feature of this emigration is found in the fact that it is now, and for a decade past has been, almost exclusively to the United States. So great has been the influx of these people that those now present with us number more than two hundred and fifty thousand and their reception and success as citizens of the new world is a decided incentive to a continuance of this immigration.

The most important feature of the coming of the Finns to the United States is that they are desirable citizens. Physically, they are strong. Thousands of them own their own homes. One-half the American population are church members and among few nationali-

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ties is the cause of temperance growing more rapidly.

Industrially the Finns in America are filling a most important niche. Some twenty thousand of them in the Mesaba Iron Range alone are digging out the ore that is giving America her prestige in the production of iron and steel. Thousands more are re-handling this heavy product at the harbors of Lake Erie where it is transferred from ten thousand-ton ships to fifty-ton railroad cars, enroute to the furnaces of the Mahoning Valley and Pittsburg. In so doing they are performing a kind of hard labor for which it is very difficult to engage our English speaking workmen.

Out in Wyoming again the Finnish laborers are digging coal. In Colorado they are halping to uncover the nation's gold. At Astoria, Oregon, we find them extensively engaged in the industry of salmon fishing. Altogether there are more than four thousand Finnish people in Astoria. There are also good sized Finnish settlements in California, Washington, Utah, Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Not all the Finns in the United

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States, however, are at the lake ports and in the West. In Massachusetts there are thousands more, three thousand of whom are at Fitchburg.

Not only are these people an important factor in our American industrial life but in very many places their influence is felt in the civic and political life of the community in which they live, and this influence is usually for good. Substantial illustrations of this fact have been afforded at Ashtabula, Ohio, harbor, the world's greatest iron ore-receiving port. Here are located several thousand Finns, three Finnish churches and two large temperance halls. In the city are one hundred saloons. With a view to driving out these grog shops not long ago, a local option election was held. The result was close and the issue was defeated, but, to the everlasting credit of the Finns, a survey of the situation disclosed the fact that the proposition was lost in the best residential section while the Finnish territory carried overwhelmingly "dry".

A few years ago it was not an uncommon thing for laborers

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on the lower lake docks to carry liquor with them to their work. The first nationality among these handlers to make a move in the direction of total abstinence was the Finns. Twenty-two years ago a temperance society was established among Finnish people of Ashtabula harbor. Year after year the sentiment grew. Finally it crystallized among those who were employed upon the docks belonging to the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna. The Finns and the Swedes united in the movement and it was not long until the fact was widely heralded along the lakes with an immediate and decided influence for good. At that time the Finns at this port possessed no temperance hall. Mr. Hanna therefore erected for them a plain frame building for reading room, gymnasium, and meeting place on an eminence overlooking the docks.....

Once naturalized and full-fledged residents of a city or town, it is not uncommon for them to be selected for offices of public trust. At both Ashtabula and Conneaut in recent years, Finns have been elected to the city council. In the *State Legislature of Minnesota there is a Finn who is serving his second term.

*(Emphasis mine - A.B.)

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Another is a member of the legislature of Wyoming. At Longville, Idaho, the postmaster is a Finn. At New York Mills, Minnesota, another occupies the office of Justice-of-peace. In Houghton County, Michigan, Finns have held both the offices of county prosecutor and treasurer.

As already inferred, the Finns are a decidedly religious people. The church of the motherland is the Lutheran Church and the majority of the Finns in this country are still its adherents. ♦..... It is difficult to find a Finnish settlement, no matter how small, without a meeting-house of some kind and many of them are quite large. The first of these churches was built in 1873 at Calumet, Michigan, which is one of the oldest settlements in the United States. ~~About five years ago, a new church movement was inaugurated among the Finns in this country looking toward the abolishment of many of the forms and ceremonies of the church as conducted in Finland. This church was known as "The Finnish Independent Evangelical Lutheran Church of America of the Kansan (Peoples) Synod."~~ The first meeting was held at Ashtabula harbor and was attended by delegates from settlements in Minnesota.

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Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Since then the church has been growing in many sections of the country. At a subsequent national meeting, plans were laid for the establishment of a theological seminary in connection therewith.

Some important features of the new church may be summed up as follows; The length of the ceremonies is greatly shortened and more time given to the sermon. The mass required in the motherland is not obligatory but at the same time is not abolished, the matter being left to the option of the different churches of the synod. In Finland those who do not partake of the communion in ten years are in a sense ostracised, while under the regime of the new church this distinction is largely obliterated.

..... There are twenty Finnish Congregational churches in the United States. Most of these are in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. The first one, however, was established at Ashtabula harbor some fifteen years ago and this was the only one for some five years.

Temperance societies of the Finns at their inception carried out simply the literal or liberal meaning of the word "Temperance,"

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making moderation the chief requirement. Today temperance with the Finns means total abstinence. The temperance halls, some of which cost as high as ten thousand dollars, are used for temperance meetings Sabbath afternoons but week days are utilized for the presentation of Finnish dramas for social events. Not a few of them are fitted up with a large stage and scenery. At the Sabbath afternoon meetings it is not uncommon for one of the members to be called publicly to account when he is known to have broken his temperance pledge.

The greatly augmented emigration from Finland in the last few years was largely due to the oppressive attitude of the Russian government in its dealings with Finland and the dark future which Finns beheld. Finland, it will be recalled, came under Russian control with the conquest of Sweden in 1809. At that time, the Finns were promised that they might retain their different forms of natural life. These forms included their systems of education, their constitution, their language and their postage and currency. Under this regime everything went well for nearly a century.

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Later Governor General Bobrikoff was assassinated, and, about a year and a half ago, the constitution and liberties of the Finns were restored and, in addition, some concessions made which were not enjoyed before. Conditions have naturally improved throughout Finland with the restoring of confidence in the people.

While the recent cloud hung over the motherland the most interest was manifested among the Finns of the United States. Public indignation meetings were held, resolutions were passed, and arrangements made to assist in every way the immigrants coming to the new world. Relatives, especially, sent money to their kinfolks in Finland to help bring them across the Atlantic.

Very few Finns who come for admission to this country are sent back. They are splendidly developed. This is said to be due in part to the coarse bread and other plain food which they eat and to their steam baths. Even the farms in Finland are equipped with bath houses.

Since the bettering of conditions in Finland, a few Finns from this country are returning to the motherland. Quite a goodly

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number went back during the strike of the ore handlers at Duluth last Spring. The number, however, in no way compares with those who are coming into the United States and not a few of those who went to Finland in the Spring or early Summer are now coming back to America."

* * *

Alfred Backman

Politics
Div of Immig.

Tyomus (Coop) 8 4
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Aug. 4, 1921

Minnesota Historical Library

Oct. 26, 1938

Under Local News from Cloquet, Minnesota the following announcement is made:

"The investigation committee elected for the purpose of investigating those who have recently arrived from Finland holds its meetings on the first Thursday of each month at 8: P.M.

"All of those who have come to our community from Finland after 1918 are urged to come to the meeting.

With Class Solidarity
The Elected Committee."

W. A. Harju

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Tuberculosis Deaths in St. Louis County - Four Year Period, 1933 to 1936 Inc.

	<u>*Population</u>	<u>Total Tuberculosis Deaths</u>	<u>Average Per Year</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000 Population</u>
St. Louis County	204,596	304	76	37.14
Foreign White				
Total	78,839	149	37.25	47.85
Norway	17,144	30	7.5	43.74
Sweden	26,703	38	9.5	35.57
Denmark	1,407	5	1.25	88.84
Finland	32,585	79	19.75	60.61
Foreign Born White				
Total	30,799	77	19.25	62.5
Norway	5,916	12	3.	50.7
Sweden	10,115	14	3.5	34.6
Denmark	459	2	0.5	108.9
Finland	14,309	49	12.25	85.6
Native Born White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage				
Total	47,040	72	18.	38.26
Norway	11,228	18	4.5	39.86
Sweden	16,588	24	6.	36.17
Denmark	948	3	0.75	79.11
Finland	18,276	30	7.5	41.04

* Population 1930 Federal Census.

May 28, 1937.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Tuberculosis Deaths in Minnesota - Two year period 1933-1934.

	<u>*Population</u>	<u>Tuberculosis Deaths 1933 - 1934</u>	<u>Average per Year</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000 Population</u>	<u>Percent of State Pop.</u>	<u>Percent of State T.B.Deaths</u>
State of Minnesota	2,563,953	1924	962	37.52	100%	100%
Foreign White Stock						
Total	645,515	645	322.5	49.96	23.2	33.5
Norway	267,912	296	148.	55.24	10.4	15.4
Sweden	270,773	238	119.	43.94	10.6	12.4
Denmark	46,220	30	15.	32.45	1.8	1.6
Finland	60,610	93	46.5	76.72	2.4	4.8
Foreign Born White						
Total	200,376	251	125.5	63.87	7.8	13.0
Norway	71,562	88	44.	61.48	2.8	4.6
Sweden	90,623	104	52.	57.38	3.5	5.4
Denmark	13,831	13	6.5	46.99	.5	.7
Finland	24,360	46	23.	94.41	.9	2.4
Native Born White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage						
Total	445,139	394	197.	44.25	17.4	20.5
Norway	196,350	208	104.	52.96	7.7	10.8
Sweden	180,150	134	67.	37.19	7.0	7.0
Denmark	32,389	17	8.5	26.24	1.3	.9
Finland	36,250	47	23.5	64.83	1.4	2.4

* Population 1930 Federal Census.

May 28, 1937.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms).

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
Foreign-Born White:		
Norway	41	47
Sweden	56	48
Denmark	6	7
Finland	20	26
Foreign Parentage:		
Both Norway	67	55
Both Sweden	38	54
Both Denmark	3	6
Both Finland	23	17
Norway & Sweden	6	9
Norway & Denmark	2	0
Sweden & Denmark	2	0
Norway & Finland	1	3
Other (Scandinavian and other Foreign Country)	8	3
Mixed Parentage:		
Norwegian & Native	32	33
Swedish & Native	13	12
Danish & Native	4	0
Finish & Native	2	1
TOTAL	324	321
STATE TOTAL	1003	921

May 28, 1937.

Tuberculosis Deaths among Scandinavian Races in St. Louis Co.

	<u>Foreign-Born</u>	<u>Native born of Foreign Parentage</u>	<u>Native born of Mixed Parentage</u>
<u>1933</u>	Finland - 12 Sweden - 4 Norway - 2	Both Finland - 12 " Sweden - 5 " Norway - 2 Denmark & Norway - 1	Sweden & U.S. - 3 Norway & U.S. - 2 Denmark & U.S. - 2
<u>1934</u>	Finland - 12 Sweden - 2 Norway - 3	Both Finland - 7 " Sweden - 7 Both Norway - 4 Finland & Norway - 1 Sweden & Norway - 1	None
<u>1935</u>	Finland - 13 Sweden - 5 Norway - 3 Denmark - 1	Both Finland - 6 " Sweden - 1 " Norway - 2 Denmark & Norway - 1	None
<u>1936</u>	Finland - 12 Sweden - 3 Norway - 4 Denmark - 1	Both Finland - 4 " Sweden - 3 " Norway - 2 Norway & Sweden - 1 Sweden & Germany - 1	Sweden & U.S. - 3 Norway & U.S. - 1

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
May 24, 1937.

Public Welfare
Disease

(Finnish Daily Pub Co. Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly 7 5 Date of Publication Feb. 6, 1917
(edition, page, column)

Vol. 27 No. 11 Date Line of story _____

Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 12, 1938

"Crosby, Minn. - John Lantinen died of pneumonia Jan. 31 st here. This sickness seems to be prevalent at this time. This is the second death here in a few days. Mr. Lantinen was a member of the IWW and was known to all as an intellegent and honest man. He is survived by a brother in San Francisco serving in the United States Army."

Sent in by a correspondent "C. H." Crosby.

Your item No. 28 Page No. _____ Your name Alfred Backman

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Ed. & Culture
Women's Suffrage

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen wkly X 8 5 Date of Publication Feb. 16, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 14 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Hist. Lib. Minn. Date consulted Oct. 17, 1938

"Virginia, Minn. - Womens Franchise League was organized here recently. Mrs. D. Morgan, President. Mrs. E. Ala, Vice President. Mrs. Philbrick, 2nd Vice Pres. Mrs. R. M. Johnson Treasurer and Mrs. K. K. Tibbets, Sec."

Your item No. 40 Page No. _____ Your name _____

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Ed. & Culture
Woman's Suffrage

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly 8 Date of Publication Mar. 6, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 19 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 24, 1938

"Virginia, Minn. - The Women's Franchise League of this city reports that Mrs. Aino Malmberg will speak here soon. She will speak in the Catholic auditorium some time early this month. Date and time will be announced soon."

(Aino Malmberg is a Finnish woman speaker on suffrage)

Your item No. 52 Page No. _____ Your name Alfred Backman

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics
Non Partisan League

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly 3 7 Date of Publication Feb. 20, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 15 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 19, 1938

"SebeKa, Minn. - On Feb. 13th there was a Non-partisan League speaker in town, but because the speech was given in the English language I did not attend not being able to understand. Those attending report a capacity audience.

The local Socialists say the N. League has adopted their program. This I cannot prove because I am not an authority on the subject, but, if that is the case why then can't the Socialists unite with them? Or has it happened as occurred four years ago that Roosevelt got away with the Socialist platform. I would like to advise them to secure a patent on their platform, or would you call this sort of 'capitalistic'.

"Correspondent".

Your item No. 42 Page No. _____ Your name Alfred Backman

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Co-op Edition) Date of Publication Sept 17th 1931
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 29 No. 220 Page 1 Col 4 Date Line of Story Duluth Sept 16th
Where consulted Minnesota Historical Library Date consulted Mar 17th 1939

An announcement of a farmers hunger march to Duluth, Minnesota for

Sept 21st is made in this issue of the Tyomies. Farmers from all over
St Louis County are urged to participate. The following is written as
a conclusion to the announcement.

"Every toiling farmer of St Louis County is urged to join this first
hunger march of the farmers, of the northwest. The Farmers are confronted
with the hardest winter heretofore known. They have never before been in
such a hopeless condition. This requires that we exert organized effort
against those who exploit us. Every one to the hunger march"

Later on in the October 1st issue of the Tyomies, page 6 col. 3 appears
a photographic montage of this hunger march which is claimed to have
been the largest of its kind ever held in St Louis County. Many different
organizations of workers and farmers and their co-operatives participated
in it.

Your Item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your Name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (MINNESOTA)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S. E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Co-op Edition) Date of Publication Jan 14 1932
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 30 No. 11 Page 5 Col. 6 Date Line of Story _____
Where consulted Minnesota Historical Library Date consulted March 3 1939

"Possibilities of employment in Virginia"

"Places of employment are things of the past here, as they seem to be elsewhere. There are a few smoke stacks standing ~~XXXX~~ indicating that at some time the hands of labor have been accupied, in creating riches for the mining capitalists. The open pit mine where previously there was intense activity, is now dead as a grave.

There are only two mines operating in Virginia at the present time, ~~The other~~ one of these is an open pit owned by the Oliver Mining Company or steel trust. It is claimed that the men can only work half time, but whether it is so is questionable, as some work more and some less, this depending ~~on~~ what terms they are on with the employer.

The other is an underground mine which started operating on the 4th of the Month. It has been closed since last fall. It was loudly announced when the Lincoln mine opened that it would employ 200 men. The local newspaper informed the public that it would operate at capacity. Many were heartened as they thought that prosperity is again around the corner. But what happened? It was announced that iron ore was not

Your Item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your Name _____

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of Story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

needed but that the company will operate the mine for benevolent purposes,
in order to give the men a little work. For this happy situation only a
few tens of men instead of hundreds were needed.
Comrades let us not wait for prosperity as it will never come. We must
organize, so that we will have sufficient power to demand for ourselves
and our neighbors a possibility to work and live, and in the final end to
take for ourselves what rightfully belongs to us. Our aim must be to
struggle for our rights until we win them. We must use the elections to
expose the corrupt capitalist system and to mobilize the workers to fight
for their rights. Every vote that is given to the communists strengthens
the united workingclass front. Let us vote for the communist candidates in
the primaries"

Your Item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your Name _____ W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (MINNESOTA)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S. E., Minneapolis.

Politics
Government

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen wkly 6 4 Date of Publication Jan. 19, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 6 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 11, 1938

" By Ellen Key "

"The important point is'nt that the government functions, but how it functions! Government ~~is~~ rests on a false foundation so long as a small group controls it. These people struggle and die to gain their selfish ends however contrary it may be to their happiness. Here we see the government striving to work against the welfare of the entire population."

Your item No. 19 Page No. _____ Your name Alfred Backman

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Uusi Kotimaa Date of Publication Nov. 19, 1931
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 50 No. 79 Date Line of Story
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted March 1, 1939

Heinola, Otter Tail County, Minn.

"An anti-war meeting, promoting the cause of peace, sponsored by the local cooperatives, Farmer-Labor Clubs, Finnish Federation Branch, Young Communist League, Labor Sports League, and the Finnish Womens Club will be held at the Heinola Finnish Club Hall Sunday night November 22.

"A good program is assured. Literature on war and peace will be on sale. Admission is free. All are welcome to join us in this humanitarian work. (Committee in Charge.)"

Your Item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your Name Alfred Buckman

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (MINNESOTA)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S. E., Minneapolis.

Ed & Culture
Investigation of
Immigrants

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomus (Coop) 8 4 Date of Publication Aug. 4, 1921
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 19 No. 180 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minnesota Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 26, 1938

Under Local News from Cloquet, Minnesota the following announcement is made:

"The investigation committee elected for the purpose of investigating those who have recently arrived from Finland holds its meetings on the first Thursday of each month at 8: P.M.

"All of those who have come to our community from Finland after 1918 are urged to come to the meeting.

With Class Solidarity
The Elected Committee."

Your item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your name W. A. Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics - Ed. & Culture
H. J. Press

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 3 1-2 Date of Publication April 14th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 89 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted October 11th 1938

In the managers column of the Tyomies it is announced that the last meeting of the Tyomies Society had decided to buy a building to house their enterprises. It is said that five thousand dollars in cash is needed to close the deal before May 1st.

The Finnish branches of the Socialist Party are urged to subscribe their quota of capital stock so that the deal can be consummated. The agents of the Tyomies are urged to do everything they can in getting new subscribers for the paper. A reduction in the price is ~~XXXX~~ made for two and five year subscriptions. The offer is 7 dollars for two years and 15 dollars for five years.

Your item No. 20 Page No. Your name W A harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 416 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics
Socialist Party (Finn)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 3 4 Date of Publication April 12th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 87 Date Line of story Oct. 5th 1938
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

In the report from the National convention of the Socialist Party held in St Louis, Mo., published in the Tyomies it is indicated that the Finnish Federation was the largest of all the language federations in the Socialist Party of America in 1917. The membership of the Finnish speaking people is given as 9,396.

Your item No. 12 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Labour - Politics - Co-operatives
May Day Club - Boarding House

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyemies (Daily) 7 3 Date of Publication Apr. 13th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 88 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted October 10th 1938

In the local news from Brainard Minnesota it is announced that a large May Day celebration is being prepared. It is said that the sponsors of the affair have been compelled to arrange it for the evening as it is difficult to get a crowd in the day time during week days. The program will have speaking, a play and other entertainment fitting to the occasion. The celebration will be held in their own Finnish Labor temple.

Further on in the article it is announced that the Co-operative boarding house has been moved to a new address, and that it is the only co-operative enterprise in the community.

Your item No. 15 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics, Immigration
1918 Political Exiles, Investg.
R

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Co-op) 8 3 Date of Publication July 14th 1921
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 162 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 25 1938

After the civil war of 1918 in Finland a great number of exiles and refugees came to the United States. In order to know who these people were, whether they were enemies of the working people or their friends, the workers organizations among the Finns established investigation committees which held hearings regarding the activity of these refugees during the civil war. Nearly all larger Finnish communities had these committees of investigation. In spite of differences in principle between the syndicalists and the socialists these committees were usually composed of both groups. Thus in Duluth many of the refugees were called to the hearings that were held. Occasionally the matters and records were so complicated that there appeared newspaper articles discussing these persons. In the July 14th issue of the Tyomies in 1921 a signed article of this kind appeared regarding the case of Saima Nurmio written by Mike Poti. In the article Mike Poti writes in defence of Saima Nurmio claiming that the account of the Industrialisti published in the

Your item No. 63 Page No. 1 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

issue No 160 was unfair. In the article Mr Poti corrects the misrepresentation of the Industrialisti stating that Nurmio in reality did not have anything to do with the white terror ~~XXX~~ of which she is accused, that she had been caught behind the lines of the white gaurds and worked as a cook instead of a leader as the Industrialisti would have the people believe.

After these hearings of the refugees if they cleared through these committees and proved ~~and proved~~ that they were honest and had been with the workers or sympathetic with them in the civil war they were "taken into the confidence of the comrades" (Toveriluottoon) and recommended into the organizations of the workers. If the people who were investigated had participated in the civil war against the workers or were agents of the white gaurdss ~~XXXXXX~~ their records were made public through the nespapers and the organization of the working people were warned with regard to them.

Your item No. _____ Page No. 2 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics
Socialism - Ed. -
Americanization

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 6 Date of Publication April 25th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 98 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 11th 1938

In local news from Cloquet Minnesota it is said that the Finnish Socialist Branch decided to subscribe \$400.00 worth of capital stock of the Tyomies Society. They also decided to participate in the joint northern Wisconsin and Duluth Summer Festivals. ***The Minnesota Bulletin is now to be distributed directly from the hall. The May day Buttons were taken to be sold ***The education committee is to take care of the Americanization of the branch members.

Your item No. 27 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

*Politics
Finnish Socialists.
Minneapolis*

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 6 5 Date of Publication April 5th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 81 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 5th 1938

The Minneapolis Finnish branch of the Socialist Party was active in Hennepin County participating with delegates to its County Committee. In the news of the branch from Minneapolis it is indicated that they were against war and participated in the County Committee meeting which sent a protest to President Woodrow Wilson and the Socialist Congressman M London against entering the world war.

Your item No. 7 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Labor - Politics
May-day - Employment

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyemies (Daily) 7 3 Date of Publication April 13th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 88 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 10th 1938

In the local news from Virginia Minnesota the people are urged to participate in a May Day celebration which will be held in Eveleth on the closest Sunday to May 1st. The Eveleth celebration is regional in character in which the other Mining towns of the Messaba Range are to participate.

On the question of working conditions in Virginia at the time the following is said:

"Possibilities for work" ^{are} ~~are~~ very meager and jobs are difficult to find. This is owing to the fact that seasonal employment has not yet started and the sawmill and the underground mines are full handed. In the sawmill there is a black list system making it nearly impossible for those men who were on strike last winter for better conditions for themselves and their families to secure a job."

Your item No. 14 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Ed. & Culture - Politics?
Social, War Hysteria

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 6 4 Date of Publication April 17th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 91 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 11th 1938

Under local news of Duluth Minnesota a list of activities of the Finnish ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Tarmo club is given for a week.

"Tuesday Dance

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 8: P M rehearsal of Play Sylvia.

Saturday Dance

Sunday the Play "Kristitty" (Christian) will be given with reduced admission prices---we urge the extra personall in the Play Kristitty to kindly arrive at the hall at 7:P.M.

Chairman "

In addition to this the Bazaar committee of the Tarmo is to meet tonite at 8:P.M: and the Board of Directors of the Tarmo tommarrow at the same time.

Further in the article the reporter lampoons the military precautions taken by the authorities. in the following manner:

" Will not give up arms Arms have not as yet been given over to the authorities. It is said that there are in town subjects of

Your item No. 24 Page No. 1 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

enemy countries who have blunderbusses in their possession.***

Places that are gaurded have received additional lighting

In those places where at the present time gaurds are ~~don~~
duty more lights have been added so that they can see when
the enemy approached"

Your item No. 24 Page No. 2 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics - Ed + Culture
Socialist Festival, wartime

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 1 3-4-5-6 Date of Publication June 26 1917
Vol. 15 No. 148 (edition, page, column) Date Line of story June 25 1917
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 19 1938

In a three column article to be continued in the next issue a discription is given of the Northern Wisconsin and Duluth summer festival held by the Finnish working people of the region.

In spite of the war period and its consequent persecution of the socialists approximately three thousand people had gathered at Fairmont Park. During the meeting it is reported that the City authorities attempted to provoke trouble by threatening the speakers with arrest if they spoke against constituted authority. Even the socialist councilman Phillips had warned the speakers. The program however was carried out according to schedule. An 18 peice band from Eveleth furnished the music for the affair. Emil Parras as the first speaker welcomed the people to the celebration. Severi Alanne delivered the main Finnish address of the day. He dealt with the Russian revolution in connection with which he said:

"In the beginning of the war when we thought that the socialists

Your item No. 48 Page No. 1 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

of Germany were the most powerfull and best organized, thinking that they would be able to decipline their rulers, when they were compelled to submitt in the face of the great storm to the extent that they voted for war appropriations; we felt very depressed and decieved.

Now however the Russian revolution has brilliantly put before us the signs that we have been waiting for. The Russian revolution is a historic turning point and happening.*****In the severest Governmental oppression and restriction the Socialist movement of Russia even during the time of its illegality has gone forward, of which the most convincing proof is the revolution and the glorious part the socialists have played in it."

Other numbers on the program were an address in english by W.E.Reynolds and two recitations, one in Finnish by Kalle Tahtela and another in Swedish by John D.Nelson.

Your item No. 48 Page No. 2 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Immigration + Settlement
Land Sales

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Uusi Kotimaa Weekly Date of Publication April 27th 1893
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 12 No. 17 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minnesota Hist. Library Date consulted October 4th 1938

As late as 1893 there was still the cry for new settlers echoing throughout Minnesota. It was not homesteaders anymore who were wanted as the homesteads had already been depleted. It was now a cry of the Railroad companies into whose lap great tracts of land had been dumped in the land grant days. They wanted to palm it off to the immigrants. The immigrant was urged, induced and persuaded to purchase the land with all the means that could be used. Every acre disposed of meant money in the coffers of the railroad companies as well as an increase in goods to be transported. The time had come when it was necessary to turn the idle land into money and a further source of exploitation of the people.

It had long been known that the immigrant of north Europe was hardy and diligent and that they made good farmers as well as workers in northwest Minnesota. The foreign language newspapers were made instruments ~~through which~~ by the railroad companies through which the idle land was sold and brought into use.

Your item No. 1 Page No. 1 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

Thus the railroad company persuaded the Uusi Kotimaa to put out a supplement leaflet to induce new Finnish settlers to the environs of Wadena Minnesota. The supplement was eight by fourteen inches in size and was published by the Uusi Kotimaa which was the leading paper among the Finns at the time. On the ~~XXXXXX~~ front page of the supplement appeared a railroad map of Wadena and the surrounding country. On the reverse side a Finnish text extolling the advantages of the region and it was sent with the paper to all of its subscribers.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

We give here first the english text on the front page and then a transalation of its reverse side. On the top of the supplement was the caption:

(MINNESOTA)

"RAILROAD MAP OF WADENA AND VICINITY". Below it appeared the map covering slightly over half of the page. Below the map again the following was said:

"Presented By
A. MURRAY.

Your item No. IX 1 Page No. 2 Your name Wa A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

Cheap Lands near Menahga and Sebekka

A Few Improved Farms for Sale

Desirable Lots in Wadena, From \$40 Upwards

A FULL LIST OF N.P.R.R. LANDS.

A Good Opening at Wadena for Manufacturers.

WADENA - - - MINN."

On the reverse side was a heading in large bold face type,

"A supplement to the Uusi Kotimaa" and below it the text translated as follows:

"Since at this time there is cheap land to be had and there are a great number of our people in America who want to become farmers, we are bringing to their attention a place where they still have a possibility to secure a home for their old age.

Wadena and New York Mills are sister towns and both are Finnish trading centers. The latter is especially a center of the Finnish nationality. On the other side of this supplement is a map indicating the large land area, where there is yet land to be had, on

good terms and the persons given ~~XXXXXX~~ below, A. Murray of Wadena

Your item No. 1 Page No. 3 Your name _____

W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)

Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

and H.J. Haarala of New York Mills are the agents for this land. The latter person speaks Finnish so any correspondence with him can be in the mother tongue. We hope that our nationals will take advantage of these opportunities and study carefully the description of the land given in this supplement. It deserves your careful consideration, thorough study and thought and after that action to take advantage of the possibilities as long as this land is offered and to be had.

MINNESOTA FOREST REGION
In Wadena and adjacent Counties.

Wadena, the county seat is the center of the State of Minnesota. The surrounding region of Wadena extends into Todd, Becker, Otter Tail, and Hubbard counties and arouses interest even among outsiders. It is a region in northwest Minnesota which lies between the forests and the prairie grass lands of the Red River Valley. It has fertile soil and is rich in beautiful lakes and streams, interspersed with which are belts of beautiful deciduous and coniferous woodlands.

The lakes and woods are ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ exceptional in their natural beauty and are widely known as romantic summer recreation

Your item No. 1 Page No. 4 Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

places. There are a great number of residents of the west and south who come to the region in the summer to recuperate their health and enjoy themselves. The beautiful lakes and streams also provide an exceptional game region for those who enjoy the hunt.

VEGETATION

Every kind of crop is successful here. Spring wheat is our main crop and those who do not know claim it to be our only crop. The matter of fact however is that large quantities of Rye, Oats, ~~XXX~~ Barley and corn are raised here; potatoes and vegetables for kitchen use are extensively cultivated; sheep, cattle and hogs are raised for which there is a good market in Wadena. A large portion of the land is already under cultivation but there is large tracts yet to be had.

MARKET PLACES

Wadena is only one hundred and fifty miles from a deep water harbor in Duluth and the same distance from the flour milling center of Minneapolis and it is possible to utilize the

Your item No. 1 Page No. 5 Your name WYA Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

Northern Pacific or its competitor the Great Northern to transport goods and farm products. We can state that there is good possibilities for farmers to market their products here. Many of the farmers have directed their attention to sheep raising and found it very profitable. Stock and hogs are raised and a large number of horses have been shipped.

WATER SUPPLY AND TIMBER RESOURCES

Water here is good and there is a plentiful supply. Because of the many lakes and streams water can be secured nearly any place in twenty foot wells.

Since the timber resources are ample, building material costs are very small. Logs for building purposes can be secured near Wadena from Oak, Maple, Basswood, German Poplar, Elm and other species which grow in the rich soil. To the north of Wadena Pine woods are found.

SOIL

The soil is black, rich and deep. On the prairies a mixture of sand

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and clay will be found from three to 4 feet below the surface. Where the pine woods grow there the soil is mostly clay. Farmers have cultivated this land for decades without fertilizer and still get good crops. The sowing season starts from April 1st to April 15th. The harvesting of grain begins around August 1st.

CLIMATE

The weather in the winter is cold but dry. The people living here are not dissatisfied with the winter weather. The periods of cold are short, about two or three weeks. For consumptives the dry climate of Minnesota is beneficial. Malaria fever does not occur here.

RAILROADS

In 1873 the main line of the Northern Pacific penetrated this region from west to east. In December 1873 the Northern Pacific Railroad Company built a station at Wadena and platted the townsite. A few years later the Northern Pacific, Fergus Falls and Black Hills railroad was built running west from Wadena to Milnore North Dakota and it is expected that it will be

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continued to the Black Hills. In 1891 the Wadena and Park Rapids Railroad was constructed from Eagle Bend, Todd county through Park Rapids in Hubbard county to Wadena. Later this road became a part of the Great Northern system and it is said that it will be extended in the near future. All of these railroads are in operation and Wadena is the central point from which they radiate in five directions.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

Wadena prides itself with its public school which is the best in northern Minnesota. In the High School is employed a principal and five assistants. The school has altogether three hundred students and from it one can enter the State University without another examination. Verndale also has a graded High School. Besides these there are the county schools which give a good education and are supervised by a school inspector.

There are numerous churches in Wadena. There is the Methodist, Congregational, Protestant, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, German

Evangelical and the German Lutheran churches, which all have

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their church buildings, Ministers and Parsonages, all in good order.

IN CONCLUSION

This part of Minnesota has often been overlooked in the rush to the west. But for a man that wants to work, certain success awaits him here. On our streets every day can be seen men who a few years ago came here with only a few dollars in their pockets, some of them with only a few dimes, who are now well to do. The same opportunity still exists today. What is needed is intelligence and diligence.

SOME PRACTICAL ADVISE

The land is cheap and easy to buy, only five or six dollars an acre with easy terms. There is also a refund of one dollar an acre for each acre put into cultivation within two years.

Write for further particulars to the following addresses.

A. Murray
Wadena, Minn.

or

H. J. Haarala
New York Mills, Minn."

Your item No. 1 Page No. 9 Your name W A Harju

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The Survey

Apr. - Sept. 1921

Vol. 46

Ethel Hobart

Field Secretary

Playground and Recreation Association of America

ON THE VERMILLION RANGE.

*** "The city of Ely is rich beyond the wildest dreams of my own New England town. *** The Mines pay 85 per cent of the taxes - huge taxes they are, too. For that reason, the citizens watch the city government jealously to see that its offices are not captured by the mining interests. No doubt that is well. The result is a city council that is democratic in the extreme, in the sense that it is not dominated by the mining interests. Some of the aldermen, however, looked with doubt and misgiving on the project, pending at the time of my visit, of appropriating funds for the continued maintenance of their war time community service center, which was an old school house admirably converted into a civic building. There was, indeed, plenty of opposition to continuing the center - opposition from certain elements in the community which need not be analyzed here. Now the leaders among the Finnish women of the town stood firm for the recreation appropriation. They came before the council in a body. They are among the firmest American citizens. I have ever met. They have brought from Finland a fierce tradition of freedom and determination to grasp every educational advantage that can be had. If we can only tap the reservoir of the contribution such women can make to our country, Finland will make us more rich and free forever. The Finns in Ely are shy about making this contribution, shy, as who would not be, of pushing their way into a civilization not yet sufficiently civilized to realize that these intelligent and educated women are no longer

"foreigners." And as to the less educated ones, their sons too, volunteered during the War. Patriotism would seem to be not so much a matter of the tongue as of the heart. Yet after the war, these mothers became just "foreigners" once more. But when the leading Finnish women found that recreation does not mean "just card playing and dancing" (for many of the Lutheran faith in these respects can out-Puritan the Pilgrim Fathers); that recreation means programs about Abraham Lincoln and Finland and liberty, with community singing; that because the community center is paid for out of public taxes it can be and must be made to serve all - then it was wonderful to see these women get into politics!

There was one morning when a certain Finnish councilman, uncomfortably seated on the top rail of the ticklish recreation fence, wondering on which side it was best to get down, was telephoned to or called upon by practically every man and woman in town (the Finnish women leading) who cares for what their community center means. The consequence was that he was won over, and that at the meeting of the City Council that afternoon there was a landslide for recreation. The City voted \$7,500 for next year's budget, besides the \$2,000 already appropriated for summer work by the Board of Education.

The contribution that Ely, through its example, is making this year to the cause of Municipal recreation not only on the range but all over the country, is not the size of its appropriation (which indeed is enormous in proportion to its population as compared with that of other cities) but its emphasis on how the money is to be spent. "It is leadership that we want and need," one of the Finnish women said to me. "The other Range Cities are spending money on fine buildings for recreation, but what are they getting for their money? We want a woman assistant (the head of the work in Ely is a man), some one to reach our girls." Consequently out of a budget of \$7,500, outside

of the necessary expense of coal and janitor service, two-thirds of the entire sum is to be spent on expert recreational leadership." ***

Finns in Minn.
A. J. Sprang
Dec. 13, 1939

Minn Hist.Soc.
The Barnum Herald
June 24, 1937.
Vol. 29 No. 17

Pioneer Life in Carlton County.

"The death of two of our Finnish pioneers, John Karlson and Andrew Perila, of this Kettle River-Antomba settlement, within a month, and the sad duty of having to chronicle their obituaries, rendered the writer hereof reminiscent. So when I met the other day my good, old-time friend, John H. Mattson of Duluth, who like myself is a "product" of this community-and he suggested that I write briefly something about pioneering days, I obey his command, although I feel I can't do justice to that fascinating subject. This refers to a period about forty years ago.

All the settlers were then home-steaders, scattered over a wide area of virgin wilderness, from about 8 to as far as 20 miles from Moose lake, nearest village and trading point. Roads were foot paths or trails through the woods, opened by loggers and settlers themselves. Unbridged rivers were crossed on hastily constructed rafts, and a boat operated by a rope and pulley fastened to a forked post on both sides of Kettle River, was a much-used "ferry" at Sarvela's place for many years. Nearest doctors were at Carlton, but on certain days Doctors Watkins and Sukeforth came to Moose Lake to see their patients. So it was necessary for the settlers to combine the business of dentistry with that of a blacksmith and jeweler, as both of these had tongs. Abram Wickman repaired clocks and watches as a side line and when not occupied by that or farming, pulled aching teeth for his neighbors. Henry Manunla, who lived in Moose Lake village and was an experienced blacksmith, had to do teeth-pulling quite frequently. Of course, when

using such clumsy tools, mistakes were inevitable, and once when he had pulled a tooth pointed out by his agonized patient as the source of his trouble, it was after the operation discovered that Mr. Mannula pulled a wrong tooth. Second attempt corrected the mistake. The gap in the patient's mouth became wider than originally planned, but it was a small matter.

Matt Leppanen (Mattson) and Erick Bjorklund took care of the cow and horse doctoring, and many times rendered valuable service. The ingredients used in their formulas were varied and such as they had seen other farmer-doctors use in the old country. One item I can still well remember, because of its pungent odor; asfedita-if that name means anything to the reader. Its odor surely revived any half-dead horse in a few minutes, nothing to say of its other potentialities. Matt Leppanen was skilled also in treating injuries of the people. He could set broken bones and twist dislocated joints into place and do it well. Matt Maijala (he died in 1923) that doctor later need only assert that his broken arm needed was rest and that Mr. Leppanen's job was well done. Practice in use by doctors treating George Washington-blood-letting-was also sometimes resorted to by this farmer-doctor. I can only say that none of his patients died, as far as I know, while under his treatment, which could be a big compliment to any doctor.

Mrs. Abram Wickman (Mrs. Sosanna Wickman) was a midwife of no mean caliber. Her services were sought in dozens, I might say, hundreds of cases from about 1892 to the time of her death about 1914, and all ended well. She and her husband lie in an unmarked grave, as they have no relatives here, so it would not be amiss if the boys and girls she cared for, all now full-grown and most of them married, raise a fund for the purchase of a stone for the grave of those worthy pioneers.

Carl Mandelin, besides farming, was a tanner, and from the hides tanned by him Albert Waisanen, Joseph Winkvist, August Baakkari and several others, made neat, light and comfortable old-country-style shoe-pacs, which were in vogue even among women in those by gone days. Liberal application of pine tar and grease made them waterproof. Lumber was sawed by hand, one man standing on a high saw-buck on which the log rested, and his partner underneath operating the bottom end of a large rip-saw. All lumber used in floors, window frames, on roofs, etc., by homesteaders, was manufactured in such manner. Likewise, shingles were made by man-power. Five or six men could make up to two cords of shingles in a day. Buildings were of logs, of course, and were warm and substantial. Spinning-wheel and a pair of wool-cards were necessary tools and used by mothers in each household. Hay was cut by hand, and what little of grain could be raised, was threshed by the use of flails. (younger generation may look up in the dictionary what the flail looks like)

Game was plentiful, and if the state had game laws, scarcity of law-books and lawyers to interpret them made it legal to kill a deer whenever meat supply was running low. No one hunted for the mere lust of killing. Bears were not molested, but when one killed two of Chas. Gustafson's herfers about 1898, Capital sentence was passed, and Herman Lampel, then an expert hunter, put it into execution. Wolves had plenty of rabbits to eat, so did not bother people, but a pack of them would follow a man in the dark and furnish him with a free but not very enjoyable music.

Logs and ties were driven down the rivers, water in which was raised each spring by dams. They were hoisted up, mostly, at Stillwater. It gave employment to men and much excitement and fun to youngsters to watch a swollen river full of big logs, rushing down stream.

People were all religious-minded and most of them church-members and knew nothing of present day "isms" of various kinds, so political battles were unknown. Church was built in 1898-1900 of white pine logs, Henry Wehmaste doing the work, and lumber and shingles used in it were made by hand on the premises in the aforementioned manner. In the absence of a pastor, Erick Westerback, Chairman, John H. Korhonen, John Mailand and John Oberg in Eagle, baptized infants, buried dead, and Mr. Westerback maintained a Sunday school for us boys and girls, and occasionally conducted religious services for the grown-ups. (His son, Rev. M. N. Westerback, is now a Lutheran minister, having at present charge of a congregation in Toronto, Canada.)

The advent of the first graded road in 1901 west of Barnum, built by the Winona & St. Peter Land Company, brought wagons, buggies, threshing machines, portable sawmills, and, finally, automobiles and other contraptions of modern invention. Soo line railroad, built in 1909, brought, in addition to other blessings and blights of civilization, also rats-unknown here up to that time. That railroad was the origin of Kettle River and Automba villages. It ended the romantic, interesting and in many ways happy pioneering period. We who were raised here in that period and became "educated" in every phase of that fascinating life, look back to it with wistful longing. But the world is ever marching on, and one by one the pioneers who opened these townships for settlement, pass on to the Great Beyond, soon to be entirely forgotten by the younger generation."

John Manni

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
December 27, 1939

Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
Historia ja Elämäkertoja," Vol. 2, by Solomon
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The following is a translation of the chapter, "Duluthin,
Midwayn ja Thomsin Varhaisimmat Suomalaiset." [Earliest Finns
of Duluth, Midway and Thomson".] From page 220 to page 232.

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"Duluth, one of the most important cities of the Great Lakes, is located in Northern Minnesota, at the mouth of the St. Louis River, on the shore of Lake Superior. On the south of the river is Superior, sister city of the former, which is also a large business place. Both cities are in an excellent financial condition which promises them a secure future. Iron-ore from iron-ore mines located further north, is sent to the docks of these cities, from where it is shipped on lake boats to smelting works of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Similarly, large cargoes of grain are sent by boats to eastern cities.

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"Duluth has an old history. A French officer and explorer, Daniel Greysolon Du La Lhut, who was dispatched by his government, travelled the Lake Superior shore to establish fur-trading posts and to further extend missionary work. The result of his trip was the establishment of a trading post at the mouth of the Pigeon River, which location then was known as Duluth. This happened in 1678. The former location did not become permanent, for the fur agency was moved to the north shore of the St. Louis River on the western end of the present city of Duluth, which location was named Pon Du Lac. Already in 1750 the fur trading post of the Indians and whites was known. When the famous American Fur Co., Astor established and owned, extended its trading further into the north-west, Pon Du Lac became an especially lively trading place. It was in its best in 1850, when there lived 193 people. But

the supply of wild game lessened and even the Indians were driven farther away, resulting in a smaller and decreased trade; thus becoming so small that the aforementioned company discontinued business there in 1870.

"Already in the middle of the last century, fishermen, sailors and merchants settled in the area from Pon Du Lac, east to the Lake Superior shore. In 1857 it was given town corporate rights and named Duluth in honor of the French officer and explorer. There were 500 people living there at that time. Business increased and the population grew. At the same time, because conditions in the Superior town also looked promising, a railroad was extended from Minneapolis to these Lake Superior shore towns in 1870. It gave a noticeable push to progress of both cities. The Northern-Pacific railroad was extended to Duluth three years later, permitting a connection with the growing west. Grain grown in Dakota was shipped by railroad to Duluth and Superior, and further, by boat routes to the world grain markets. In the 1880's the city started as if in a new era, for in the timber land of the vicinity cutting began, and on the St. Louis River shore appeared large sawmills and gigantic lumber yards. Even a more forcible stimulant to the growth of the city was given when iron ore deposits were discovered about a hundred miles to the north. Many iron ore mines were born. A large amount of iron-ore is shipped via Duluth docks to smelting works of the east. The population of Duluth in 1872, when it received its incorporated rights, was listed at 3,731 people. In 1890 there were 33,111 residents in the city; in 1920 there were 98,917 people, and at the present time more than a hundred thousand.

"The first Finns settled in Duluth in 1868, although they did not live here permanently. From here they went to live in smaller towns. The earliest Finns moved to their lands at Franklin, Cokato, New York Mills, Midway and Thomson. From these earliest Finns come ghastly stories, which, if unfairly judged would be injurious to the reputation. But taking into consideration living conditions of the time, we do not wonder why conduct of the people of our nationality was not always

sound. Men were forced to live upstairs of saloons. The saloon was the only meeting place where friends were met and wherein evenings were wiled away. Fighting was a recurrent exhibition. Adventures with police provided popular conversational topics among the men. In the city's oldest court records are seen a few infamous marks concerning Finns in earlier times. Johan Sveklund, who, because of his quarrelsome mood was known as 'Hallin-Janneksi' ["brindle John"], was arrested for murder. While waiting for his hearing he ended his days in jail. Both Kassu Kajola or Isotalo and Samuli Heikkilä sat in the Duluth jail during the winter of 1872 -1873 convicted of a bloody deed.

"The aforementioned occurrences were not, after all, general, nor can they be used as a gauge in determining the fame of the Finns. 'A good bell can be heard far; a bad one farther', says a proverb. Such is the case here. The bad deeds have remained in the memory, and are quiet, while the good deeds have been forgotten. Duluth's earliest Finnish people have been an industrious and thrifty people. Upon moving to farm regions they have by clearing and cultivating produced a beautiful and an honorable life's work. Literature, too, was studied. Finland newspapers were ordered, such as the 'Oulun Viikkosanomia' ['Oulu Weekly News'], etc. Articles from Duluth concerning earlier times appeared in the aforementioned newspaper.

"The present Duluth Finnish people are mostly from later migrations. They have, the last two decades, settled in the city in such great numbers that it will not be long before they reach an even ten thousand people. Besides that, in the vicinity of Duluth live many ten thousands of Finns at iron ore mines, on farms and in the woods. Jokingly, Duluth is being called the Finnish headquarters city of America. Appropriately enough, for they in every case, consider Duluth as the American Finns' most important business and cultural center, with their newspapers, book publishers and dealers, Finnish lawyers, doctors, vice consul, many business places and so forth.

MIDWAY is located at the western edge of Duluth, on the top of the hill near Pon Du Lac. From there is an incomparable view over the twin cities of Duluth and Superior and far over Lake Superior. An especially beautiful view is unveiled of the St. Louis River, which, in silvery clearness, winds through the valley. In 1870 the first Finnish settlers began living at Midway, where they had homesteads.

"Adviser for the Finnish homestead seekers was captain Green, who specially favored Finns. The earliest Midway Finnish settlers were Kalle [Carl] Kytomäki, William Lehto, Kalle Sandström, Thomas [Thomas] Reikura, Peter Lassa, Antti [Andrew] Karjala, Matti [Matthew] Kauppi, Herik [Henrik] Laakso, Matti Salo, Jakob Antila, Antti Karjala [mentioned before], Erik Maunu, Henrik Torffi, Johan Virkkunen, etc. Many of these had homesteads; others were able to buy their lands. During the earlier years Midway was known as Pon Du Lac. That is verified by the visit of Pastor Backman in 1880, when he baptised the following children: Johan Olson's daughter, Helena; Erik Maunu's daughter, Kaisa; William Lehto's daughter, Helde; and Isak Fredrickson's son, Alfred. The baptisms mentioned were, in Hancock [Michigan] church records, said done at Pon Du Lac, Minn. Perhaps the name [Midway] results from the fact that it is located halfway between West Duluth and Thomson.

"That which touched upon social pursuits and religious endeavors was instrumental in the joining with Thomson. Actually these two farm settlements are, at the present time, one Finnish community.

"THOMSON is a contiguous settlement with Midway, being a little further from Duluth. It is more extensive than the former [Midway], reaching up to Carlton and Cloquet. The soil is sandy. It is by no means favorable for agriculture. From the first years of the settlement that was cleared from the woods, the land bore plentifully of grain crops without fertilization, but nowadays the land is not greatly productive. The nearness of large cities has made dairying important and profitable. Cattle raising and agriculture is generally done. By means of crop rotation the soil is strengthened and consequently remains productive.

"Finns settled in Thomson in the middle of the 1870's. First they worked at sawmills there; later, when able, they sought, for themselves, homesteads, then moved to clear the woods for fields. The first Finns moved to their new places in 1877; others a year or two later. Among these early settlers were: Peter Esko, Johan Markuksela, Palki brothers, Johan Alatalo, Lars Moilanen, Henry Krokula, Isak Karjala, Johan and Lars Moilanen, Albert Mikkonen, Herman Skarp, Johan Kajander, Johan Juukkonen, Nils Anttila, Tuomas Rongisto, Antti Sorsa, etc.

"Thomson's sawmills have, long ago, been closed down, because the woods of the region were cut down. The saw and lumber activity center moved to Cloquet on the St. Louis River. The Thomson people now live on agriculture and cattle-raising; many enjoy security even more than notably rich people, although in their midst are no farmers of large land. Spiritual efforts deserve mention of religious work. In the Midway-Thomson district one finds that the Apostolic-Lutheran, Suomi Synod and National congregations have small churches."

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Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
January 5, 1940

Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
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Ilmonen; Published at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

Biographies in chapter, "Duluthin, Midwayn ja Thomsin Varhaisimmat Suomalaiset," ["Earliest Finns of Duluth, Midway and Thomson"].

Where the name appears in parentheses at the beginning of the biography it is the original family name.

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"JOHAN ALATALO was from Muonio. He came to America in 1872, to Hancock Mich. From there, at the turn of 1880, he came to his land. Died in 1889. He was a single man.

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"PETER ALATALO was born at Muonio in 1834. He came to America in 1873, to Hancock [Mich.]. He cleared the woods into a farm, where he died in 1914. His wife, Maria, was a Norwegian Finn. Four children are living.

"HENRY ANTIKKA was born at Sava about 1830. He came to America and to Hancock [Mich.] in 1872. He died on his farm in 1912. His wife, Briita, died much sooner than her husband. They had no children.

"JAKOB ANTTILA was born at Lohtaja on July 25, 1838. As a sailor he came to America in 1864, to New York. After sailing another ten years he settled permanently on land and began in construction work. He died on his farm at Thomson on Aug. 19, 1913. His wife, Elisabet [Elizabeth] Tikkala was born in the Raase province in 1842. They were married in 1862. She died in 1910. Five children.

"NILS ANTTILA was born on the Ialvaniemi shore of Torniojoki [Tornio River] in 1829. He came to America in 1873, to Hancock and in the following decade to Thomson. He died in North Dakota on Nov. 4, 1906. His wife, Eva Kaisa Eviäjarvi, was born at Alten [Altengaard], Norway, in 1826, where they were also married. She died in 1907. A son and two daughters are living.

"JUUSO ERICKSON was born at Kalajoki around 1834. He came to America in 1873, to Hancock, and from there to his farm, where he died in 1920. His wife, Johanna, died childless around 1890.

"ISAK ERICKSON (PAATTAMAA) was born at Karunki in 1841. From Norway he came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], and from there to his homestead at Thomson in 1877. His wife, Johanna Alatalo, from Muonio, came to America in 1873 and married on the copper island. Died in 1905. Raised one boy.

"PETER ESKO was born at Alatornio [Sweden] in 1835. He worked for eleven years as musician in the Finland Army. From Norway he came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.], and from there in 1877 as a settler at Thomson, where he died in 1883. His wife, Valborg Sipo, was born at Hailuoto in 1836. Died at Oulu in 1878.

"ALEXANDER ESKO, son of the former, was born at Oulu in 1862. His wife, Eva Nelson, was born in 1866. Alex Esko has by purchasing, enlarged the family estate and established an excellent dairy. He has been engaged in various municipal and civil positions of trust, etc.. Local Finnish statistician and compiler of information and so forth.

"KALLE [CHARLES] HENRICKSON was born at Pulkkila in 1840. He came to America in 1870. He was one of Midway's earliest Finns, getting his homestead in 1872, where he cleared the woods into a farm. Died on December 17, 1906. His wife, Eva

Kyräs was born at Turtola in 1860. They were married in Duluth in 1872. She died June 9, 1918. Five children are living. Their son Carl was the first white child born in Midway Township.

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"MATTI [MATTHEW] HENRICKSON (SALO) was born at Kaustinen in 1847. He came to America in 1872, and soon after that to his homestead at Midway. More important information is lacking.

"TUOMAS [THOMAS] HONGISTO was born at Kuri factory in Oululääni in 1840. He arrived in America in 1873, at the copper island [Mich.] and the following decade in Duluth. His wife, Margareeta, died in 1910.

"PETER ISACKSON (KÖSSÄ) was born at Kuclajärvi in 1827. From Tervola he moved to America in 1871, to Duluth, a year later to his homestead at Midway where he cleared the woods into an excellent farm. He died in 1917 when he was 89 years old. His wife, Anna Kangas, was born at Kemijärvi in 1829. She came to America with her husband. Died in 1914. Five children.

"JOHAN HENRIK ISACKSON (KÖSSÄ), son of the former, was born at Tervola on Jan. 18, 1861. With his parents, he came to America in 1871. He died on his farm in 1920. His wife, Maria Rova, was from Alkkula. Five children.--MATTI ISACKSON (KÖSSÄ) died, a single man, in 1887.

"HENRIK JOHNSON, old copper island [Mich.] Finn, arrived in America in 1871, then lived at Calumet [Mich.] for 35 years. He died in Duluth in 1922 when 75 years old. His son, Edward, is a merchant in Duluth.

"JOHAN HENRIK JOHNSON was born of Finnish parents in Vesisaari [Vadsö] Norway in 1847. He came to America in 1877, to the copper island [Mich.], from where he moved to farm at Midway in 1900. His wife, Johanna Sandelin, was born at Haaparanta [Sweden] in 1846. She came to America in 1878 and was married on the copper island [Mich.]. Five children.

"TUOMAS JOHNSON (HEIKURA) was born at Alatornio [Sweden] in Rannankylä, in 1837. From Norway he moved to America in 1870, to Duluth, and from there a couple of years later to his new place, where he died in 1911. His wife, Karoliina Lundström, was born at Alatornio [Sweden] in 1839. Married in Norway and accompanied her husband to America, died in 1911. Three children living.

"JOHAN JUNTTI was born at Ylitornio in 1853. He came to America in 1879, to Duluth; Settled as a farmer at Thomson in 1882. His wife, Maria, was born at Turtola in 1858.

"PETER JUNTTI (HANNUJUNTTI) was born at turtola in 1830. He came to America in 1879, to Duluth. He died on his farm at Thomson in 1900.

"ISAK JUNTTI, son of the former, settled as a farmer in Thomson in 1884. His first wife was Kustaava Puutti from Ylitornio. Dead. His second wife was Kustaava Jolma.

"JOHAN JUNTTI was born at Turtola in 1853. He came to America with his parents in 1879. He is a farmer at Thomson. His wife, Maria, is from Turtola.

"JOHAN JUUKKONEN was born at Lumijoki on Aug. 11, 1835. Came to America in 1872, settled at Thomson in 1876. He died on Sept. 23, 1918. His wife, Maria Komula, from Lumijoki, died in 1919.

"JOHAN LUNDQUIST was born at Hailuoto in 1854. He arrived in America, in New York in 1879. He made his home as a farmer at Thomson in 1893. His wife, Hanna Sofia Ruotsinoja, was born at Lininka in 1868. Married in 1893. Six children.

"HENRIK MARCUS (MARKUKSELA) was born at Tyrnävä in 1843. He came to America in the 1870's. He died on his farm at Thomson in 1913. His wife was Liisa Kreetä.

"JOHAN MARCUS (MARKUKSELA) was born at Tyrnävä in 1845. He arrived in America in 1873, in Ohio, where he lived at Girard and etc. He became a settler at Thomson in 1877. His wife, a widow, Augusta Nyman, nee Silvebrand, was born at Oulu in 1840. Married at Wiles, Ohio, in 1875. A son, Kalle [Charles].

"CHARLES A. MARKS (NYMAN) was born at Oulu in 1863. With his mother he came to America in 1874. He sought and purchased land at Thomson. He has been employed in many town positions, in school board positions, as county clerk, etc. His wife, Mathilda Paarni, was born at Pailuoto in 1864. No children.

"ERIK MAUNU was born at Lumijoki in 1828. He came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.]. Became a farmer at Midway in 1879. Died in 1913. His wife, Kaisa Kleimo was born at Lumijoki in 1840, arrived in America and met her husband in 1879. Died in 1916. Seven children.

"JAKOB MAUNU was born at Lumijoki at the turn of 1830. He came to America in 1872, to the copper island [Mich.], from where later he moved to Thomson, Died in 1912.

"JOHAN MOILANEN was born at Puolanka in 1842. Came to America in 1873, to Hancock, Mich. Later he settled as a farmer at Thomson. His wife was Valpori.

"IARS MOILANEN was born at Puolanka in 1840. He came to America in 1872, to Hancock, from where later he moved to Thomson. His wife, was Kaisa.

"LEANDER MUSTONEN was born at Haaparanta [Sweden] in 1833. Came to America with his family in 1873. Lived and died in West Duluth. His wife, Kaisa Simo, died in 1912.

"ABRAM MÄLLINEN was born at Tyrnävä on Apr. 18, 1852. Came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.] and from there to farm at Thomson in 1886. Died July 20, 1911. His wife, Maria Liisa Pekkala was born at Torniojoki on May 25, 1859. They have had 17 children, of which 12 are living.

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"HENRIK NELSON was born at Hailuoto on Feb. 22, 1848. Came to America in 1873, to Duluth and in the same year became a settler at Midway where he had acquired a homestead. His wife, Mathilda Pielkola, was born on July 14, 1850. Arrived in America in 1879 where she married the same year. Several children.

"JOHAN NIKKILÄ, from Simo, who arrived in America in 1873 has done fishing in West Duluth all his life.

"JOHAN OLSON, a Norwegian Finn, was born in the Raisi parish [Norway] in 1848. Came to America in 1872, to the copper island [Mich.] from where he came to Midway to make his home and farm. Died in 1917. His wife Anna Kreeta, also a Norwegian Finn, died in 1895. Four children living.

"SIMON PALAKI was born at Tyrnävä in 1812. From Norway, he moved with his family to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.], from where he moved in 1877 to farm at Thomson, where he had acquired a homestead. Died in 1882. His wife, Kaisa Tyrnäväta, died in 1889. Sons: Erik, Henrik and Johan.

"ERIK PALAKI was born at Tyrnävä in 1844. To America in 1873, Hancock, Mich. and then to farm at Thomson in 1877. His first wife, Karoliina Tjadar, was born at Tyrnävä in 1842. Died in Thomson in 1880. His second wife was his first wife's sister. Four children.

"PETER PIKKARAINEN was born at Tyrnävä in 1852. Came to America in 1872, to the copper island [Mich.]. From Hancock [Mich.] he moved as a settler to New York Mills. Died in West Duluth. His wife, Anna Kaisa Mikkela, was born at Pudasjärvi in 1869. Several children.

"KALLE SANDSTRÖM was born in the Viipuri district of Finland about 1830. As a sailor, he came to America in 1868 and settled in Duluth at the turn of 1870. He died, a single man, in 1895.

"HERMAN SKARP was born at Oulu in 1859. Came to America in 1879 and settled to farm at Thomson. His wife, Maria Metso, was born at Liminka in 1859. Two children are living.

"ANTTI [ANDREW] SUORSA was born at Tyrnävä around 1828. He came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.]. Died at Thomson in 1910.

"JOHAN TRUOVA, one of the earliest Midway Finns, died in the 1880's. Dead also is his wife, who has been dead for decades. Children have moved elsewhere.

"HENRIK TORPPI was born at Pulkila in 1835. From Vesisaari [Vadso] [Norway] he had come to America in 1871, to Michigan. He became a settler at Midway in 1874, there he cleared the woods and made a home and fields. His wife, Maria Eriika Laukka, was born at Pulkila in 1837. With her husband she came to America where she died in 1914. One child is living.

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"JOHAN WILKSON (VIRKKUNEN), from Northern Finland, arrived in America in the 1870's. In 1876 he settled as a farmer at Midway where he had acquired a homestead. Died in the 1890's. His wife, Kaisa, from Oulu, died in 1910.

"With the earliest residents can also be listed those who arrived in America in the 1880's: Fred Carlson (Maranen), Ole Anderson, Tuomas Holm, Isak Juntti, Josef Juntunen, Eliel Juola, Kalle Johnson, Erik Mattinen, Kalle Mattson, Erik Hiukka, Henrik Ruikka, Johan Sorila, Henrik Sunnaborg, Erik Jokimäki, Nils Naatus, Juso Erickson and Antti Töriö.

"We include here yet biographies of several of the earliest Finns living in the vicinity of Duluth. A relation of Adams (Jolman) is living in Brule Wisconsin, who, remarkably, has attained a higher age than any other of our people in America. David Castren, from Virginia, Minn. has earned great commendation for his work in the cultural aspirations of the settlers.

"JOHAN ADAMSON (JOLMA) was born in the Raisi parish, Norway, on Feb. 28, 1821. His relations were formerly from Jolma on the Finland side of Torniojoki [Tornio River]. From Norway he came to America, to the copper island [Mich.], and from there, with his son, to his new place at Brule Wisc. He has been preacher, etc. in his community. He is unusually healthy and strong. He is now over a hundred years old. His wife, Briita Stiina Trasti, was born in the Raisi parish, Norway, but her relations came from the Trasti home at Hietaniemi. Married in 1841. She followed her husband to America, died in Calumet [Mich.] in 1888. Only a son is living.

"NILS P. JOHNSON, son of the former, was born at Raisi, Norway on Sept. 26, 1860. With his father he came to America, to the copper island [Mich.], where he did mine work. Became a settler at Brule, Wisc, in 1890. From the woods he has cleared a productive farm. Upon ending of cultivating duties the sons do woods cutting, lumber sawing and other woods work. His wife, Briita Maria Panttala, or Tuura, was born at Kalajoki on Nov. 27, 1871. Married in Norway in 1895. Twelve children are living. Mr. Nils Johnson was founder of the Calumet National congregation, he was caretaker of a "Vaino" named post office for eight years and was also engaged in many municipal positions of trust.

"DAVID CASTREN, preacher, was born at Ylivieska on June 20, 1840. He completed a two year course in agricultural school at Jokisaari. Was town clerk in Oulainen parish. School teacher at Kemijoki after completing the 1871 required teacher-examination. Came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.]. In Calumet [Mich.] he conducted a Finnish childrens school for some time. After that he worked as a miner for 19 years, after which he moved to New York Mills to farm and lived there for 24 years. At an older age he moved to Virginia, Minn. where he was engaged as an Apostolic-Lutheran congregation minister until his death in 1920. While living on the copper island he established a branch of a society for the advancement of public education in Calumet, and also was a leading person in other church

and civic activities. His wife, Maria Myllylä was born at Nivala in 1841. Married in Finland. She came to America with her husband. Died in 1919. Children.

"JOHAN KAJANDER was born at Turtola in 1842. Came to America in 1873, to Hancock [Mich.]. Died, a farmer, at Thomson in 1914. His wife, Magdaleena, was born at Ii in 1848. Married in Norway, from where she came to America with her husband. One child living.

"MIKKO [MICHEAL] KANTONEN was born at Kannus on June 16, 1840. Came to America at the end of the 1860's, having lived at Ishpeming [Mich.] in 1870, being one of the earliest Finns of that region. Moved to Duluth in 1881, where he has died. His wife, Maria, was born at Isokyrö on Aug. 1, 1842. A daughter, named Hilma, was born at Ishpeming in 1870.

"ANTTI KARJALA was born at Lumijoki on June 27, 1829. From Norway he came to America in 1872, to Duluth, then to his homestead at Midway in 1875. Besides farming he also did blacksmithing, being a skilled blacksmith. Died June 19, 1911. His wife, Maria Niemelä, was born at Tyrnävä on Apr. 4, 1847. Married in Duluth, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Saari, at Eveleth in 1921. Three children.

"ISAK KARJALA was born at Kuusamo in 1851. Came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.] and from there to farm at Thomson. His wife, Fredrika, came to America in 1873. Five children.

"MATTI KAUPPI was born at Lumijoki in 1822. Came to America in 1871, to Duluth from where, a year later, he moved to his homestead at Midway where he was one of the earliest settlers of the region. He lived alone in the depth of the forest, until his wife and son arrived in America six years later, or 1878. Died in 1891. His wife, Elisabet Sääkkä, was born at Lumijoki in 1819. Died in 1892.

"KALLE KAUPPI, son of the former, was born at Lumijoki in 1862. Has operated a store in West Duluth for some time. He has been in municipal positions of trust, county supervisor, in the city council and etc. His first wife, Josefiina Vetoniemi, from Kalajoki, died in 1899. His second wife, Selma Johnson, was born on the copper island [Mich.] in 1877. Married in 1910. Children from both marriages. -- KALLE KAUPPI, brother of the former, died at the family home at Midway in 1921.

"HENRY KREKULA, from Pellonkylä, on Torniojoki [Tornio River], arrived in America in 1873, at Hancock [Mich.]. Died, single, around 1896.

"WILLIAM LEHTO was born at Ruotsala, on Torniojoki in 1840. Came to America in 1869, to the copper island [Mich.], having lived for some time, too, in Ontonagon [Mich.]. He settled as a farmer on his homestead in Midway in 1871, where he cleared the woods and erected a house. Died in 1910. His wife, Margareeta Niemelä, was born at Tyrnava in 1847. With her husband she came to America. Died in 1902. A son, Kalle Lehto, lives on the family estate. "

Gilbert, Minnesota.

Social Ethnics
Toivo Torma
Dec. 28, 1938.

FINNS

Makinen

This is only a general view of the Makinen community as it may appear to a casual observer. Makinen has as its nucleus the Makinen General Store, built by Mr. John Kovaniemi and John Makinen in the year 1912.

Now Mr. Kovaniemi operates a garage in Eveleth, Minnesota; John Makinen is deceased.

To this store most of Makinen's populace go to buy their daily purchases, although in 1936, a co-operative store was constructed directly opposite. Within the Makinen store a postal service is maintained with Mrs. Henry Perala, the postmistress. The store is also the local headquarters of forest fire service of which Mr. Henry Perala is the forest fire warden.

Throughout the year, 26 of them, the Makinen store has served the needs of the people. In the store, candy, groceries, dry goods, fruit, stationery, household supplies, gasoline, and field implements are sold.

In the immediate vicinity of the store is a school, community hall, and a church.

To the school the first seven grades attend; the upper grades attend the school at Cotton, Minnesota. In the evenings the local school building is used for St. Louis County Rural Recreational purposes, with the headquarters at Virginia, Minnesota. To these classes go both the old and young. The parents are given opportunities to use the manual training room, sew, knit, etc. The youth of Makinen, learn to dance, play indoor games, and

Gilbert, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Toivo Torma
Dec. 28, 1938.

practice dramatics. Night school classes are also held there during the winter months.

The community hall is an old structure, but it is in a good location, and of a good sturdy structure. Dances are held there once a month on the average. Plays are often given also, employing inclusively the people of Makinen. Dance music is given often times by local accordian players, the only instrument which can satisfactorily adapt itself to the structure of the hall.

Makinen's church came into being in the fall of 1938. It was constructed out of an old store, and is situated directly opposite the hall. To this church the people of Makinen flock every Sunday morning. They also maintain the expenses of a minister, who lives with his wife in another portion of the church.

Makinen also has a graveyard, not used to any large extent anymore, but it was used much before the better methods of transportation were adopted. It is situated approximately three and a half miles from the Makinen store.

Gilbert, Minnesota.

Subject: Social Ethnic
Submitted by: Walter Kykryri
Date: Nov. 15, 1938.

The Finns in Minnesota

Gilbert is a town with a population of 2334. Originally it was a mining camp, today there are no mines working. This is due to the fact that all the mines are private property and the companies prefer to work out the leased state-owned mines in the neighboring towns of Virginia and Eveleth. There are three underground mines and three open-pits in and around Gilbert which contain a good merchantable ore but have not been worked to any extent.

Only a few miners travel to Eveleth or Virginia to work in the mines. The bulk of the people in Gilbert earn their living on WPA or working for the Village of Gilbert, the school district, county or state. Seven hundred and sixty-three people are classified as unemployed in this town.

In Gilbert there are 423 Finnish people comprising 120 families. The Finns are 18% of the total population of Gilbert and the average size of the family is 3.5 persons.

Sparta 'location' located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gilbert could be called the parent of Gilbert. Most of the early settlers of Gilbert owned homes in Sparta but through trickery and fraud the Oliver Iron Mining Company was able to get the people to move to the present site of Gilbert. Only a very few families stayed. Recently since the Oliver Iron Mining Co. and the Republic Iron Mining Co. moved their 'locations' away from Gilbert, the Sparta 'location' began to grow. Today the population is 417 of which 333 are of Finnish extraction (or 79%). There were 83 Finnish families whose average size is 4 persons per family. Of these 333 Finnish people, 214 are native born whereas in Gilbert there are 217 native born Finns.

Since 1911 there have been graduated from Gilbert High School, 1444

Gilbert, Minnesota.

Subject: Social Ethnic
Submitted by: Walter Kykyri
Date: Nov. 15, 1938.

graduates, 383 of these are Finns or 26%. For the last 15 years for which I was able to get figures, 9 of the 15 valedictorians or 60% are Finns; Salutarians 7 out of 15 or 46%, and of the Honor Students 20 out of 46 or 43% were Finns.

This to me indicates that the Students of Finnish extraction are more serious in securing an education. I don't believe that it is any indication of superior intelligence.

RM

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
December 20, 1939

Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
Historia ja Elämäkertoja," Vol. 2, by Solomon
Ilmonen: Published at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

The following is a translation of the chapter, "Brainerd,
Minnesota," beginning on page 219 and continuing to page 220.

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"In Brainerd, which is located on the east shore of the Mississippi River, 127 miles northwest of Minneapolis, Finns have lived since the city was established, even though in small numbers. It deserves, in every respect, consideration as one of the earlier Finnish settlements of Minnesota.

"Woodwork was in full swing in the vicinity, around 1870. Through the locality was marked out the Northern Pacific railroad, running from Duluth to Fargo, which was completed in 1874. Here the railroad company built a car and engine shop in which was offered steady work to many men. In 1883 Brainerd sought for itself city rights, at that time the population was placed at two thousand. In the 1890 census the population was marked at 5,703, and in the last census, that of 1920, it listed 9,591 people. The present population, in round figures, equals 10,000. Besides the large Northern Pacific railroad car repair shops, in the city are several other factories, sawmills and a large chemical plant, where railroad ties and other wood products used on railroads are creosoted to withstand the influence of air and water. Brainerd, a county seat, is further beautified by a stately courthouse and other prominent buildings.

"It is not possible to state with certainty who was Brainerd's first Finn. But already in 1873 several persons of our nationality were there. They were Tuomas Autio, Matti Pikkarainen, Alex Nykänen, Antti Tuomela, Antti Puuperä and Johan Vapola; all of whom, in the same decade moved to New York Mills as settlers. It was not until in

the 1880's that the Finnish settlement in Brainerd became permanent, and those earliest Finns, who came to America in that decade and in Brainerd established their homes, are living there at the present time. Social pursuits began about 1890: Temperance society, later congregation, etc. The Pohjan Lempi Temperance Society was established in 1889. At the present time there are perhaps several hundred Finns in Brainerd."

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
December 20, 1939

Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
Historia ja Elämäkertoja," Vol. 2, by Solomon
Ilmonen: Published at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

Biographies in chapter, "Brainerd, Minnesota".

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"LEANDER ANDERSON, from Kaustis, and his wife, Anna Loviisa, had come to
America in 1874.

"VICTOR PIKKARAINEN was born at Ii in 1868. He came to America with his father,
Matti Pikkarainen, in 1873, to Brainerd. He died when a farmer at Automba [Minnesota]
in 1919. His wife was Amalia Gustafson. Ten children.

" KUSTAA SIEKKINEN was born at Liminka on Nov. 30, 1854. He came to America in
1872, and to Brainerd in 1877. He died on June 24, 1921. His wife was Anna Maria
Vaskuri.

"SAARA HELENA BANKS, family name, Siekkinen, was born at Liminka in 1851. She
came to America in 1873. She married one of another nationality. Died in 1913. "

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LEGENDS AND SUPERSTITIONS

1. Tradition has it that young boys who stand behind a pig-pen door at midnight and call, will be married within a year.
2. If one doesn't speak in the bathhouse (sauna) on Laskiainen, the mosquitoes will not bite during the summer time.
3. At night a group of people would go to the roof of a home in which 3 different families had lived. The group listens to all noises, but does not talk. If one hears a noise he may poke his neighbor but he may not speak. The following sounds and their symbols are:

Cowbells--Good Luck

Sound of Planing Lumber--Death

An Owl's Hoot--Death

The one sitting nearest the direction from which the sound comes will be the victim.

4. Buis-the witchcraft idea is found in this superstition. Shearing wool at night from someone else's sheep supposedly took away the luck from that family.
5. A young girl washes her face in a basin of water, carries the water to the crossroads, throws it in the air, and the splashing water will indicate the direction from which her future husband will come.
6. In another custom the young ladies, following the day's feasting, eat silakka, retire for the night immediately without speaking to anyone, and because of the salt in the silakka creates a thirst, the young lady will dream of a young man who brings her a drink of water. This young man will be her future husband. The girl must sleep with a stick of stove wood, preferably from a leafy tree, under her pillow.
7. For both boys and girls, Take a "Vasta" (a birch broom made in the summertime) and while in the sauna throw it between your legs and from the direction towards which the broom points will come your sweetheart.
8. Take a shirt which has been worn and is slightly soiled (in Finland they were made out of homespun --Hurstie). Wipe the floor with it, take the dust to 4 crossroads shake the shirt, and whatever forms one sees in the dust will by the prophecies for the coming year.

9. In some parts the sliders slide down hill standing up. A cooked pig's foot is placed in the mouth and those who do not fall are permitted to eat the pig's foot; those who fall are not allowed to. The bones are taken into the woods and left there, so that next year pigs will live better.
10. If it snows on Laskiainen there is prospect of a good year ahead. Berries especially will be plentiful.
11. After the midday meal, the housewife gathers all the bread and rieska crumbs, and carries them up into the attic and places them by the chimney. In the summer they are fed to cows a little at a time so cows will come home without any one going after them.
12. A girl or boy write the name of seven boys (or girls) on a piece of paper and places the paper under her (or his) pillow; she or he will dream of the one whom she or he will marry.
13. Often masquerade dances were held on Laskiainen evening. It was believed that spirits were about and the spirits would be more likely to enter a room if the occupants were masked. The masks were generally made of birch bark and a kind of gray stringy fungi growing on spruce trees.
14. People went to sleep before dark on Laskiainen to give a chance for spirits to move about freely.
15. If a person did not fall down on a slide he had good luck for a year.
16. If a girl or a boy took a broom to a cross roads and swept the road his or her sweetheart would be attracted to that spot.
17. If you eat seven salty silakka tail first, then go into a sauna and return with a block of stove wood in your mouth and go to sleep with the wood under your head for a pillow, you dream that the one who will be your sweetheart will bring you water.

18. If you wash your face on Laskiainen evening you will marry a widow or a widower.
19. If a person took a "vasta" in each hand and sat on the roof of a building, the the roof of which slanted in thefour cardinal directions, the spirits would enable him to fly with "vastas " for wings.
20. If after eating the midday meal on Laskiainen a person remained silent until the next morning mosquitos were supposed to leave him alone the following summer.
21. An almond was mixed into the "rieska" dough and the one who finds it in his slice of rieska qas to be married first.
22. If you place a head of barley (tahka) on the rieska before you putit in into the oven and if the "tahka" became well parched there would be no danger of frost taking the crops.
23. If at midnight, dressed in white, you go to a cross roads and call as loudly as you can the name of the produce you wish to succeed best that year, your wish will be granted.
24. Take your churning to an intersection of three roads and churn it to butter there and no diseases nor injuries will befall your cows that year.
25. Sweep the floors and carry the dust to the intersection of two roads (i. e. four corners) and no insect parasites will bother you that year.

ERAMAAN ORAS

Memorial Number

Brimson-Fairbanks-Bassett and Toimi Pioneer Day

June 19, 1938

Edwin Petrell and Hjalmer Kaikkonen, Editors

Dedication

To commemorate those pioneers who have spiritually or materially helped in the development of these communities during the course of thirty years, to those who tirelessly labored to overcome the early difficulties of life in the trackless wilds and planted the seed out of which has grown Co-operative stores, good roads, telephone lines, fine schools and homes, where only wolves had howled, to those still here and to those who have departed, we dedicate this publication.

IN MEMORIAM

A large number of hearty pioneer workers have made their homes here and have left to posterity a beautiful memory; well developed, beautiful farmsteads, accomplished by the toil of their hands, and the many cooperative enterprises which have risen through their unselfish work and community spirit.

May the memory of their sacrifices be preserved to posterity as the brightest guiding star.

Mr. & Mrs. John Aho
Mr. Herman Ahola
Mr. William Ahola
Mr. George Ault
Mr. Victor Beck
Mr. Alex Beckman
Mrs. Henry Cass
Mrs. Geo. Berry
Mr. John Daley
Mr. & Mrs. Erkkila
Mrs. Peter Etelainen
Mr. Herman Frand
Mr. Kalle Franttila
Mr. Grondahl
Mrs. M. Gustafson
Mrs. Jacob Hakala
Mr. Erland Heikkila
Mrs. Heikkinen
Mr. Gust Helin
Mr. Peter Heikura
Mr. John Heikura
Mr. & Mrs. P. Highland
Mrs. Enoch Hill
Mrs. Alfred Johnson
Mr. John Kari

Mrs. Hanna Kaikkonen
Mr. Abraham Kela
Mr. John Kokkonen
Mr. John Kukko
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Mr. Nick Kylen
Mrs. A. Kylmanen
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Mr. John Laaksonen
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Mr. Jacob Makela
Mr. Mikko Malkki
Mr. Erland Mattila
Mr. Antti Miller
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Mr. Jack Ojala
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Olson
Mr. Matti Paakkanen
Mr. Parkkari
Mr. Jacob Pentti
Mrs. Pernu
Mrs. T. C. Petersen
Mr. John Pitkanen

Mr. Lauri Pitkanen
Sakri Pousu
Mr. Gust Ranta
Mr. John Rikala
Mr. & Mrs. Christ Rondo
Mr. Chas. Ruokooja
Mr. Christian Sanders
Mr. Ivar Salmi
Mr. John Salmi
Mrs. H. Tikkanen
Mr. Wm. Tikkanen
Mr. Frank Tommila
Mrs. Jack Tuominen
Mr. Nikolai Visti
Mr. & Mrs. August Waananen
Mr. Peter W. Waananen
Mrs. Wm. Wartianen
Mr. Wayrynen
Mr. Anton Weckman
Mr. Jacob Wiitanen
Mrs. Wintter
Mr. Arthur Wolfe
Mr. Hjalmer Wuokko
Mrs. Ylimaki
Mr. & Mrs. Hirsimaa

BRIEF RESUME OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF BRIMSON-FAIRBANKS AREA

In the year 1890 there were no dwellings in this area, with the exception of the Section House at Breda. The station house at Brimson was built in 1891, its name then being Cloquet River. Arthur Wolfe was the first station agent. The first homesteaders were Mr. and Mrs. Kuchta. They filed a claim near Brimson and later moved to Breda vicinity, the site of the present Walkkila farm.

The Kutchta's were the first to start farming in this region and theirs was the first white child born here. The first couple to be wedded here were Erika Hassel and Charles Olson; both have passed away.

During the early years there were no postoffices between Two Harbors on the South and Mesaba on the North. The mail was assorted at Two Harbors, and trainmen tossed it from cars at the depots. The first postoffice was secured in 1899 and named Brimson, after the president of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company. The first postmaster was Mr. Quigley. The name of the depot was then also changed to Brimson. Mrs. Highland was the postmistress of the Brimson postoffice for twenty-four years.

In the year 1905, Mr. George Ault moved here with his family. Mr. Ault, Mr. Highland, and Mr. Thomas Peterson were responsible for securing the first school building in this region. A Miss Swanson was the first school teacher. Among the children attending school were many Indian children. Later Mr. Ault worked and devoted much of his time for organization of the town which was named after him.

The first Finnish settlers came here in 1903, when Matt Kuusisto and Christian Rondo moved here from Brandtwood, Wisconsin. The first Finnish woman to settle in this region was Mrs. Anselm Walkkila.

Active community life among the new settlers began in 1906 when a cultural society was organized and named the Society of Enlightenment, later known as the Socialist Local. It went out of existence in 1914. The Society of Enlightenment had a monthly publication named "Eramaan Oras" (The Desert Seedling), many volumes of its issues being still preserved in the library. Members of this society have sown the seed of knowledge and wisdom leaving through their labors a valuable library of books and innumerable volumes of the Eramaan Oras publications, as a product of their spiritual work. Space will not permit the mention of them all.

In the year 1906, a postoffice was opened near Bassett depot, being named Fairbanks, after the then vice-president of the United States. During the same year, a sawmill was built on Cadotte Lake near Fairbanks. As the mail delivery to the distant parts of the community became difficult, the situation was remedied through the joint efforts of all settlers. A mutual mail-carrying ring was organized. Each member took his turn in mail carrying, thus making a thrice weekly delivery possible. Each member served but once monthly.

Later three such mail-carrying rings were operated from Fairbanks and one from Brimson. The mail was carried over a route which necessitated crossing Bassett Lake with a rowboat. Cutting of a carrying path eliminated the use of a boat. The carriers deposited the mail in boxes along the path and served each home on the route. In the year 1909, the first postoffice was secured for the inner country community. This was named Petrell and its first postmistress was Olga Petrell; the first mail driver, John Aho.

Among the greatest early tragedies was the death of the four children from the John Aho family who were victims of the dreaded plague--Diphtheria. All four were buried in one grave.

Temporary school quarters in the Petrell community were first provided in John Aho's house in the year 1907, with Miss O'Neil, the first teacher. The new log school building was completed in 1908, and the first school board comprised Matt Kuusisto, John Lillberg, and Edwin Petrell. In the year of 1906, the Breda Station House and Warehouse was built, prior to that the goods having been dumped along the railroad tracks from the passing trains, thus often spoiling the articles before they reached the settlers. The goods from the depot were then transported into the communities by rowboats during the summer and by use of sleighs and horses, or oxen through pathways cut by the men over hill and swamp, during the winter.

The first Cooperative store in the community was organized in 1908--Saku Karki being the first manager. The store was operated under the name of the Finnish Supply Company.

The plans for the construction of the log hall building were made early in 1910. The first lumber for the hall was hand sawed. The lower floor of the hall was first used as a meeting room, until the hall was completed in 1912.

In the year 1913, another Cooperative store was organized and named the Farmers' Store Association. The first quarters of the store were on the lower floor of the above mentioned hall building. Mr. Ed. Petrell was appointed to temporary managership.

On the Lake County side, the first postoffice named Toimi was secured in 1910 and quartered in Kalle Ranta's house, who also became the first postmaster. M. J. Beck was the handling clerk, Vic Harju, mailcarrier, and K. Huttunen, temporary carrier. The Lake County school was started in the cabin of Mike Karki in 1909. The school house was completed in 1914. William Tikkanen accompanied the children to school leading them by the hand. The Cooperative Hall at Toimi was built in 1924.

The Bassett School was built in 1909 and activities there commenced in February 1910 with Miss D. Ashburn, the first teacher. Bassett Hall was built in 1916.

A PIONEER'S LIFE IS FULL OF HARDSHIPS

When Kalle Nelson arrived here with his family of five children, the sixth one was born about two weeks later. There was no medical or other aid available because there were no roads. The closest neighbor, a Mrs. Etelainen, for fear of being lost in the woods, made her first visit to the Nelson's only after a year's time had elapsed from Nelson's arrival and then only when the line was cut between the two homesteads. Even at that time Mrs. Etelainen waded through swamp lands in water up to her shoulders. Mr. Nelson himself had lost a leg and walking with an artificial limb through swampland was a hardship. Once he went to the woods in hopes of getting some wild animal meat for food for his family but instead was lost in the woods for two days causing great worry and anxiety to his wife and family who feared the worst had happened to their crippled father.

The only means of transporting food in the summer time was by means of a so called "jumper", which was drawn by a horse and which thus would "jump" from stump to stump. In the swamps, articles such as flour sacks and other goods placed on the "jumper" usually were soaked through but more fragile goods were placed in a sack and hung over the horse collar. In 1919, the Nelson family lost its supporter. Mr. Nelson drowned in Bassett Lake while swimming.

ROSTER OF PIONEERS WHO HAVE MOVED AWAY

Mrs. Liisa Ahola and children
Mr. & Mrs. Justinus Beck
Mr. George Berry
Mrs. Mary Bodey
Mr. Henry Cass
Mrs. Engstrom
Mrs. L. R. Hanson
Mrs. Jno. Daley
Mr. Victor Harju
Mr. & Mrs. John Hurmi
Mr. & Mrs. Aug. Johnson
Mrs. Mike Karki
Mrs. Kela
Mr. Mooses Kaikkonen

Mr. and Mrs. Saku Karki
Mr. Antti Kylmanen
Mr. Kuchta
Mr. Kuchta
Mrs. Elmer McDowell
Mr. & Mrs. Isak Moilanen
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Niemi
Mr. & Mrs. Erik Rissanen
Mr. & Mr. Armas Salman
Mr. & Mrs. Sam Siro
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Swanson
Mrs. Tarkkanen
Three Ault boys
Mr. H. J. Petrell

NECESSITY IS MOTHER OF INVENTIONS

Haying neither horse nor ox, a Mr. Sukanen invented a method by which he could skid his logs with the aid of wind to the site of his dwelling. He built a windmill of wood and made a length of several hundred feet of rope from small birch growth so that the rope reached way into the woods. One end of the rope was then fastened and twisted around the axle of the windmill, the other end fastened to the end of the log to be pulled. The mill was started and the tension of the rope caused it to creak ominously. The end of the log caught in rocks or stumps tightening the rope to such an extent that it broke in two. The logs remained in the woods and the windmill stood as mute evidence of the industry and inventive genius of a pioneer, long after Mr. Sukanen had moved away.

* * * *

There is also a story about the man who had a horse and a one room shack. To make the best of the situation he lived on one side and the horse on the other, and they got along very nicely.

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT HAD AN EARLY START HERE

In the September 15, 1907 issue of the "Eramaan Oras" appeared the following item:

"Are there any developments in the Company Store (Finnish Supply Company) Movement or is it due to die in the attempt? Should not the board of directors act swiftly to establish our own store, for we shall never get anything unless we try all together. More enthusiasm for action."

THE SAME AS IN THE GREATER WORLD - 1938

We have:	Two churches
	Temperance Society
	Three taverns
	Two cooperative stores
	Four private stores
	Thirteen gasoline stations

Activities of all kinds:

- Brimson Home and Community Club
- Study Club
- Farmer Labor Club
- Women's Guild
- Hall Association
- Toimi Hall Association
- Workers' Society
- Farmers' League
- Workers' Alliance
- Brimson Band
- Brimson Chorus
- Dramatic talent

A HUNTING TRIP

It happened in 1907, when Mr. P. W. Waananen, one of the pioneers of this region, now deceased, and the writer left for the woods in search of wild game. We wandered far into the wilderness and my partner became lost in the thickets so that I, with difficulty, finally found him sitting on the trunk of a tree, all tired out. His first words to me were "Is it a decree from the Heavens that we Finns must always be the first to clear wildernesses and after having made the lands into fertile fields, they invariably become the property of money men." "So it seems," I answered, "But now we must try to find our way to the cabin."

While walking homewards Pekka complained of the narrow path the deer had made and due to the narrowness of the path and his own tiredness he bumped his head against the trees. I was called upon to help Pekka over many a bad spot. When we arrived at the home camp, Pekka sighed and remarked, "A pioneer's bread is hard to get."

---Hjalmer Kaikkonen.

ONCE UPON A TIME

It was one Sunday evening. The moon was shining in the clear winter sky as if it were an electric lamp. There was a dance at Esa Salo's house. Everyone knew that in all probability, every resident of the countryside would gather there for an evening of fun, for we were all young and had the usual craving for variety. "We should also go there," I said to my friend. In a short while the ox was harnessed to the sleigh. The youngsters were bundled up and tucked inside the hay in the sleigh and we were seated in front on the driver's seat. The going was slow but sure. On the wayside stood a hay stack belonging to our neighbor, and despite the commands and tow-tows at the reins by the driver, the ox unhesitatingly steered its course to the haystack. There he ate his fill and then proceeded on his way. Arriving at Esa's house, we saw that everyone was in the full swing of a polka, and Esa was busying himself over the coffee-pot---and what delicious coffee he did make!

As the time was getting close to 1:00 o'clock in the night, the merry-making came to an end, and we started homeward. Even the ox must have caught the strains of "Home Sweet Home" because, trotting at full speed toward home without being goaded by the driver, he passed the neighbor's haystack.

---O. P.

EXCERPT FROM "ERAMAAN ORAS" year 1907

I have often wondered who led us so far into this forest wilderness. I believe it was the "Pine Patch" of Pekka Waananen. It was one of the original factors that brought our homesteaders into this district. Mr. Laakkonen of Eveleth advertised in the newspaper "Uusi Kotimaa" (The New Homeland) that he had good homestead lands. As a result of this Matti Kuusisto and Christian Rondo came from Brandtwood, Wisconsin to inspect these lands under the direction of Laakkonen. They had but a short time to spend wandering in the woods, so they came upon that certain pine patch of Pekka Waananen's choice. "There is timber for you that will buy you your tobacco", said Laakkonen, turning to Rondo. Rondo was very much enthused by the sight of the beautiful patch of pines and Kuusisto was also very well satisfied with the parcel shown him and they proceeded to file claims.

Not until the lines had been cut in the woods did they notice that they had been "duped",--their lands being in an entirely different location.

BAND IS ORGANIZED

Noteworthy among the accomplishments of our community are the band and chorus, both of which have gained wide popularity. The band was organized by William Ahola, formerly a director of the Hibbing band, in 1923. He was assisted by John Perry, the only other musician at that time.

The band remains a living memorial to its first director and organizer--William Ahola--for his untiring efforts and sacrifices. From this band have risen two other leaders in music--Toivo Ahola, his son, and Arthur Sandstedt.

RELIEF WORK DURING HOOVER'S "GOOD TIMES" IN 1932

In Duluth the unemployed were aided by giving them vacant lots for farming, as if there were a shortage of vegetables. Every store had such quantities that most of it rotted. The need of the unemployed was money.

The unemployed were further aided by moving the clocks one hour ahead, so they would have more time, which they already had in excess. Their need was just money.

Then the good citizens sought to find work for the unemployed, which they themselves had searched for several years, in vain. That did not help for their only need was money and that the good citizenry kept for themselves.

RICH IS THE COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS

Even in our faraway community we have a county garage, and two magnificent schools to which five large buses transport the school children. It was different in the early years when the school children were compelled to make their way to schools trudging several miles of uncharted paths, in blizzards and cold.

DIFFERENT IDEAS OF A HEAVEN

The Indian's Heaven is a happy hunting ground where buffalo roam in abundance.

The Christians have a beautiful Heaven with golden streets. They themselves are clad in white robes with a golden crown on their heads, harps in their hands. They play glorious hymns to God.

The Mohammedan's heaven is a beautiful and fruitful garden, with a spring of sparkling water. They are seated in the shade of the trees and beautiful maidens serve them.

"ON THE MORN' OF A NEW DAY"

The last verse of a poem written for
"Eramaan Oras" by Pekka Pietaripoika
(P. W. Waananen) in the year of 1909.

(The new day rises, to the highest shines it's light
So bright a gleam, o'er hill-tops, into valley of delight
To all mankind suffering, a symbol of their victory
The morn' of resurrection to all humanity
Great brotherhood of men, equality and liberty
A life of harmony and justice, to all - peace.)

HUMOR

It may be true that Pharoah's daughter found Moses in the bullrushes of the river - but the modern flapper could never make anyone believe in such a find.

HOW COME?

Matt made a deposit of \$50.00 in the bank and withdrew it in varying small amounts. To his surprise he noted his balance to be one dollar more, as he computed it thus:

First he withdrew	\$20.00	leaving a balance of	\$30.00
Then he withdrew	15.00	leaving a balance of	15.00
Then he withdrew	9.00	leaving a balance of	6.00
Then he withdrew	6.00	leaving no balance	0.00
Total	\$50.00	Total	\$51.00

TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM TIKKANEN

A Pioneer Who Has Passed Away

William was one of those characters who are determined to go forward in this life. He would not retard the progress in any matter, spiritual or material. William had planned and made all the transportation facilities, according to times and needs which were most practical here in the early years when there were no roads and the largest trees only had been felled along the road line. He made an all-wood wagon in which even the softest swamps were traveled. He always strived to get along by his own industry and with his own means.

Once he shot down two large moose, skinned them and made leather of their hides. He then became a shoemaker's apprentice to the writer, wanting to make Old Country shoe pacs. Both the master and the apprentice then began making shoe pacs and they were quite nice to look at when finished. However, when William started wearing them and they got wet in the swamps, the soles of the pacs turned round as his wagon wheels. Consequently it made no difference on which foot he wore them. From the tracks made by the man wearing shoe pacs it was difficult to determine the direction he had walked. It was self-evident that neither the master nor the apprentice then knew the practicability of moose hide as shoe leather.

To this day has been preserved a publication (first newspaper edited by William.) Recent perusals by the writer proved that it was a very interesting publication.

Rest in Peace, You who were one of the pioneers of this region.

To William's memory,

Written by Hjalmar Kaikkonen.

Memorial Number

(Dedication)

ROSTER OF PIONEERS

Mr. & Mrs. David Ahonen	Mr. Walenttin Kettula
Mr. Nestor Ahonen	Mr. Walter Kylen
Mr. & Mrs. Fred Ault	Mrs. Ilmar Laaksonen
Mrs. Kate Beck	Mr. Gust Laine
Mr. & Mrs. Verner Beck	Mr. H. A. Lehmer
Mr. Arnold Beckman	Mr. Wayne Miller
Mr. Fred Beckman	Mr. & Mrs. Nisula
Mrs. Ida Beckman	Mrs. Chas. Nelson
Mr. Theodore Beckman	Mr. & Mrs. P.M. Olson
Mr. John Bodey	Mr. John Pernu
Mr. Isaac Elo	Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Petrell
Mr. Antti Eteläinen	Mr. T. C. Petersen
Mr. Andrew Eteläinen	Mr. & Mrs. Jno. Quarn
Mr. Peter Eteläinen	Mr. & Mrs. John Ranta
Mrs. Forsberg (Fränd)	Mrs. Minnie Ranta
Mr. John Gustafson	Mrs. Mary Rikala
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Hamu	Mr. Arne Rinne
Mrs. Ida Hassel	Mr. Felix Rinne
Mr. John Havunen	Mr. & Mrs. Peter Rinne
Mr. Victor Heino	Mrs. Rivers (Ruokooja)
Mr. Toivo Helin	Mr. Frank Rivers
Mr. Alfred Highland	Mr. Kalle Rivers
Mr. John Hiltunen	Mr. Victor Rivers
Mr. Otto Hiltunen	Mrs. J. C. Ryan
Mr. Peter Hiltunen	Mr. Esa Salo
Mr. Chas. Huttunen	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Skinner
Mr. Kalle Jalonen	Mrs. Tastula
Mr. Alfred Johnson	Mr. Henry Tikkanen
Mr. Emil Johnson	Mrs. Tommila
Mr. Conrad Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. Walkkila
Mr. Isaac Johnson	Mr. Victor Wäänänen
Mrs. John Johnson	Mr. Arvid Warttinen
Mr. Hjalmar Kaikkonen	Mr. John Warttinen
Mr. & Mrs. Antti Kari	Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Warttinen
Mr. Ed. Kari	Mr. Nels Westin
Mr. Emil Kari	Mr. & Mrs. John Wiita
Mr. Henry Kari	Mr. Eino Wiita
Mr. Vaino Kari	Mr. Gust Warjonen
Mr. Alex Rikala	

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: The Geographical
Review Monthly 382-94 Date of Publication July 1935.
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 25 No. 3 Date Line of Story _____
Where consulted Mpls. Public Library Date consulted Apr. 24, 1939.

THE FINLAND COMMUNITY, MINNESOTA

Darrell H. Davis

University of Minnesota

A twelve page article appeared in the above publication explaining in detail the life of the people of Finland Community, the inhabitants of which are mostly Finnish. The following titles appear: "Limits and Relationship of the Community," "Communication," "Forest Resources and Lumbering Operations," "Number and Composition of the Population," "Landholdings and Farm Land," "The Agriculture Economy," "Farmsteads and Buildings," "Trade and Manufactures," "Social Conditions," etc. I quote a few paragraphs which might be of importance and helpful to our study of Finns in Minnesota:

The settlement began in 1895 with a nucleus of Finnish families. Their numbers increased until today the occupants of the farms, most of which were taken up as homesteads before 1906, are practically all Finns. . . .

The co-operative store, which profits from having the postoffice, did a total business of \$30,000 for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1934, on a stock of merchandise that inventoried \$1937.64 on the same date. . . .

Social Conditions

This is a community in which efforts have been pooled to a degree rather unusual in American life, at least in the past. There is a community hall, a cooperative store, and up to recently a community owned threshing machine and small flour mill. These cooperative enterprises are, however, confined almost exclusively to the Finnish element of the population. . .

Your Item No. _____ Page No. 1 Your Name Alfred Backman

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (MINNESOTA)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: The Geographical
Review Monthly 382-84 Date of Publication July 1935
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 25 No. 3 Date Line of Story _____
Where consulted Mpls. Public Library Date consulted Apr. 24, 1939.

One of the handicaps of the community is the lack of amusements. The C.C.C. Camp, with its weekly motion picture and parties, has remedied this lack during the past year; before that time an occasional party at the Finn hall or Beaver Bay and an infrequent motion picture at Two Harbors, thirty-nine miles distant, supplied the only recreation for the younger people. There is no church building and there are no church services,

Your Item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your Name _____

Crosby

Contemporary Scene

Crosby is a typical mining town. It seems to be not too well planned stretching loosely, in its earlier era of habitation, from the northwestern end of Serpent Lake westward to the border of the neighboring town, Ironton. More recently it began to assume a more compact, respectable appearance. More new and better homes and buildings were erected, old ones painted and redecorated, many of the streets processed with the bituminous treatment and the main thoroughfare paved. During normal operations of the mines, it acquires a spirit of hustle and bustle, perhaps out of proportion for its size, of excitement and of general prosperity. At the present, however, Crosby presents an extreme contrast. Industry, particularly the mines, is stagnant; the entire village conveys to the observant a feeling of quiet, of peace, of dormancy as if the process of metabolism is effecting a welcomed restoration of strength and vigor once again into the weary bodies of its constituents following the tiring period of industrial activity.

In this community one will find that whole sections of the village are dominated by a single nationality. That is: that Northeast Crosby is populated mainly by Scandinavians; that the extreme west end is predominantly Austrian; that the southwest and a portion of the west end is mostly, almost solidly, Finnish. This Finnish section, because of its position overlooking Serpent Lake, is commonly known as Lakeview. This grouping or isolation of the various nationalities can best be clarified by an old proverbial saying: "Birds of a feather, flock together." When the immigrants began to literally stream into Crosby, it was only natural for them to take and occupy residences adjoining those of their countrymen.

They spoke little or no English, they knew hardly ~~nothing~~ ^{anything} of American customs, habits and traditions. They brought with them the native tongue, native thoughts and ideas and some a devout sense of loyalty to the homeland. Very few, if any, came over with the certain intention of making homes here, to rear children here or to become established here permanently. It was, more or less, in search of a fortune and an opportunity to make a stake that most of them migrated. Each was ~~convicted~~ ^{convinced} that he or she would surely return to the homeland. However, their plans did not materialize. Fortunes could not be so easily made; opportunities were not so plentiful in the land of promise. Year followed year; each succeeding year made the return to home more remote. They began to marry and rear children. Some bought homes. Some established businesses. These small enterprises were, of necessity, essentially patronized by people of ~~identical nationality to its owner~~ ^{their own}. Austrians set up businesses in the Austrian district; the Firms established enterprises in the Finnish district and today we have no less than two Finnish service stations, two Finnish bath houses, two Finnish general merchandise stores and one Finnish cooperative store.

Cooperation

The Firms are strong believers in thrift, economy and cooperation. Prompted by the desire to eliminate the waste and destructive competition of the private profit system, the corrupt practices such as short weight and measures, adulteration and misrepresentation of quality, the Firms established the "Crosby Worker's Cooperative Store" while the primary interest of private business and chain stores is to make profit, that of the cooperative is service and saving. There is no profit in the cooperative. Any surplus at the end of the year is refunded to the customers on the

basis of their trading. This cooperative organization welcomes into its ranks without distinction or discrimination men and women of all nationalities and of all creeds. It places the Finns in direct opposition to those who teach and propagate racial hatred, to those who appeal to religious prejudices, to those who discriminate, in any fashion against other people whether they be Negroes, Jews or Catholics. This attitude is worthy of the title "Real Americanism."

Tolerance and Literature

The Finns of Crosby, believing in unity and cooperation, desired to have a place of their own in which to get together in discussions, celebrations and frequent meetings. They worked coordinately and jointly as individuals and erected the "Crosby Workers Hall." There again the Finns display their broad-minded, sympathetic understanding of other groups. This hall is accessible to anyone or to any political, religious, civic, or social group for a small nominal fee. This fee contributing toward the upkeep of the building. Here the Finns have their meetings, occasional weddings, dances and frequent birthday and farewell parties. On the upper floor they have a fine collection of Finnish books and literature dealing with the Finnish history, with Finnish songs, poems, ballads and stories.

Incidentally, the history of the development of Finnish literature and art is quite interesting. It seems that the Swedish dominance of Finland was not conducive to the development of purely Finnish literature although the first Finnish book dates back to 1544. Literary production really began after the period of Swedish dominance (1809) and the formation of the "Finnish Literary Society" in 1831. One of the most treasured literary works is "Kalevala," a collection of old folk songs collected by Elias Lounrat and published in 1835. There are also various collections

of lyric poems, ballads, riddles and proverbs. The poetry of Finland is governed by rules of quantity and not by accent. (Almost every Finnish word is accented on the first syllable) Rhyme rarely occurs and alliteration is most frequently employed. Today Finland has a rich supply of historic and geographic periodicals, newspapers and magazines. Here, in Duluth and Superior, are published three Finnish newspapers which are widely circulated amongst the Finnish element.

Literature and Political views

Politically the Firms of Crosby are inclined to nurse liberal and progressive causes. Some of them are members of the Farmer-Labor Association of Minnesota and the majority of the remainder are Farmer-Labor sympathizers, rigidly opposed to any governmental administration tainted with conservatism or monopolistic control. They are, overwhelmingly, ardent supporters of President Roosevelt and the "New Deal."

The Firms, being normally employed as miners, and sensing the need of industrial organization and the benefits to be derived therefrom, were largely instrumental in the creation of the Miner's Union of the Gyuana Range, Lodge 1705 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They, more than any other group, realized the advantages of unity and unionism, since many of them recall vividly the Finnish national strike of 1905 in which many of the older Finnish residents participated. In their dealings and negotiations of union contracts with the various mining companies, the Firms were exceedingly fair and honest, making no extremely difficult demands and compromising satisfactorily on issues of differences.

Organization & Religion

On lines of religion the Finns fail to see eye to eye, so to speak. In a hundred years the Russians have succeeded in gaining about 50,000 adherents for the Greek Orthodox Church, the rest of the people remaining Lutheran. Here in Crosby, however, every Finnish family is Lutheran. As in any society or nationality, there is a difference in the degree of intensity in which they worship. Some are extremely devout and religious, others less so and a few even so void of religion as to declare themselves ~~th~~ atheists.

Problems of youth and summary

The Finnish youth are confronted with the problems of education, unemployment, etc.-----problems which confront every average American youth. They know of the terrors of unemployment and poverty. They know that they are the victims of circumstances over which they had no control. They know that they are forced to bear the ill effects of the costly depression. They know that they cannot marry, own a home and have a family of their own as long as the evil, depressing recession continues. The popular and justifiable demand of the youth of today is that of jobs, education, security and the right to live. Their problems are the pressing problems of youth throughout the state, nation and practically the whole world. Problems which, apparently, are far from being solved.

To summarize and elaborate briefly, the Finns were endowed with a revolutionary background. They are clean, hospitable faithful, cooperative, morally upright and decent. (They make little or no distinction of sex) with a keen sense of personal and collective freedom and independence, but also stolid and revengeful. They possess liberal and progressive character-

istics which are the traditional distinctions of present day American-
ism. They are American.

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5. Arnold Maki, Crosby, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Subject: Social Ethnic
Sub. by: H. A. Fryer
Date: Oct. 24, 1938.

FINNS -- FINLAND, MINNESOTA

The Finland Community represents an eddy or backwater in which misfits from other areas have accumulated. Located in Lake County, northwest of Little Marais on Lake Superior, the community is a singular one in the state. Here laborers and workers from the lumber camps, the mines, and the larger towns and cities have gathered. The forces that brought them here are as numerous as the boulders that are strewn all over the land. Unemployment, lack of initiative, inability to endure hardships of mining and lumbering, and lack of money are some of them. There is, however, one conclusion that fits them all, and it is this: When they have failed in everything they have undertaken, they have come back to make a living from the woods. Here we have one of the last frontiers in America. Due to the climate and the soil, it will always be an agricultural frontier region.

Normally the population of the community is a little less than two hundred. The causes that make the inhabitants come to the place are also the causes that make them leave. When work is obtainable, they leave; when the rigors of frontier life become too trying they leave for the towns and cities where assistance for the handicapped is more organized. With the younger members of the permanent families there is a constant coming and going. When the cities offer opportunities they leave, when employment closes down they return to the farm.

Another peculiar feature of the population is the excessive percentage in the older age group. Of the total population, 13% are more than 65 years of age. Between the ages of 45 and 65 there is an additional 12%.

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Only 16% are in the age group of 15 to 24 years.

The Finland Community is essentially a homogeneous group regarding racial extraction. Being such an isolated area a high degree of inter-relationship must be expected. A single family may be related by blood or through marriage to 25% or more of the total population. It is also interesting to note that the ratio of males to females is 130 to 100. Sixty-one houses shelter this group, and again a singular instance, 22 of them are occupied by men living alone or with other men.

In comparison with people of the same economic level, living in the cities, the people of this community are much better off. They have come here of their own choice, and many are content to eke out a bare existence. They would resent any attempt at displacement, and in fact that would be a grave mistake. They are needed to maintain and build roads. They can be gainfully employed in preventing and fighting forest fires, and harvesting the forest crops as they mature. When such employment is made more steady and regular, and together with what they can produce off the land, the Finland Community should be able to provide a primitive prosperity for its settlers.

Source: Geographical Review. New York, July, 1935.
The Finland Community, Minnesota. Darrell H. Davis.
P. 382-6.

In 1889 the largest settlement of Finns to be found in the United States was at New York Mills, Minnesota. The place got its name from a land and lumbering company, formed in New York about the time the Northern Pacific Railroad was built in 1870 and 1871. In the little colony of Finns

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that arrived to work in the woods and the sawmills were two or three men of superior intelligence, who wrote letters to Finland describing the advantages of the country, got into relations with an emigrating agency in New York, and thus drew a steady stream of their countrymen to the forests and "openings" of this section of Northern Minnesota. In course of time a small newspaper in the Finnish language was established, and the copies that were mailed to Finland were the most effective kind of emigration literature. The community of Finns in and around New York Mills, at this time, numbered nearly 4,000.

The newspaper that was sent to friends and relatives back in Finland was the "Amerikan Suometar" or the "Finnish American." The Finns call their country Suomi, Finland being its Swedish name. Thus suometar is the feminine for a native of Finland. It was a well-printed little sheet of six columns, and its editor was J. W. Lahde. He, however, was not the founder of the newspaper. For five years it was published by August Nilund, under the name of "Unsi Kotimaa." In 1884, Mr. Nilund moved to Astoria, Oregon and took the name of his newspaper with him. The plant and equipment he sold to Mr. Lahde.

Another prominent Finn, who was an influence in the bringing over to this community many of his countrymen, was Olof Pary. He was the most influential merchant in the settlement, and his big brick store was the meeting place. At one time four hundred men were in his employ in the forests cutting ties and cordwood. It was Olof Pary who gave the emigrants a start in the new country. He had a job waiting for them, and he was willing and wise in assisting them to finally obtain their parcel of land, and begin their long hoped for work of breaking the soil. On these prairie openings they planted wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes. In the winter time they returned to the cutting of fire-wood and railway ties. At all times they went to Olof Pary

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Date: Oct. 24, 1938.

for counsel, so that the general conditions of the people became very good and they prospered.

Within two or three years they were at a comparative state of independence, and that was an accomplishment because many arrived with very little means. However, they had the greatest assets, industry and thrift. Then, too, they were homemakers. Their homes were well built and neat. In the clean kitchens and bedrooms they had rag rugs on the floor, and white muslin curtains at the windows. The walls were papered with old newspapers and during the winter months geraniums and other plants added to the comfort of the house. A stove of Finnish construction heated the two or three downstairs rooms, and sometimes the one or two above. It was a stove solidly constructed of brick, covered with white plaster and fitted with iron doors. It heated the house with a great economy of fuel, and without the excessive heat that iron stoves give. And in all the homes a copy of the "Kalevala," the Finnish epic poem, was found.

Very little that had a foreign look, except the numerous bird houses stuck up on long poles and the bands of red or green paint around the window casings of some of the houses, could be seen in the village. The architecture of both dwellings and stores were typical of the forms seen in all American western villages of this period.

Whatever was peculiar in the costume of the newly arrived Finn soon disappeared when he replaced his garments from the stock of ready-made clothing in the village stores. The women did not readily Americanize their garments. They clung to the kerchief as the headgear for all occasions, a cotton kerchief for week-days, and a silk one to wear to church and on Sundays. In winter they wore a stout woolen skirt and a heavy shawl; in summer a calico

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Subject: Social Ethnic
Sub. by: H. A. Fryer
Date: Oct. 24, 1938.

skirt and a short jacket. Their shoes were thick and heavy soled of coarse leather. When they were free from the cares of the farm, they spun and wove with flax and wool.

Source: The Northwest Magazine, St. Paul, March, 1889.
A Finnish Settlement in Minnesota. E. V. Smalley.
Vol. III, No. 3, P. 3-5.

Of all the states, Minnesota, has the largest Finnish rural-farm population. In 1873, a Swedish agent sent two hundred and thirty Finns to the territory being settled by the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was in July when they came to Minnesota and settled in the fertile plains of New York Mills and Detroit Lakes.

The number of Finns migrating in this manner was very small because they had insufficient funds and were unable to pay passage or buy land from the railroad land companies which were so active among the immigrants in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The main influx of Finnish settlers to Minnesota began in 1890, most of them settling in the "Arrowhead Country," and especially in St. Louis County. At first the number was negligible, but by 1895 there were 7,652 Finns in Minnesota. The "Arrowhead Country" was open to homesteading and the Finns took advantage of this opportunity to acquire a parcel of land. The climate seems to have been a big factor in selecting a place to live. This particular country being somewhat similar to Finland with countless lakes and rocky swamps and peat lands.

Source: Agricultural History, Washington, D. C. April, 1937.
The Finnish Farmer in America. Horace H. Russell.
Vol. III, No. 2, P. 65-79.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Subject: Social Ethnic
Sub. by: N. A. Fryer
Date: Oct. 24, 1938.

CENSUS REPORTS OF THE FINNS IN MINNESOTA

The foreign-born white are classified by country of birth; the native white of foreign or mixed parentage are classified according to country of birth of father, except where the father is native and the mother foreign born, and then according to country of birth of mother.

1930

Number - 60,610	Male - 32,687	Female - 27,923
Foreign-born - 24,360	Male - 14,186	Female - 10,174
Native born of foreign or mixed parentage - 36,250	Male - 18,501	Female - 17,749

1920

Foreign-born - 29,108	Male - 17,803	Female - 11,305
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1910

Number - 44,463	Foreign-born - 26,637	Native born of foreign for mixed parentage - 17,826
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1900

Foreign born - 10,727

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
January 22, 1940

Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
Historia ja Elämäkertoja," Vol. 2, by Solomon
Ilmonen; Published at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

The following is a translation of the chapter, "Varhaisimman
Siirtolaisuuden Huippu-Kohta ja Swanbergin Matka" ["Peak of Early
Migration and the Swanberg Expedition"], starting on page
31 and continuing to page 36.

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"The Finns who had arrived in America in 1871 and 1872 sent further details of the working conditions and earning possibilities in their letters; some sent transportation tickets to relatives or friends. America-fever affected the Norwegian Finns to such an extent that in 1873 500 people, mostly Finns, at one time left Vesisaari [Vadsø; Norway] for the new country. From Alastio [Norway] and from Kaavuono [Kaaford; Norway] Finns rushed to the copper island [Michigan copper region] for the miners knew that they would get work at Quincy or Calumet mines, or at least wood chopping work in the copper island woods.

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"Upon moving to Torniojoki in the spring of 1873 we see movement and feverish activity to get to the western kultala [el dorado]. Some are arranging a trip to the copper island [Michigan copper region]; others to Minnesota to seek homesteads for themselves at Cokato, Franklin or at Holmes City. In large groups emigrants are hurriedly going westward from Karunki, Ylä-Tornio, Ala-Tornio [Sweden], Matarenki, Turtola, Pajala [Sweden], Hietaniemi and from Haaparanta [Sweden]. Some drove with reindeer or skied over the mountains to Norway and from there continued their trip over the Atlantic, but most of them drove with horses to Haaparanta [Sweden], where they bought their tickets and then stepped on the ship at Salmi [Sweden], Tornio or Haaparanta [Sweden] docks.

"Also in the north, in Oululääni's northern parishes, prevails a wild desire to get to America at any price. In the extensive Kuusamo parish, from where many emigrants had gone to America in former years, was prevalent a particular desire to move. Already in early spring they pushed on, with reindeer, to Vesisaari [Vadsö] [Norway] and continued their trip from there; others drove to Oulu or Tornio, where, in one large northern-Finland emigrant stream they travelled to America. An unusual movement also reigns in Tervola, Pudasjärvi, Rovaniemi, Kemijärvi and in Ii parish, especially in the village of Kuivaniemi. At that time from Suomussalmi too the first ones left for America. From Sodankylä several left, and similarly from Inari.

"In the year 1873 emigration was noticeably affected, too, by an inducement, which at that time was practiced, and which probably was the first and last such attempt in Finland. The gathering of emigrants was practiced by a Haaparanta [Sweden] resident and Allan-Line agent, Peter Swanberg (Haapa). He had made an agreement with a Swedish employment office operator at Duluth, Minnesota, to seek several hundred Finns and Swedes for railroad work. They were to buy a ticket to Duluth, from where they were to be further sent to the place of employment on the Northern Pacific railroad, on the Minnesota and Dakota border. In the early spring of 1873 Swanberg began to gather these emigrants, travelling to several of the Torniojoki parishes and in nearby Oulu parishes. As an assistant he had Sakari Törmälä, from Siikajoki, who, after being in America a couple of years came to get his family. Törmälä travelled the vicinity of Kalajoki and Siikajoki, also around Lohtaja and Riihimäki. The emigrant gatherers bragged that good times existed in America and that employment opportunities were exceptional. Because of this it is no wonder that the America-fever affected the central-Northland [Finland] people, who in large groups were pushing on to the western el dorado.

"On June 7th, 1873 the Emigrant group so recruited and known as the Swanberg expedition left from the Haaparanta [Sweden] dock of Salmi about three-hundred

travelers to America, mostly men. With the help of memorandum recorded by Isak Hirvaskari, a member of the group, which this writer has been using, we can get authentic details of the trip. They arrived at Sundsvall [Sweden] on the 12th; at Stockholm [Sweden] on the 19th; and at Hull [England] a week later. From Hull they rode on a railroad across England to Liverpool. On July 1st they attended a Finnish Sailor's church. On the third day they left, on a large liner toward America. Finns from Norway joined the Finnish group, increasing the members a couple of hundred persons and which then was estimated to be five hundred. The Finns coming from Norway had bought their tickets for Hancock, Michigan; those coming from Finland were mostly for Duluth, Minnesota. After skirting the shores of Ireland and upon coming into the open sea, there began a terrific three day storm. Those unfamiliar with sea travel were afraid the ship would wreck and they were overcome with grief and disappointment. They were in prayer night and day. Pleasant weather prevailed near the end of the trip and the passengers wondered at the placidness of the ocean. They played music, sang and danced on the ship. On the 15th day they arrived at Quebec, Canada; two days later at Montreal; and finally on the 18th day, at Fort Huron. There the travellers were transferred to lake ships, for all would not fit in one as with the Finns on the trip was also a large group of Swedes and Norwegians. On two ships was continued the trip and arrived on the 21st day at Sault Ste Marie, and at Marquette [Michigan] on the 22nd day, where was left a part of the Swedes; on the 23rd day at Hancock [Michigan] where all of the Norwegian Finns left and also many Norwegians and Swedes; and so they finally arrived on the 24th day at the end of the trip, Duluth, Minnesota.

"To meet the Finns, on the Duluth shore was the Swedish employment office operator Mr. Johnson, with intentions of sending them directly to the site of the Northern Pacific railroad construction job in the Fargo vicinity. But the Finns were not used to this hurry, they wanted to rest awhile after their long voyage and to see

how things look on American land. They had to make some small purchases too. So the trip was postponed for that day. In the meantime the Finns heard from the Duluth Finns and Norwegians that work on the railroad in Dakota was dangerous, for the Indians were bothering the whites and had killed an engineer's assistant who became separated from the group while engaged in surveying a line for the railroad. When the Finns heard the ghastly news their desire to work on the railroad was completely gone and so many planned to return to Hancock [Michigan], for it was known that on the copper island [Michigan copper region] were good employment possibilities, if not in the mines, then at least in the woods. The men made a mutual agreement not to go to Dakota. Swanberg began to demand and so began an argument on the water front. Swanberg claimed that in Finland was made an oral agreement, and he was to get certain satisfaction from every man sent to the railroad. The men claimed that they purchased their own tickets to America and that they did not come with the support of Swanberg or any one else and so they can go where they pleased in free America. So there they argued, excitedly and heatedly. One of the group pushed Swanberg so strongly that he flew against other Finns. There he was given another push and so he flew back. So there began a strange interlude in which Swanberg was like a football between the angry Finns. He naturally gave a cry of distress and on the scene arrived peace officers. Both sides tried to give the cause of the commotion. The administrators of justice said that as long as there were no written agreements or contracts and because each had taken care of his own passage, that they, under American law, had the right to plan themselves where to go. They could not be forced to go to railroad work in Dakota if they did not wish to go there. When the Finns heard that decision there came a hum of satisfaction from the crowd of men. Many hurried to the ship to buy tickets to Hancock [Michigan]. Others stayed in Duluth, where they separated, going to different work places, to nearby woods or to harvests. Swanberg stayed in America a couple of months, then returned that fall to Haaparanta [Sweden].

"In southern-Northland [Finland] also prevailed the America-fever in the summer of 1873, especially in Isokyrö and Ylistaro. The first ones who had already left those parishes a couple of summers before and gone to the western kultala [el dorado] wrote encouraging letters to their relations and some sent passage tickets to their families, relations or friends. In one group that summer came: Kaarlo [Charles] Helsten, Antti [Andrew] Hegblom's wife and children to meet her husband who had come a couple of years earlier, Johan Stenroos, Kustaa [Gustavus] Hakola, Johan Taanonen and Herman Purtilo from Isokyrö; Jaakko [Jacob] Markkoo and Kustaa [Gustavus] Vakkinen from Ylistaro. Their route passed through Vaasa to Sweden, and from there to England and by way of New York to their destination, Ohio. Nevertheless, many emigrants left for America that year from the Southern-Northland [Finland] Swedish parishes of Närpiö, Lapfjärd, Mustasaari, Vöyrö and etc., on which this writer has no biographical information.

"During the entire summer of 1873 Finns arrived in America most of which directed their trip to the copper island [Michigan copper region], others to Minnesota, and still others to Ohio. Some stayed in Boston, from where they went to nearby quarries at Rockport or Lanesville, or in the state of Vermont. The more daring Finns pushed on to the far west and to the states of California, Oregon and Washington."

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Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold Rajala
February 27, 1940

LAESTADIALAINENS

Laestadialainens, mentioned in the chapter intitlled "A Brief Account of the Pioneers' Congregational Work in New York Mills" in the booklet "Esiraivaajien Muisto," was the term used in Finland for those who were members of the religious group which now, in America, is the Apostolic-Lutheran congregation.

Named after Lars Levi Laestadius, its founder, it is a religious organization having no formalizm or ritualizm in the church, and who's main doctorine is the doctorine of the public confession of sins.

It originated in Lapland, its members living in Finnish and Swedish Lapland. Upon the emigration of Finns to America the activities were continued here. The name, Apostolic-Lutheran, was adopted by the congregation at Calumet, Michigan in 1890. The instigator of the Laestadius organization in America was John Raattimaa of Calumet, Michigan.

The Laestadius movement from Finland began in 1840, however, the peak of migration was reached in 1870.

The American Finn objects to being termed a Laestadialainen.

Source of Material:

Rev. Eino Tuori, Duluth.
Interviewed by the writer.

FINNISH

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Vaino Kanga and Harold Rajala
October 27, 1939.

Material translated from "Amerikan
Suomalaisten Historia ja Elämäkertoja,"
Vol. 2, by Solomon Ilmonen; Published
at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

Biographies in chapter entitled "Red Wingin Suomalaisten
Surullinen Tarina" ["The Sad Story of the Red Wing Finns"].

Where the name appears in parentheses at the beginning of
the biography it is the original family name.

Page: 146.

"MARIA [Mary] KATARIINA JOHNSON (ESKO), was born at Turtola in
1848. She came to America with her parents in 1866. Married to a Swedish
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"MATTI [MATTHIAS] TIIBERI, was born at Alkkula, in 1820. Migrating
to America from Norway in 1864, he came to Red Wing, where after being three
weeks in the country, he and his 15 year old son succumbed to cholera. His
wife, Anna Elisabet, born in Tervola in 1834, accompanied her husband to
America. After his death, she married Matti [Matthias] Maatta and they settled
at Cokato. Their sons are known by the name of Mattson."

"ANNA KREETA VALPPU, nee Tiiberi, daughter of Matti Tiiberi, was
born at Alkkula in 1858. She came to America with her parents in 1864. She
married J. Valppu in 1875. Died in 1906."

"JOHAN [JOHN] WEST (VESTOLA), was born at Turtola Nov. 19, 1841. Came
to America in 1871. Working in the woods around Red Wing for some time, he
began to farm there. Died Dec. 26, 1913. His wife, Mathilda Esko, of Turtola,
came to America in 1871. She is dead. There are grandchildren living."

FINNISH

Duluth, Minnesota
 Socio Ethnic
 Vaino Konga and Harold Rajala
 October 27, 1939.

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FINNISH

Biographies---"The Extensive Finnish Settlement of Cokato"

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"JOHAN [JOHN] KYRÖ was born on the Tornio River in 1828. He came to America from Norway in 1872, and to Cokato in 1874. Died May 13, 1898. His wife was Briita Maria."

"JOHAN [JOHN] ABRAM KÄRKELÄ was born at Kemijärvi Sept. 9, 1839. He came, in 1873, from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], and to Cokato in 1881. His wife, Anna Stiina Salmela, was born at Vesisaari [Norway] in 1855. They were married before leaving for America. Five children living."

"ANTTI [ANDREW] LAKSO was born at Pulkila Jan. 2, 1827. He came to America in 1873. Died at the home of his daughter, in Cokato, May 26, 1892. Was a widower when he came to America."

"ERKKI [ERIC] KUSTAA LAKSO was born at Karunki Feb. 27, 1824. He came to America from Norway in 1874, and to Cokato, to farm, in 1876. Died Jan. 29, 1905. His wife, Maria Töyrä, was born on the Tornio River in 1828. Died July 16, 1898. A son, Kustaa, was born in 1862."

"NILS LAHTI was born at Haparanda [Sweden] May 25, 1821. He came to Cokato in 1878. Died Sept. 30, 1903. His wife, Briita Leena Huhta, was born at Haparanda [Sweden] in 1817. Died in 1900. Four children."

"VICTOR LAURI was born in Norway in 1855. He came to America in 1876. Settled down as a farmer in French Lake in 1891. His wife, Saara Fr. Sipola, was born at Rovaniemi in 1861. She came to America with her parents in 1871. Fourteen children."

"TUOMAS [THOMAS] LEHTINEN was born at Laihia in 1839. He came to America in 1879. Died on his farm in Kingston in 1910. His wife, Maria Grönberg, was born at Laihia in 1848; she died in 1911. Nine children."

"ANTTI [ANDREW] LOUKO was born at Pulkkila in 1836. He came to America as a widower in 1872. Died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hyvärinen, on his farm, in 1906."

"ISAK [ISAAC] WILHELM LUMIJÄRVI was born at Tervola Sept. 28, 1850. He came from Hammerfest, Norway, to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873. Has lived in Minneapolis, where he married; now at Kingston, Minn. His wife, Ida Haataja, was born at Kuusamo March 24, 1864. Six children living."

"PETER LUUKKONEN, born in Uhtua, and his wife, Anna Ingman, from Kuusamo, who were farmers in Cokato, moved to Minneapolis."

"ANTTI [ANDREW] LÄNKKI was born at Karunki Aug. 27, 1829. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1865, and to farm at Cokato in 1870. Died in 1905. His wife, Anna Kreetta Dholpur, was born at Ylitornio [Sweden] in 1824. Came to America with her children in 1866. Died May 20, 1898."

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"ABRAM LÄNKKI, a son of the above mentioned [Antti Länkki], was born in Norway Sept. 9, 1850. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1866, and to Cokato in 1870. His wife, Hedvik Kaisa Turunen, was born at Haparanda [Sweden] Nov. 28, 1845. Married in 1873. One son."

"JOHAN [JOHN] ERIK MARJAPORI was born at Alajärvi July 4, 1845. He came to America, to Ohio, in 1873, thence to the copper island [Michigan copper region], and to farm at Kingston in 1890. Died Jan. 28, 1916. An exceptionally big and powerful man. He made eight trips to Finland before he got his wife to leave for America. His wife, Elisapet Orava, was born at Alajärvi Sept. 1, 1846. Died Aug. 21, 1914. Five children."

"JAFFET MATTSON (LAPPALA) was born at Kiuruvesi March 9, 1837. Drifted first to the Tornio River [it forms the southern part of the Finnish-Swedish boundary] and from there, in 1871, to America, to Cokato. He began to farm in

1875. Died in French Lake June 6, 1914. His wife, Maria Kaisa Raitajärvi, was born at Karunki in 1854. She came to America in 1873. Three children."

"JOHAN [JOHN] E. MATTSON (TIIPERI) was born at Alkkula May 19, 1862. He came with his parents from Norway to America in 1864. His father succumbed to cholera in Red Wing [see Red Wing biographies] after being some weeks in America. Johan was in a Swedish children's home for some years, until his mother married Matti Määtä, when they moved to Cokato, where he had an opportunity to attend grade school. Worked in a brickyard in Minneapolis and, among other things, was a foreman there. Later he has been a farmer, merchant and banker in Kingston. Has held many positions of trust in the church and the community. His first wife, Maria Kämärä, born at Pudasjärvi, died in 1899. His second wife, Maria Mathilda Junttila, was born at Kemijärvi in 1868. Several children."

"MATTI [MATTHIAS] MUKKALA was born at Kuolajärvi in 1810. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1871, and a little later to Cokato. Died May 21, 1884. His wife, Valpuri, was from Kuolajärvi. Died in Cokato, at the age of 94, in 1907. Two sons."

"MATTI [MATTHIAS] MUKKALA, JUNIOR, was born at Kuolajärvi Feb. 2, 1845. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1871, and thence to farm at Cokato. Died Nov. 13, 1916. Eleven children."

"TUOMAS [THOMAS] MUKKALA was born at Kuolajärvi in 1840. He came to America with his family in 1871, and to Cokato in 1880. Died in 1907. His wife was Briita Matleena. She came to America in 1880. Died in 1907."

"JOHAN [JOHN] MYLLYKANGAS was born at Karunki in 1831. He came to America in 1871, to farm at Cokato, where he acquired a homestead. Made a clearing in the woods like the rest of the first comers. Died Feb. 10, 1920. His first wife, Eva Pirttimaa, from Karunki, died Aug. 10, 1893. His second wife, Hetafiaa Hyypä, was born at Kauhajoki in 1854."

"ANTTI [ANDREW] MÄÄTTÄ was born at Kuusamo in 1843. He came to America, to Ontonagon, Mich., in 1873, and later to Cokato, where he lives on a small farm. His wife, Maria Kyrö, was born in 1854. She came to America from Vesisaari [Norway] in 1873. Children."

"PAAVO [PAUL] MÄÄTTÄ (HENRIKINPOIKA) was born at Kuusamo March 4, 1849. He came to farm at Cokato in 1881. His wife, Maria Peltoniemi, was born at Kuusamo in 1842. She died in 1913. Several children."

"ALBERT NELSON (JUTILA) was born in Kuopio March 4, 1849. He came to America as a sailor in 1870. Has sailed on the Great Lakes. He came to Minneapolis in 1883, and to farm at French Lake in 1890. His wife, Selma Mäkitalo, granddaughter of Pastor L. L. Laestadius, was born at Pajala [Sweden] in 1858. Married in 1881. Seven children."

"NELS NELSON (PARPA) was born at Kuivakangas, Finland, in 1813. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1869, and to Cokato, where he bought a small farm, ten years later. Died in 1883. His first wife, Margareeta Perälä, died in Hancock, Mich. His second wife, Stiina Kaisa, was born on the Tornio River. Died in Cokato."

"NELS PETER NELSON (PARPA), son of the above mentioned [Nels Nelson (Parpa)], was born at Kaavuono [Norway] Feb. 16, 1851. He came with his family to America, to Hancock, Mich. [in the copper region], in 1868, and to farm at Cokato in 1879. His farm is beautifully situated on the shores of Cokato Lake. Died May 22, 1919. He was, in his time, a trustee of the Hancock congregation and a Sunday school teacher. His wife, Eliisa Fredrika Östi, a Norway Finn, was born at Kaavuono [Norway] June 18, 1847. Married in Hancock in 1870. Eight children."

"HENRIK [HENRY] NURMI was born at Alajärvi Feb. 5, 1849. Drifted to Norway and from there, in 1873, to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region].

In 1878 he came to Cokato, and ten years later to Kingston. His wife, Briita Metsäjärv, was born at Inari Dec. 2, 1836. Married in Utsjoki in 1871. She came to America with her husband. Died March 30, 1900. Children."

"JAKOB OJANPERÄ, a farmer on a large scale and a town official, was born at Kalajoki Aug. 6, 1838, the son of a farmer. In grade school he learned to write in addition to learning to read. He moved, in 1867, to Norway, where he fished, and thence, in 1870, to America, to Cokato, where he had friends. After being in Cokato about a year, he went to the copper island [Michigan copper region], where he worked as a miner for some time. With a man named Eliasson and another Finn he bought a wooded tract along the canal [Portage Lake ship canal], whereupon they started rather extensive logging operations, furnishing logs and railroad ties to the mining company, etc. In 1883 Ojanperä sold his share of the business to Eliasson and moved to Cokato to farm, buying 300 acres of land, from which, with skillful management, there developed a model farm with cattle raising and dairying. Several prominent men of Finland, on their trips in America, stopped to admire Ojanperä's remarkable farmstead, while at the same time acquainting themselves with the Finnish agricultural region of Cokato. Of these there may be mentioned agricultural expert Edward Björkenheim and Count Mannerheim. Ojanperä was a lifelong member of the Suomen Kansanvalistusseura [a society in Finland for the advancement of public education], and had been in many positions of trust in the church and the community and in business ventures. Died Aug. 21, 1919. His wife, Emelia Halonen, born at Sodankylä March 10, 1842, came to America in 1871. They were married in Calumet [Michigan]. She died on Nov. 17, 1918. They had four children, of whom two sons are living."

"ADAM ONGAMO (SACHARIASSON) was born at Kuolajärvi Aug. 17, 1844. He came, in 1866, from Norway to America, to Red Wing, Minn., and in the following year to farm at Cokato, acquiring a homestead, which he cleared for cultivation. Moved to Kingston and cleared another place, thus being a clearer of the wilder-

ness two times. Has, indeed, been exceptionally big and powerful. His first wife, Anna Briita Kummer, was born at Karunki in 1848. Died March 7, 1894. His second wife, Kreetta Kaisa Viinikka, was born at Kuusamo in 1865. There were fifteen children from the first marriage and seven from the second."

"ERIK PAAVO, born in Turtola, came to America in 1866. His wife, Kustaava Esko, is from Siikajoki."

"JOHAN [JOHN] ERIK PAJARI was born at Tervola in December, 1845. He came with his family from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1871, and to farm at Cokato in 1876. His wife, Sofia Ulriika Pitkäjärvi, was born at Karunki Jan. 5, 1846. Four children."

"JOHAN [JOHN] PALM (PALONIEMI) was born at Hietaniemi [Sweden] June 2, 1835. He came from Norway to America, to Red Wing, Minn., in 1865. Worked as a miner on the copper island [Michigan copper region], whence he moved to his farm in Dassell. His wife, Maria Johanna Paavola, was born at Hietaniemi [Sweden] either in 1836 or in 1837. She came to America with her husband. Died Feb. 13, 1917. Children."

"ALEXANDER PAULUS was born of Finnish parents at Altens, Norway, in 1855. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873, and thence to farm at French Lake in 1886. Moved to Kingston in 1919 to perform ministerial duties. His first wife, Maria Partanen, was born on the Tornio River in 1858. Deceased. His second wife, Karoliina Hurula, born on the Tornio River, died in French Lake. His third wife, Ida Boulson, was born at Koivula in 1870. Two children."

Politics
Russian
Aid

Tyomus

(Coop)

2

2

Oct. 6, 1921

19

233

Minnesota Historical Library

Oct. 26, 1938

In Russia during this time there was a severe famine which had been brought about by many years of imperialist war and armed intervention after the war by the imperialists which had resulted in the disorganization of Russian Industry and Agriculture. The Finnish working people knowing this became a very active part of the campaigns to aid Russian famine sufferers which were sponsored by the American working people. Thus in the Oct. 6th issue is a typical statement to the press about what the Virginia people had accomplished. Under local news from Virginia the following is said:

"International Aid to Russia - For the International relief Committee its treasurer Wm. Aho announces the result of the collection for the benefit of Russian famine sufferers which took place Sept. 18th.

Income:

Badges -----	\$77.80
Collections -----	9.00
Buttons -----	19.10
Miscellaneous -----	.16
Total -----	\$106.06

Expenditures:

Speaker -----	\$10.00
Cost of Ribbon -----	.40
Leaflets -----	5.50
Badges -----	5.50
1 -----	
Total -----	\$21.40

H. A. Harju

Tyomus (Coop) 2 2 Oct. 6, 1921
19 233
Minnesota Historical Library Oct. 26, 1938

"The net remainder \$84.65 has been sent through
a local bank to the famine sufferers fund of the Friends
of Soviet Union in New York."

Politics
Russian Relief

Tyomus (Coop) 6 1-2
19 215

Oct. 27, 1921

Minnesota Historical Library

Oct. 26, 1938

The Cooperative Central Exchange organized a campaign to collect from the member associations and donate itself a carload of flour for the needy people of Kanka U.S.S.R. In this issue of the Tyomus there is a list of cooperatives and other organizations which have already donated flour. The total amount making 134 barrels.

W. A. Harju

*Politics
Russian
Relief*

Tyomus

(COOP),

6

1-2

Nov. 17, 1917

19

269

Minnesota Historical Library

Oct. 26, 1938

In this issue of the Tyomus appears an article announcing that the collection of flour for Kanlia amounted to 278 - 3/4 barrells. The shipment to Kanlia, U.S.S.R. had been made Nov. 15th and contained the flour, 4 sacks of beans, 14 cases of dried fruits, and about 100 boxes of clothing gathered from the Middle West weighing 11,000 pounds.

W.A. Harju

Tyomus

(Coop)

8

4

Aug. 4, 1921

19

180

Minnesota Historical Library

Oct. 26, 1938

Under Local News from Cloquet, Minnesota the following announcement is made:

"The investigation committee elected for the purpose of investigating those who have recently arrived from Finland holds its meetings on the first Thursday of each month at 8: P.M.

"All of those who have come to our community from Finland after 1918 are urged to come to the meeting.

With Class Solidarity
The Elected Committee."

W. A. Harju

Tyomus

(Coop) 2 2

Oct. 6, 1921

19

233

Minnesota Historical Library

Oct. 26, 1938

In Russia during this time there was a severe famine which had been brought about by many years of imperialist war and armed intervention after the war by the imperialists which had resulted in the disorganization of Russian Industry and Agriculture. The Finnish working people knowing this became a very active part of the campaigns to aid Russian famine sufferers which were sponsored by the American working people. Thus in the Oct. 6th issue is a typical statement to the press about what the Virginia people had accomplished. Under local news from Virginia the following is said:

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Income:

Badges -----	\$77.80
Collections -----	9.00
Buttons -----	19.10
Miscellaneous -----	.15
Total	<u>\$106.05</u>

Expenditures:

Speaker -----	\$10.00
Cost of Ribbon -----	.40
Leaflets -----	5.50
Badges -----	5.50
1	Total
	<u>\$21.40</u>

H. A. Harju

Tyomus (Coop) 2 2 Oct. 6, 1921
19 233
Minnesota Historical Library Oct. 26, 1938

"The net remainder \$84.65 has been sent through
a local bank to the famine sufferers fund of the Friends
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Tyomus

(Coop)

2

2

Oct. 6, 1921

19

233

Minnesota Historical Library

Oct. 26, 1938

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Miscellaneous -----	.15
Total -----	\$106.05

Expenditures:

Speaker -----	\$10.00
Cost of Ribbon -----	.40
Leaflets -----	5.50
Badges -----	5.50
1 -----	
Total -----	\$21.40

H. A. Harju

Tyomus (Coop) 2 2 Oct. 6, 1921
19 233
Minnesota Historical Library Oct. 26, 1938

"The net remainder \$84.65 has been sent through
a local bank to the famine sufferers fund of the Friends
of Soviet Union in New York."

Cooperatives
Charity -

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Co-op) 6 1-2 Date of Publication June 9th 1921
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 19 No. 133 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 24th 1938

Under title "Organization of Co-operators Karelia Day" the Co-operative Central Exchange of Superior, Wisconsin makes an appeal to the Finnish people in the co-operative movement to set aside a day between June 24th and July 10th to collect aid for the "Karelian Commune". In the appeal the great need of the Karelian people is described. It is said that many years of imperialist war and fight against intervention has depleted their stocks of supplies and dissarranged their economy. That with what they have it is difficult to begin reconstructing their country. Money, food, machinery and clothing is to be collected. The co-operatives are urged to make their premises the centers of the collection. The Co-operative Central Exchange will act as the agency for the whole region from where the goods and funds will be forwarded to the authorized agencies of the "Karelian Commune". It is especially emphasised that farmers who have old machinery that they themselves can not use, can very well give them to the Commune, as nearly any machinery from here is far

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Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

better than the wooden plows that they use. Lists for collections are available at the office of the Co-operative Central Exchange. In the appeal it is said: "Let us show by deeds and action that the problem of the Karelian toilers is also our own problem." Four succeeding co-operative issues of the Tyomies which is published each Thursday carry some material on the development of the campaign to collect aid for the Karelian Commune.

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Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Tyomies

*Cooperatives
Russian Relief*

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomus (COOP) 6 1-2 Date of Publication Nov. 17, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 19 No. 269 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minnesota Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 26, 1938

Karelia Tyomies

Karelia

In this issue of the Tyomus appears an article announcing that the collection of flour for Karelia amounted to 278 - 3/4 barrells. The shipment to Karelia, U.S.S.R. had been made Nov. 15th and contained the flour, 4 sacks of beans, 14 cases of dried fruits, and about 100 boxes of clothing gathered from the Middle West weighing 11,000 pounds.

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Cooperatives
Donation to Russia

Tyomies

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Coop) 6 1-2 Date of Publication Oct. 27, 1921
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 19 No. 215 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minnesota Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 26, 1938

Tyomies Katelia

The Cooperative Central Exchange Organized a campaign to collect from the member associations and donate itself a carload of flour for the needy people of ~~Kanha~~ U.S.S.R. In this issue of the Tyomies there is a list of cooperatives and other organizations which have already donated flour. The total amount making 134 barrells.

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Politics
Protest against Whites
in Finland

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Co-op) 2 3 Date of Publication May 26th 1921
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 19 No. 122 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 24 1938

Under title " a **PROTEST** to the President and the Parliament of Finland", the Finnish people of Owen, Wisconsin bitterly protest the white terror carried on by the Finnish Government against the working people who had participated in the civil war of 1918. The resolution demands the release of prisoners held resulting from the civil war, the disarming of the " (Suojeluskunta) defence corps" who carry on depredations against the people, freedom of speech and press to all classes of people and the right for people who have been ~~compelled~~ compelled to flee the white terror to return to their homeland, etc. If these demands are not granted the resolution states that appropriate steps will be taken to expose the Government of Finland and its terror to the American Finnish population and especially to the Veterans of American birth who have served in the world war

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Ed + Culture
Russian Aid

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomms (Coop) 2 2 Date of Publication Oct. 6, 1921
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 19 No. 233 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minnesota Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 26, 1938

In Russia during this time there was a severe famine which had been brought about by many years of imperialist war and armed intervention after the war by the imperialists which had resulted in the disorganization of Russian Industry and Agriculture. The Finnish working people knowing this became a very active part of the campaigns to aid Russian famine sufferers which were sponsored by the American working people. Thus in the Oct. 6th issue is a typical statement to the press about what the Virginia people had accomplished. Under local news from Virginia the following is said:

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Income:

Badges -----	\$77.80
Collections -----	9.00
Buttons -----	19.10
Miscellaneous -----	.15

Total \$106.05

Expenditures:

Speaker -----	\$10.00
Cost of Ribbon -----	.40
Leaflets -----	5.50
Badges -----	5.50

Your item No. _____ Page No. 1 Your name N. A. Harju Total \$21.40

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SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomus (Coop) 2 2 Date of Publication Oct. 6, 1921
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 19 No. 233 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minnesota Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 26, 1938

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a local bank to the famine sufferers fund of the Friends
of Soviet Union in New York."

Your item No. _____ Page No. 2 Your name W. A. Harju

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