Salem Remembers Timeline 1921



A Pentateuch.

1921, February 2 | Salem's Jewish Heritage

The Oregon Statesman

Blood-Stained Pentateuch is Brought to America

A Jewish resident of Salem finds in the current number of the daily New York newspaper printed in Hebrew characters, for which he is a subscriber the account of the trip of an American citizen, Jacob Cohen of Philadelphia, through the Crimea, in search of his relatives in that country.

This American citizen says that he found the city where his relatives used to live, but he did not find one single human being alive. It was a dead city. He found, however, and brought home with him, a copy of the Pentateuch, or Laws of Moses, containing the first five books of the Old Testament, and written on a scroll of parchment. This copy of the Bible of the ancient Jews and part of the present Bible of both the Christians and Muslim world, besmeared with the blood of innocent men, women and children who were murdered, and it bears the imprint of the heavy boots of the soldiers.

The Jewish people everywhere ascribe this outrage, and every outrageous like it, for there are many dead cities in the Crimea, to the Polish soldiers and military officials.

In order to understand such things, an American is obliged to forget everything in this country, and project his mind into the environment of Poland.

Oppressed by the Russians for hundreds of years, now that they have power, these same formerly oppressed people now turn upon the Jews and oppress them with pogroms and massacres. And a large part of the population of Poland is Jewish, and there are included among the Jews of that country some of the best and greatest people there.

1921, March 6 | Salem's Black Heritage

The Oregon Statesman

About 50 Children and Their Mothers

About 50 children and their mothers were in attendance at the party given Friday afternoon in the parlors of the First Methodist church. All the small folk were members of the cradle roll Sunday school class of the church, of which Mrs. Shanks is superintendent.

The parlors were prettily decorated for the occasion, with the cradle roll colors, green and white which were artistically carried out in the floral ornamentation of the big room. Narcissi and tulips were employed with fern and pussy willows.

Mrs. J. B. Littler give a short address of welcome and Reverend Blaine Kirkpatrick followed with a talk on "Why We Have a Cradle Roll." The little Evans twins gave a pleasing piano duet and other numbers of an entertainment nature were the vocal solos by **Mrs. Charles Maxwell** and Miss Lorelei Blatchford.

Tea was served at the culmination of the evening. The committee in charge was composed of Mesdames Merrill, Wilson, Hollenberg, Young, Hale and Blatchford.

1921, March 19 | Salem's Irish Heritage

The Oregon Statesman

Bits for Breakfast: Irish Raiment

The Bits for Breakfast man forgot to say that March 17th passed off quietly in Salem; though some loud raiment was worn. All the Irish in Salem are good American citizens and good Salem boosters.

1921, May 6 | Salem's Black Heritage

Capital Journal

A Building Costing \$300

A building costing \$300 will be constructed on Liberty Street between State and Court by Charles Maxwell according to a building permit issued by Mark Poulson, deputy city recorder.

1921, July 9 | Salem's Community Heritage

Capital Journal

A Chance for Civic Pride

Salem has responded generously to one drive after another for funds, most of which send money out of the country.

Salem has given for the relief of the children of eastern and central Europe, for the perpetually famished Armenians, for the starving Chinese, for the French war orphans and the suffering Irish.

Out of her bounty, Salem has given liberally to provide for the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., for the university and for hospital and other worthy and deserving causes. In looking after all these interests, Salem has neglected, however, to look after her own civic interests and future by adequately financing her own Commercial Club, which performs a useful and necessary function for the welfare of the city.

The directors of the Commercial Club contemplate no drive for money or members. They are simply planning a canvass to ascertain whether citizens will sustain the activities of the club financially and place it on a basis where its membership dues will pay its overhead expenses.

The Commercial Club has less than one-fifth of the membership it should have to keep it alive, virile club. It has about half as many members as it had five years ago when the city was not as large or as prosperous as today.

Every resident of the city should have civic pride and patriotism sufficient to be willing to do his share in community building by generous support of the only organization devoted to this object.

1921, August 6 | Salem's Mexican and Unhoused Heritage

The Oregon Daily Journal

"Mexico Caruso" was Salem's Guest

Señor Roberto Aranda, heralded in press dispatches from Syracuse, N. Y., as the "Mexican Caruso," was a guest at the Salem city jail while en route through Oregon several months ago. Police records show that Señor Aranda was arrested as a "vag" [vagrant] and spent several hours in the city bastille. During his incarceration he entertained the police department with numerous vocal solos and sang before the Salem high school student body. Aranda, who claims to have graduated from several educational institutions in Mexico City, has been highly praised as a singer by Mary Garden and John McCormick.

1921, September 5 | Salem's Black Heritage

Capital Journal

An Automobile Driven By

An automobile driven by H. Loop of this city was yesterday struck and damaged slightly by an automobile piloted by **Charles Maxwell** of this city. Maxwell told the police that the Loop car stopped suddenly in front of his car and that he was unable to avoid the crash.

1921, September 23 | Salem's Various Heritages

The Oregon Statesman

All Set for Oregon Fair

Concessions Arriving Daily and Fine Horses Are Entered for Show

Livestock Barns Full

Every Effort Made to Please Crowds with Entertainment in Salem

"The greatest western fair of them all," is the way the state fair officials describe the 60th annual exposition of the wealth and progress of the Northwest, which opens in Salem Monday morning. Officials emphasize the fact that every exhibit will be in place Sunday, and that Monday, Children's day, will find the fair in full swing. Owing to the fact one of the biggest crowds of the week is expected on the opening date, for the people of the state have positive assurance that every display will be in place and every attraction ready.

Many Star Attractions

Secretary Lea believes that the state fair is offering several attractions, any one of which would more than cost the charge for admission if exhibited alone. The northwest trotting, running and pacing races, auto polo, auto races, night horse show and night horse racing program, as well as the monster display of fireworks are all included. All of these features and many others in addition to the exhibits in the agricultural pavilion, the woman's building, the auto show, the poultry show, the tractor exhibit and the general machinery exhibit are enumerated.

With the equinoctial well past, and the weather indications pointing to a week of September warmth and sunshine, the fair should open under the most favorable auspices of all in its history. Record crowds are expected to attend every day, with Wednesday and Thursday, which are Salem and Portland days, overshadowing the others from the point of view of attendance. In the event of rain it will be possible for patrons to witness practically all the exhibits under cover, for the new buildings have linked nearly all the structures on the grounds. . . .

Judging First Days

During the first three days of the fair, judging will be carried on in the different departments and among the boys and girls of the industrial clubs of the state. All prize winning livestock will be paraded in the coliseum as soon as all ribbons are awarded.

The exhibit of arts and crafts of all nations which is to be made throughout the week by representatives of foreign countries, who have become citizens of Oregon, promises to be especially interesting, with new names added during the week just past, to the list of exhibitors. To date it is probable that there will be booths conducted by the Welsh, Russians, Danish and Swedish folk, Mexicans, Greeks, Irish, Belgians, Armenians, Italians, Chinese and Finlanders.

The celebrated Swedish folk dances will be a stellar attraction on Wednesday evening in the main auditorium. These will be lead by John Olson of Portland, who was formerly identified with the famous Skansen dancers, the only troupe of its kind in the world, and as such appeared before practically every crowned monarch of Europe. Assisting him will be C. B. Norblad, A. T. Donaldson, Gustav Johnson, Fritz Olson, Nils Wicks, and the Misses Elsie Brostom, Ruth Johnson, Anna Olson, Elia Wickstrom, Elsa Mattesen, Selma Dyrhang. The following musicians will support them: Otto Wickstrom, John Tuberlund and Agra Haglund, all of Portland.

1921, October 6 | Salem's Irish Heritage

Capital Journal

Irish Folk Lore Play to be Staged

The dramatic department of the Willamette University has plans definitely lain for the presentation of one of its plays to be staged in December. The play is taken from Irish folk lore, typical of Irish characteristics and practices and in the presentation of it much effort will be made to give realistic Irish settings. The name of the play is "The Twig of Thorns," by Warren.

The play will be presented in the chapel of Waller Hall. This is only the beginning of a series of plays and recitals that will be given under the direction of Professor Harding this year.

1921, October 16 | Salem's Black Heritage

The Sunday Oregonian

F. X. Arens, The New York Vocal Coach

F. X. Arens, the New York vocal coach, who has a Hood river valley ranch, now is busily engaged following the musical profession in Los Angeles. He recently had a master vocal class in this city, and some of the students were: Mrs. Lyman Rice, Pendleton; Mrs. Rhea Fowler Miller, Miss Evalene Calbreath, Mrs. W. Trochot, Mrs. Rahn, Miss Frances Parker, Dan Langenburg and Mrs. Charles Maxwell; Mrs. Louis Lane, Miss Virginia Huntington, Ross Fargo, Miss Helen Calbreath, Miss Jeanette Dentler, Mrs. Cohen Servier, John Dentler, Seth Smith, Miss Edna Gates, Mrs. Maybelle Boone,

Miss Ries, Mrs. Gertrude Gault, Corvallis; Miss Blanche Hammet, Corvallis; W. Trochot, Miss M. Kennedy, Mrs. W. Kettenbach, Mrs. W. F. Backus, Mrs. Myrtle Campbell, Miss G. Withers, Miss Dorothea Cordley, Mrs. Gretschan Kraus, and Miss McIntire, Corvallis, and others in classes. During his classes in the city he was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. and the Misses Calbreath.

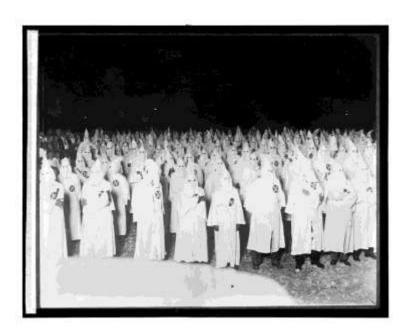
1921, October 16 | Salem's Black Heritage

The Oregon Daily Journal

Franz X. Arens, Voice Pedagogue

Franz X. Arens, voice pedagogue, passed through Portland en route to Los Angeles the middle of last week, where he will conduct his studio this winter. He spent his vacation on his Hood River Apple ranch and in camp near Lost lake, Mrs. Arens accompanying him on the outing. His class in Portland began June 20 and ended August 1. He gave a course of pedagogy lectures and a master class on interpretation. The enrollment was large, with the following students: Evalene Calbreath, John Deutler, Mrs. Lyman G. Rice, Pendleton; Mrs. James Ganet, Corvallis; Mrs. Maybelle Boone, Portland; Mrs. W. F. Backus, Mrs. Myrtle Campbell, Mrs. Alice Skiff-Doerfler, Mrs. Rhea Fowler-Miller, Mrs. William Kettenbach, Mrs. Charles Maxwell, Salem;

Mrs. J. W. Service, Mrs. W. D. Truchot, Mrs. Gretchan Kraus, Miss Katherine Eusey, Jeannette Deutler, Mr. J. Ross Fargo, Mr. Seth Smith, Mr. Dan Langenberg, Salem; Miss Elsie Riehs, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Mr. W. D. Truchet, Miss Edna Gates, Pendleton; Miss Blanche Hammel, Corvallis; Helen Calbreath, Miss Dorothea Cordley, Corvallis; Miss Francis Parker, Salem; Miss Virginia Huntly and others.



Oregon Ku Klux Klan members, c. 1925.

1921 | Salem's Ku Klux Klan

Twenty- six new members were installed into the Ku Klux Klan at Salem. C. K. Pilkington, Kleagle of the Oregon Realm, said that Klan membership was increasing rapidly in this locality and that 250 belonged in one local district.

As Eckard Toy describes, "The first Klan organizers (Kleagles) arrived in Oregon from California and the South in early 1921. Major Luther I. Powell, a gregarious Louisianan, sore in the first Oregon Klansmen in Medford, while fellow Kleagles recruited in Portland, Eugene, Salem, Astoria, Hood River, Pendleton, and other communities. Historians estimate that the national Klan attracted more than two million members during the 1920s, and by 1923 Oregon Klan leaders claimed 35,000 members in more than sixty local chapters and provisional Klans. Hundreds of other Oregonians joined the Women of the Ku Klux Klan, the Junior Order of Klansmen for teenagers, and the Royal Riders of the Red Robe for foreign-born Protestants.

The Klan spread rapidly in Oregon, but internal strife plagued it from the beginning. After his election as the first Exalted Cyclops (leader) of the Klan No. 1 in Portland, Fred. L. Gifford forced Powell from Oregon and became the Grand Dragon (head) of the state Klan. From their Portland headquarters, Gifford and his cronies – including Lem Dever, the colorful editor of the Oregon Klan's newspaper, The Western American – turned the organization into a potent and controversial political machine during the elections of 1922 and 1924. . . . Dramatically successful initially, Gifford soon alienated members with his dictatorial style. By 1924, Klansmen outside Portland, long wary, turned against him.

1921, October 25 | Salem's Ku Klux Klan

The Oregon Statesman

Bits for Breakfast

If there is a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Salem, he is out of place. Out of place anywhere, but more so in orderly, tolerant, peaceful, and progressive Salem. We want no religious or race or other hatreds here.

1921, December 11 | Salem's Irish Heritage

The Oregon Statesman

Salem Irish Offer Comment on Treaty

Free State Hailed by Most of Erin's Sons Located Here

Salem Irishmen for the most part are pretty well satisfied with the treaty arranged between Great Britain and Ireland, creating the Irish Free State, and believe it will be ratified by the parliamentary bodies of the two countries. All of the Salem Irish are interested observers and some have assumed a watchful waiting attitude with little comment favorable or unfavorable to the treaty.

Here is what they say:

World Peace Enhanced

P. B. KEANY—The treaty of peace concluded between Great Britain and Ireland will, in my opinion, be ratified for several good reasons.

First and foremost, both nations want peace with honor. Second, in the treaty signed and delivered by the plenipotentiaries of the imperial parliament of England and the Irish Parliament there will be found nearly every point conceded to that freedom for which the Irish people at home and abroad contended for more than 700 years and will, I'm inclined to believe, do much not only to restore peace and happiness in Ireland, but will go a long way toward restoring world peace. Consequently, it should meet with the approval of all friends of freedom who sincerely desire to make the world safe for democracy.

As an American citizen, I have not much use for things on Empires and would of course prefer to see Ireland function as a republic, and yet I do not hesitate to say, after carefully reading the treaty as reported in the newspapers, that Ireland as a free state will enjoy all or nearly all of the advantages of a free and independent nation that we enjoy in the United States.

De Valera Stand Regretted

It is much to be regretted, no doubt, that president De Valera cannot be induced to deviate from his well-known position in favor of a republican form of government for Ireland. He is what we call in this country an irreconcilable Republican.

The Irish people love him. He has proved himself a capable and worthy leader, and renowned statesman. But Arthur Griffith, chairman of the Irish plenipotentiaries and founder of the Sinn Fein, Michael Collins, commander in chief of the Republican army and others of the conference who signed the treaty, and discharged the onerous mission entrusted to them with skill and ability, are also beloved sons of Erin, and agreed to the terms of peace and signed the treaty. The nation is in honor bound to uphold them and their action or forfeit the sympathy so generously given them by liberty loving people throughout the world."

Discord Held Possible

ALBERT O'BRIEN—I am hardly prepared to say as to what will be the outcome of the proposed agreement. There is considerable sentiment between the north and south of Ireland and many things may come up that may interfere with the proposed peace between England and Ireland. England has broken many promises to Ireland and for this reason I am just waiting to see whether the present arrangement is in good faith.

Compromise Surprised Brown

THOMAS BROWN, state president of the American Association for the recognition of the Irish Nation—"I did not expect a compromise, and was surprised when it was signed. But as a compromise, it is a victory for Ireland. As I understand the settlement, Ireland has a free government. The settlement gives her something more than dominion status. The members of her parliament do not take an oath of allegiance to the king, but to the constitution of the Irish Free State, established by the people of Ireland, with the further pledge that they will remain faithful to the reigning sovereign of that group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of nations. It seems clear, therefore, that the government now established by her is recognized and permitted to function within that group of nations. I believe that Dail Eireann will ratify the treaty.

Differs From Dominion

All laws will be enacted by the advice and consent of the people of the Irish Free State, instead of by "His Majesty," with the advice and consent of Parliament as in the dominions. This is a fundamental difference.

The settlement preserves and exalts the American principal and ideal "government by consent of the governed," which is the basic and fundamental principle of our declaration of independence. All liberty loving Americans should rejoice in the settlement. Great credit is due to the delegates who wrought out the treaty of peace between these two nations, having submitted to reason instead of force.

Look at the immediate result of the settlement: the army of occupation, over 200,000 British soldiers, are already leaving Irish soil; the brutal Black and Tans and auxiliary cadets are gone; the military castle government is scrapped; the office of lord lieutenant, chief secretary of Ireland and all the office holders are no more. Five thousand political prisoners, men and women, have been released from British jails. The Irish people are masters in their own house and will work out their own destiny. I predict that within a quarter of a century after the settlement is ratified that thousands of immigrants will return to their native land to assist in rebuilding Irish industries, Irish agriculture, Irish commerce and the world will witness a regenerated Ireland with a population of 10,000,000 people, and finally I look for a complete independence.

ROBERT CRAWFORD—It is one year since I have been in Ireland. But I am inclined to think that the county of Ulster in the northern part of Ireland, which has set up a parliament of its own, will not agree to place itself under the jurisdiction of southern Ireland. I think Ulster will decide to remain as it is now with its own parliament, which has been functioning since last June. I think Ulster will be known as Ulster Ireland, and the remainder of the island as the Irish Free State. Ulster pays 75 per cent of the entire taxes of Ireland. Belfast, with a population of 300,000 is the industrial center. Paying so large a proportion of Ireland's taxes, I do not believe that Ulster will consent to assume, with the rest of the island, Ireland's entire war debt. It would be saddling 75 per cent of this debt on Ulster alone.

Up to the Irish

REVEREND THOMAS ACHESON, of Jason Lee Memorial church—I am really not in a position to make a statement as to the outcome of the present agreement and I'm just waiting to see. I'm not so sure what are the parties in Ireland will agree. But if both sides except, it will take time to work things out. Anyhow, it shows England is doing everything possible to right things and it is now up to the Irish.

McMahan Dubious

L. H. McMAHAN—I have my doubts as to whether the promised agreement will work out all right. As yet I have not studied the agreement thoroughly and can hardly express an opinion. However, there is always some doubt as to whether an Irishman can get along with an Englishman under any circumstances.

Step in Right Direction

REVEREND J. R. Buck, of Saint Joseph's Catholic church — I hope to see the agreement work out all right notwithstanding the fact that the Irish wanted more. It is a great step in the right direction, but of course, it remains to be seen whether the present plans, as outlined, will work out all right.

Struggle Held Economic

P. H. D'ARCY—I believe in liberty for all peoples. I think the people of Ireland should settle the differences existing between them and the English government in their own way. The question involved in the Irish struggle for centuries is purely economic and not religious. Having been born in this country and in strong sympathy with the colonies in their efforts to secure freedom and independence, it is proper and right that all people should be independent that desire to be. No government should be permitted to govern a people without the consent of the governed. There is only one way to settle question of this character and that is to settle it right. Being an American I am heartily in favor of an Irish republic without any strings being attached to it.