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A SURVEY
OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IN CARLTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
WITH REFERENCE TO THE CHURCH'S PROGRAM

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the
Degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology
in
The Biblical Seminary in New York
1932

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION.

A. The Scope of the Survey.

The survey reported in this thesis covered the social conditions in Carlton County, Minnesota, with reference to the Church's program. The scope of the survey was the social conditions of the county, with the religious conditions understood as included in this social approach. Carlton County is, of course, but a small section of the United States. It was selected for study, however, with the expectation that it would indicate certain social trends in the nation.

B. Reasons for the Survey.

The problems in the investigator's mind which led him to undertake this survey were the social needs faced by church leaders of the nation. During these days of apparent political confusion, economic disorder, and social distress, one finds organized church bodies confronted by a call to ease the burden of society and at the same time to present to the world suggestions which will prove successful in protecting men and women from another like period of perplexity and hardship.

Leaders in the social work of the churches, however, seem to feel that the present workaday world does not ask

the Church for a solution of its problems.¹ The call which the Church hears today comes not primarily from outside voices, but rather from her own desire to help suffering humanity. Churchmen have indicated society's need for the Church when they have defended the thesis that organizations fostering an effective program for the progressive improvement of society must be firmly established upon principles long advocated by the Church.² Churchmen have often defended or supported this thesis by reference to the biographies of individuals who have achieved fame as servants of the human race--whether in the scientific, professional, political, industrial, or any other field--which seem to show that consciously or unconsciously they mastered the fundamental qualities prominent in the Scriptures and reiterated by the Church.

In the light of these voices--the cry of needy humanity, the innate desire of the Church, and the historic claim of churchmen--why is it that the workaday world is, in so many cases, shutting itself away from that which should be the nucleus of its life? The task of the Church is to be the source of life's ideals and the inspiration of leaders and followers to live those ideals. Disregard of valuable resources often accompanies

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1. Cf., Johnson, F. E., *The Social Work of the Churches*, p.29
2. Cf., Rauschenbusch, Walter, *Christianizing the Social Order*, p. 1-29.

slothfulness or ignorance or both. But as one studies the social, the economic, the educational, and the religious development of the United States he sees the unreasonableness of charging its citizens with indolence. Can it be that the Church is disregarded only because the people are not acquainted with the "pearl of great price" which awaits each individual who associates with the real heart of the Church?

Striving to answer the above problems, the writer concerned himself with the question, "What is the social and religious situation in Carlton County, Minnesota?" This question led the writer to also study and report how the Church might bring greater benefits to the people by a more intensive program in the county.

C. The Method of the Survey.

The data of this study were gathered from the following sources: Government statistics covering Carlton County; records as kept by the county auditor, Mr. Oscar Samuelson; clippings from various newspapers; articles written weekly by Mr. Samuelson for the Carlton County Vidette, Carlton, Minnesota, and occasionally for the Pine Knot, Cloquet, Minnesota; personal records of Mr. Samuelson which have not been published. Mr. Oscar Samuelson, referred to here, is locally recognized as an authority on the life of Carlton County.

Data were also collected from personal interviews with the following: the county agricultural agent, county superintendent of schools, superintendents of local schools, members of various welfare organizations, officers of the nine banks, officers of community business organizations, private citizens living in different parts of the county. Personal appraisal of conditions in general while driving over almost every highway in the county gave greater appreciation to objective data received from others.

Data were also collected from a questionnaire personally presented to the pastor or an official of each of the fifty protestant churches in the county and to the priests in touch with six of the eleven Roman Catholic churches in the county. The investigator used by permission of Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner of the Institute of Social and Religious Research the questionnaire recommended in his book, *Surveying Your Community*. The nature of the questionnaire directed attention to the following sources: church records, pastor's personal history, Sunday schools, vacation church schools, young people's work, church choirs, missionary societies, ladies' aids, men's organizations, church equipment. The investigator has also added to this study the results of a survey he made in December, 1927 of Sunday School equipment in the city of Cloquet, Minnesota. Personal experience in the religious work in various parts of the county served as a background for understanding the people and their religious needs.

D. The Organization of the Data of the Survey.

The organization of the data follows closely that used by the Institute of Social and Religious Research.¹ The thesis will present respectively the history, the general social conditions, and the situation of the Church in Carlton County. The problems confronting the Church will be considered, and the thesis will conclude with basic suggestions for a Church program of benefit to the people of the county and to the Church leaders of the county.

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1. Cf., Brunner, Edmund deS, Surveying Your Community, p.27-73.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL SURVEY OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IN CARLTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

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GENERAL SURVEY OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IN CARLTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

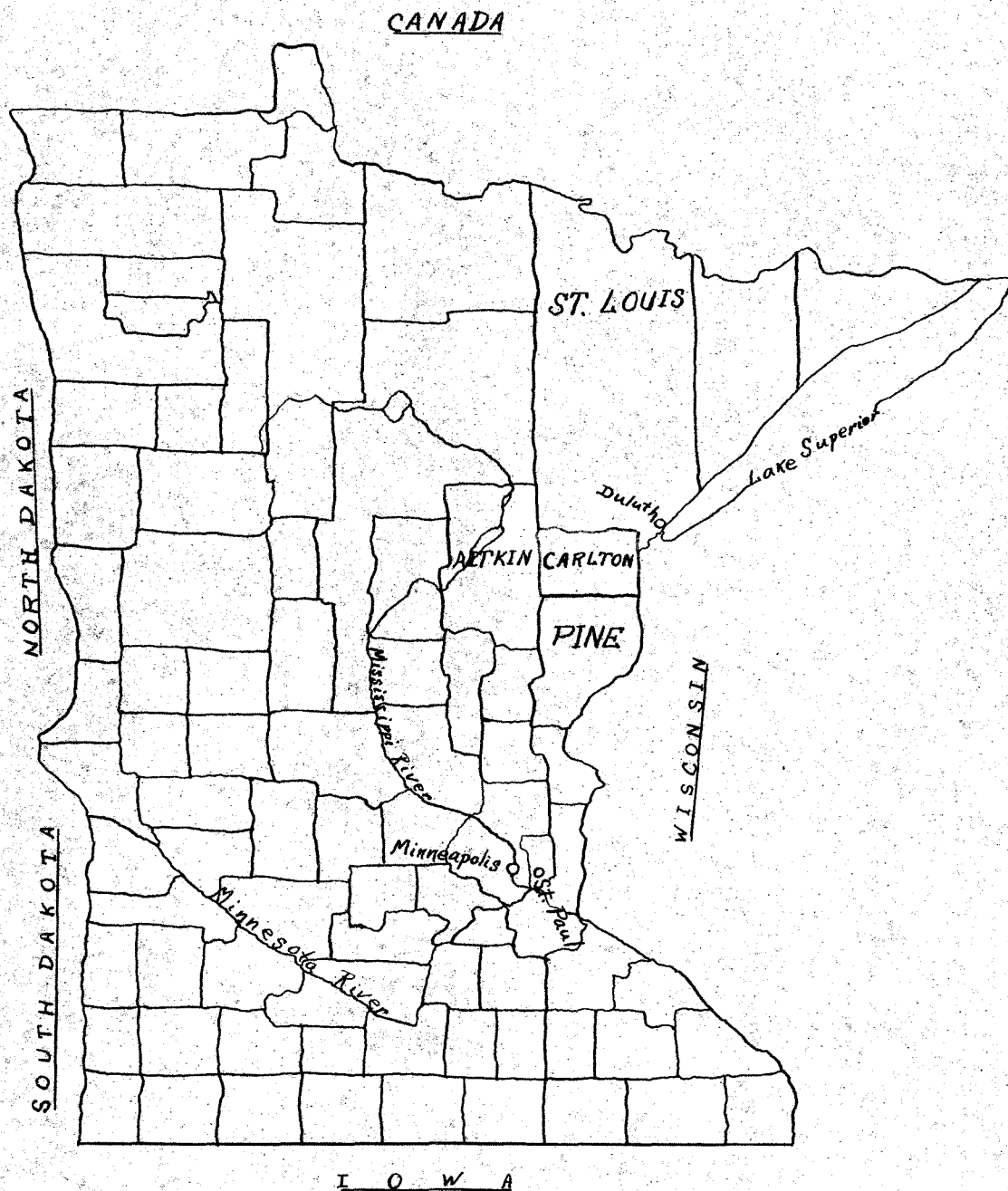
A. Geographical Description of Carlton County.

The investigator's first approach to the problem of the survey was to orient himself geographically. Carlton County is located in the Northeastern part of the state of Minnesota. It is bounded on the north by St. Louis County, on the west by Aitkin County, on the south by Pine County, and on the east by Douglas County of Wisconsin. St. Louis County contains valuable deposits of iron ore while the last three counties are largely dairy districts. Duluth, known as America's second port because of its large volume of shipping, and Superior are the innermost ports on the Great Lakes. They are but ten miles from the eastern boundary of Carlton County. Carlton County is also the gateway to the Arrowhead country, famous for its scenery, fish, and wild game. Each summer, therefore, finds the county visited by tourists and summer residents from every part of the United States.

Carlton County is a little less than the average size of counties in the United States, having an area of 867.19 square miles, or 554,880 acres with about 9.47 square miles or 6,059 acres under water. The climate is of the humid continental type, with warm summers and very cold winters.

MAP I.

MINNESOTA



B. The History of Carlton County.¹

The history of Carlton County shows that it was part of the territory which Spain claimed because of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Ferdinand de Soto's discovery of the Mississippi River in 1541 further strengthened Spain's claim to this territory. The county was a part of the Province of Louisiana from 1682 to 1763 under control of the French Empire. By the treaty made at the close of the French and Indian war in 1763 England received control of the section. It was part of the British Crown Lands from 1763 to 1774 under direct rule of the king of England. In 1774 Parliament passed the Quebec Act which made the county a part of the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec. At the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, England ceded this land to the United States. Carlton County was a part of the colony of Virginia from 1609 to 1784 because of the generous land grant which England gave Virginia in its Royal Charter. Virginia relinquished its control of the section to the United States in 1784. Carlton County was then a part of the Northwest Territory until 1800 when it became a part of Indiana Territory; from 1809-1818 it was a part of Illinois Territory; from 1818-1837, a part of Michigan Territory; from 1837-1848, a part of Wisconsin Territory,

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1. The historical data for this chapter was taken from the records in the county auditor's office.

from 1849-1858 a part of Minnesota Territory, and from 1858 on it has been a part of the state of Minnesota. The county itself was established by the Legislature of the Territory of Minnesota, approved by Governor Samuel Medary, on May 23, 1857.

But this change in governing power is a negligible consideration because until 1837 this country was Indian country, and white men were not permitted to enter for purposes of settlement or permanent residence. Two frenchmen, Groseilliers and Radisson, were the first white men to enter for purposes of exploration. They came about the year 1660 and those who followed them were trappers, explorers, or missionaries. Daniel Greysolon Sieur DuLuth, an explorer and trader, is credited with being the first white man to settle in Carlton County. These pioneers found trading with the Sioux Indians lucrative. Fond du Lac, but a few miles beyond the northern boundary of the county, soon became the principal trading post of the Northwest Company.

The men who entered in those days were of true pioneer stock, for courage and strength were absolutely essential to life. The warlike Dakotas or Sioux were the original inhabitants, and one never knew when they might go on the warpath. But the white man was helped by the more friendly Ojibways, or Chippewas of the Algonquin nation. About 1800, this nation, driven westward by the advent of white settlers into their hunting grounds, drove the Sioux from the head

of the Lakes with the help of weapons supplied by white men. The Chippewas were friendly to the whites, and today the four hundred and eighty-six Chippewas in Carlton County in 1930 are civilized and gradually learning the white man's¹ means of improving living conditions.

Among the early pioneers were the French missionaries. Later, about 1833, the missionaries from the Protestant Missionary Boards began to enter this territory. As usual, the Church had a leading place in battling the most dangerous forces of a new country, so that other men could derive the benefits of their work. It is interesting that in Minnesota, as elsewhere, the first to enter the country were either missionaries or men who were at least favorable toward religion. From references to them, we know they were men who lived in close fellowship with God in the daily task as well as during periods of relaxation and meditation.

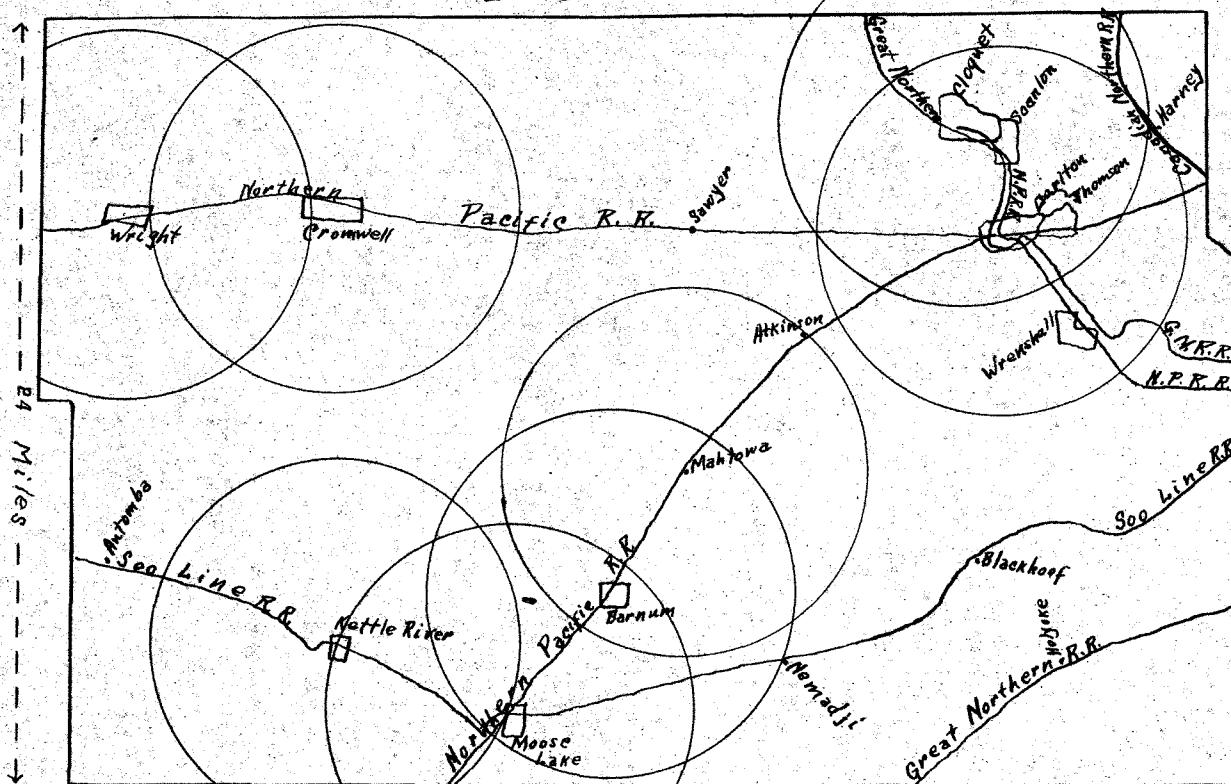
C. Equipment for Transportation and Communication.

Carlton County is well situated for connection with the outside world. Six railroads serve the county--the Northern Pacific; Great Northern; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific; Duluth and North Eastern; and Soo Line. The routes of these railroads within the county are shown on the maps on page thirteen. The county is situated between St. Paul and Duluth and so there

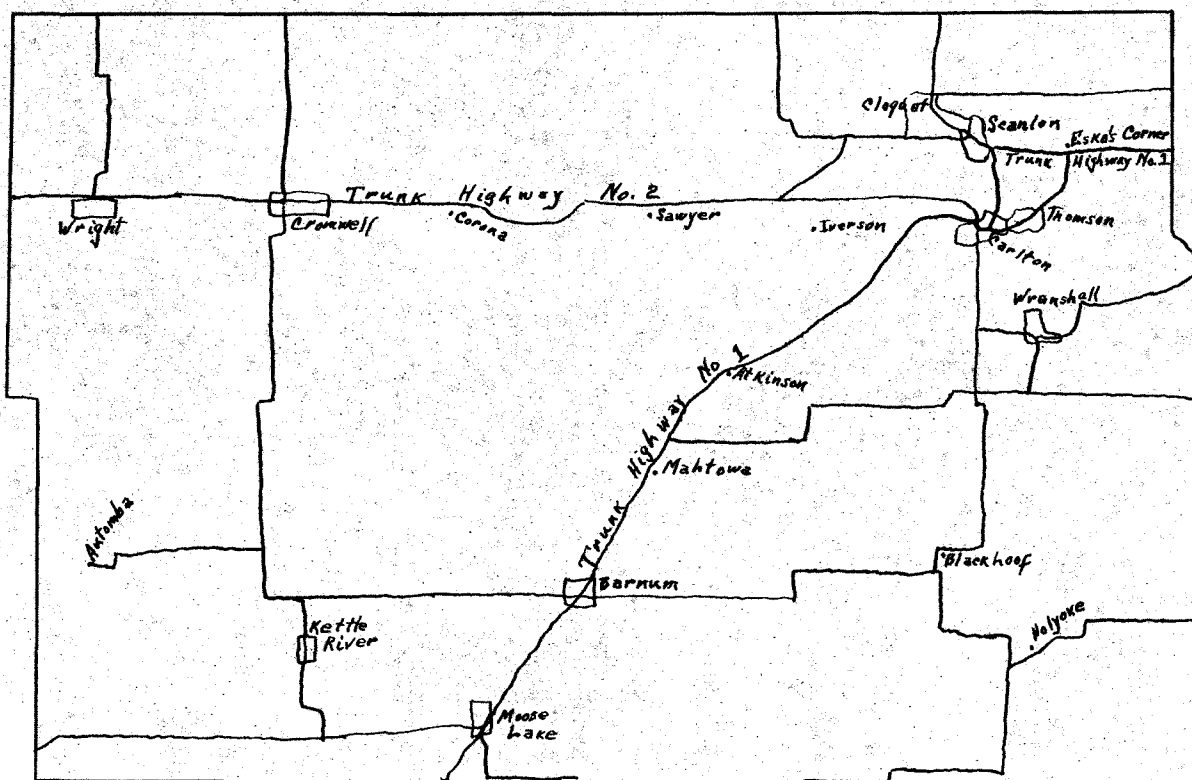
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1. Population Bulletin of Minnesota, 1930, p. 38.

MAP II RAILROAD LINES IN CARLTON COUNTY



MAP III MAIN ROADS IN CARLTON COUNTY



is close connection with the transcontinental service offered by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. Few farms are more than six miles from a railroad station.¹

The highways are also located advantageously with points beyond the county. Trunk Highway No. 1, which is paved from the southern boundary of the state to the range country north of Carlton County, passes almost diagonally across the center of the county. Thousands of tourists pass over this road each year. Trunk Highway No. 2 carries traffic from Fargo, North Dakota and points west, through Duluth. Besides the trunk highways there are about one hundred and fifty miles of gravel surfaced state-aid roads. There are also some six hundred miles of gravelled township roads connecting the state roads. Good roads are necessary since there are about ninety-five per cent of the farmers in Carlton County which drive cars.

Bus service in Carlton County adds to the rail service in connecting the farmer with outside points. Buses of national corporations operate on the two trunk highways.

With reference to postoffice service there are eighteen United States Postoffices established in Carlton County-- Atkinson, Automba, Barnum, Carlton, Cloquet, Cromwell, Harney, Holyoke, Kettle River, Mahtowa, Moose Lake, Nemadji,

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1. See accompanying Map No. 2, p. 13.

Salo, Sawyer, Scanlon, Thomson, Wrenshall, and Wright.

Cloquet has the only free delivery office within the incorporated communities, in Carlton County, and is ranked as a post office of the second class. The other offices are of the third and fourth classes.

There are thirteen rural free delivery routes in Carlton County. Four from Cloquet, two each from Barnum and Moose Lake, one each from Carlton, Wrenshall, Kettle River, Cromwell, and Wright.

The Northwestern Bell Telephone Company has lines in every part of Carlton County besides the telephone cooperatives directed by organized farm groups. There are over three thousand telephones in the county so that most homes are within easy reach of telephone service.

There are four weekly newspapers published in Carlton County. The "Pine Knot" at Cloquet, the "Carlton County Vidette" at Carlton, the "Star Gazette" at Moose Lake, and the "Barnum Herald" at Barnum. They keep in touch with the activities of every part of the county. Most of the families in the county receive one or the other of these weeklies. Besides these, many homes receive either the morning or evening newspaper published at Duluth which contains the news of the nation.

Radios are found everywhere in Carlton County. Programs and information prepared especially for the farmers are broadcast daily from the nearest broadcasting station located at Duluth and Superior.

D. Distribution of the Population in Carlton County.

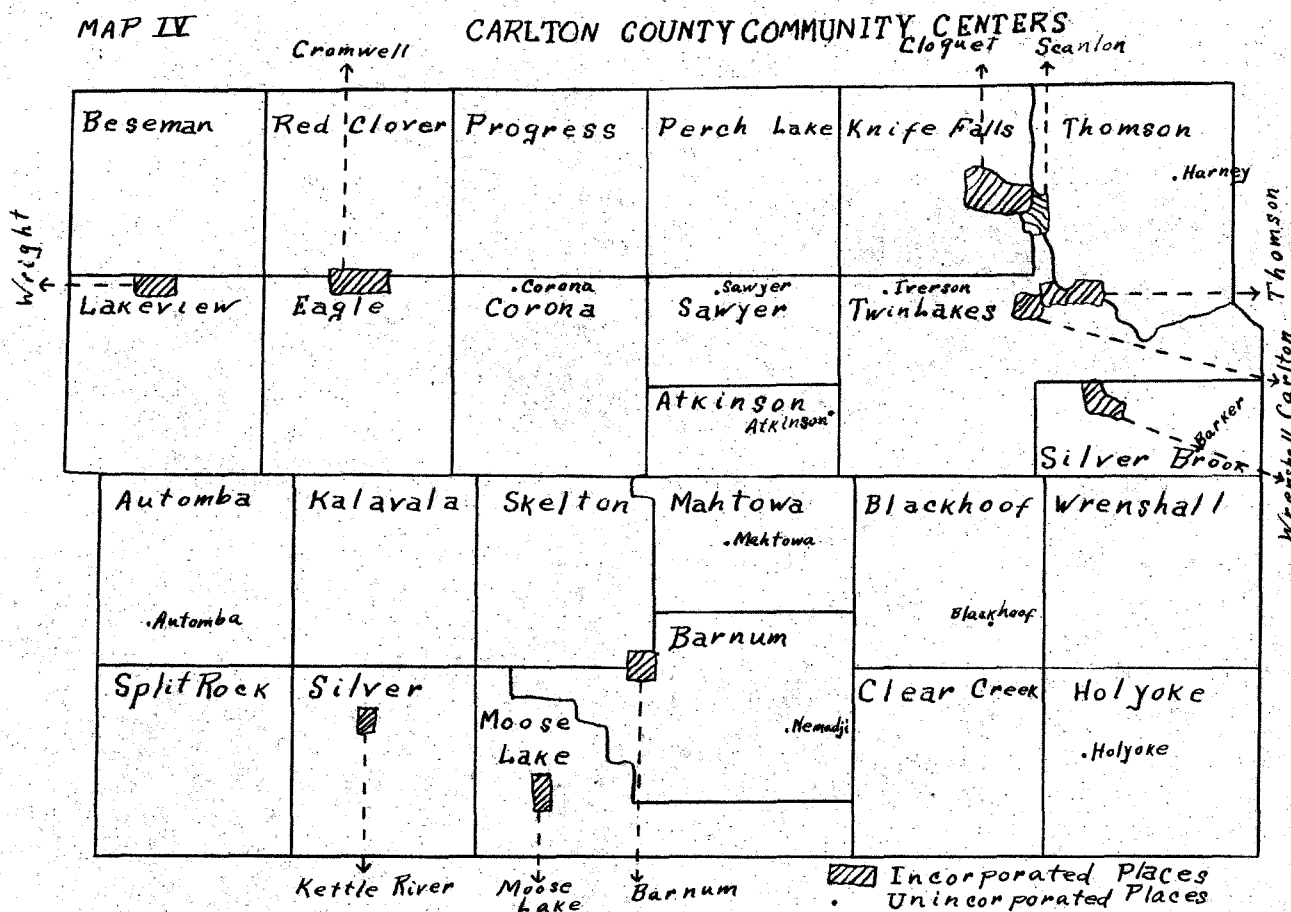
Carlton County, according to the United States government census for 1930, had a population of 21,232 distributed among its twenty-five townships.¹ In these townships are located the city of Cloquet, nine incorporated villages--Barnum, Carlton, Cromwell, Kettle River, Moose Lake, Scanlon, Thomson, Wrenshall, and Wright--, and eleven smaller communities or hamlets.

While none of the incorporated villages has a population of over seven hundred and fifty, they are so distributed that few farms are over ten miles from a railroad center, creamery, and shopping district.² Although not large, the incorporated villages offer the farmers' children the advantages of a high school training and remove the danger of complete isolation of the homes. Cloquet, with a population of 6,782, is the center of the best medical, social, and religious influences of the county.

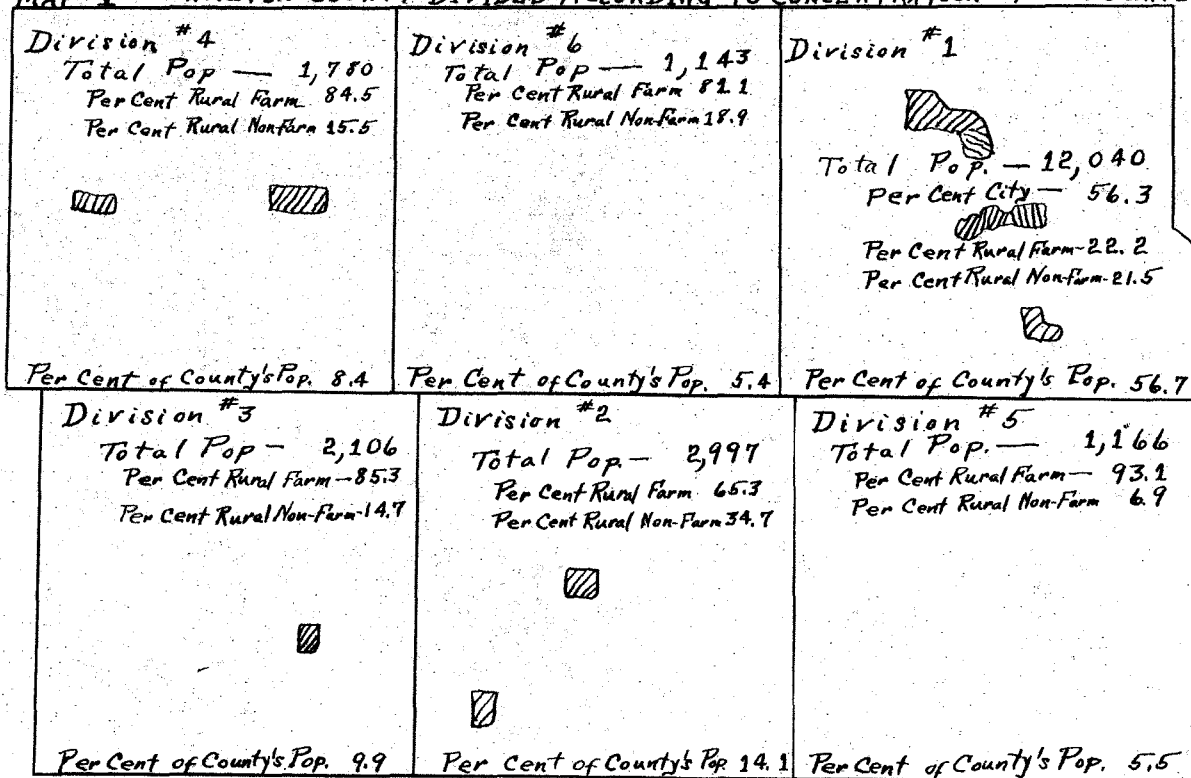
Of the total population of Carlton County 6,782 are urban, 9,940 are "Rural-Farm", and 4,510 are "Rural Non-Farm".³ Stated in percentages we have 32.0 per cent as urban, 46.8 per cent as "Rural-Farm", and 21.2 per cent

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1. See accompanying Maps No. 4 and 5 for population and township distribution, p. 17.
2. See accompanying Map No. 2, p. 13.
3. The term "Rural-Farm" refers to those actually living on farms without regard to their occupation. The term "Rural Non-Farm" refers to those living outside the city but not on a farm.



MAP V CARLTON COUNTY DIVIDED ACCORDING TO CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION



as "Rural Non-Farm". These figures indicate that the farmer is of vital importance in Carlton County. It is also apparent from a study of Map No. 5 that the city of Cloquet is the center of activity in the county, since more than one-half of the total population is within eight miles of Cloquet.

Table VI, following, shows the growth of the population in Carlton County from 1860 to 1930, by decades.

TABLE VI. GROWTH OF THE POPULATION IN CARLTON COUNTY
According to County Records of the Federal Census

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS		PER CENT INCREASE FOR THE	
		Number	Per Cent	State	U.S.
1930	21,232	1,841	9.5	7.4	16.1
1920	19,391	1,832	10.4	15.0	14.9
1910	17,559	7,542	75.3	18.5	21.0
1900	10,017	4,745	90.0	33.7	20.7
1890	5,272	4,042	328.6	67.8	25.5
1880	1,230	944	330.1	77.6	30.1
1870	286	235	460.8	155.6	22.6
1860	51	- - -	- - -	2730.7	35.6

In studying Table VI it will be noted that the county's population by decades since 1910, decreased. Information received from farmers and industrial leaders in the county, indicates that the best farm lands and industrial advantages which first attracted immigrants are now being developed. The future growth in population will perhaps come from within the county rather than through immigration.

During the years 1880 to 1910 lumbering and agriculture attracted many immigrants to Carlton County. The present population is made up largely of immigrants from northern

Europe. Table VII on page twenty and Map No. 8 on page twenty-one show the distribution of the population according to nationalities.

From a study of the statistics in Table VII, it will be seen that Carlton County has been fortunate in the heavy inflow of people from Canada and the northern parts of Europe. These people are noted for their hard work, good farming ability, thrift, and love of home. They are interested not only in the so-called practical things of life but also appreciate education, music, and literature.

From a study of "Immigrants Backgrounds" edited by Henry Pratt Fairchild the following facts are received. The religious background of the dominant groups is of the best. The Scandinavians, Finns, and Germans, have a strong Lutheran Protestant background, while the French-Canadians and Poles are devout Catholics. The Scandinavians also bring from their social background a large amount of experience in applied cooperation or team play. As Henry Goddard Leach says, "Perhaps it is his (the Scandinavian's) violent individualism which has necessitated the development of a technique which has built up team play with his neighbors."¹ These groups have a strong love for their home country but this is slowly being displaced by their devotion to the United States as time brings new friends and new experiences.

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1. Fairchild, Henry P., Immigrant Backgrounds, p. 240.

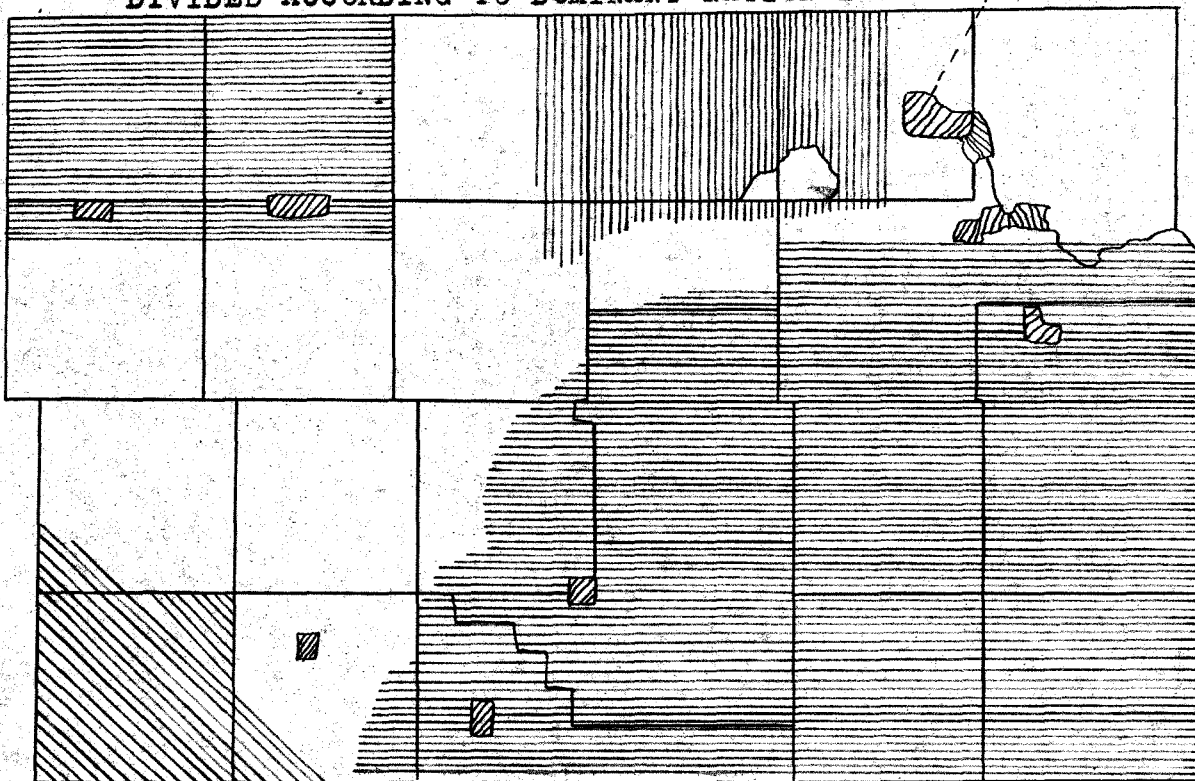
TABLE VI. NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED IN CARLTON COUNTY.¹

NATION	FOREIGN BORN WHITE		NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED MARRIAGE	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Finland-----	2,140	1,828		3,100
Sweden-----	1,507	1,291		2,139
Norway-----	672	597		1,135
Germany-----	210	184		830
Canada-French-----	277	203		461
Canada-Other-----	319	275		690
Poland-----	225	172		451
England, Scotland, Ireland	88	90		323
Denmark-----	74	59		146
Czechoslovakia-----	39	41		93
Switzerland and France---	17	22		57
Rumania and Italy-----	32	14		43
Russia-----	25	22		34
Austria-----	28	18		25
Yugoslavia-----	11	10		21
Netherlands-----	2	3		16
China, Japan, Mexico-----	--	--		--
All Other-----	103	85		148
Total-----	5,769	4,914	9,331	9,712
Per Cent of Total Pop. Native White----	68.0		74.6	
Per Cent of Total Pop. Foreign Born----	29.8		23.1	
Per Cent of Total Pop. American Indian-	2.2		2.3	
Per Cent of Total Pop. Having One or Both Parents Who Were Born in Foreign Countries-----	77.9		68.9	
Per Cent of Total Pop. Having Both Parents American White-----	19.9		28.8	
Per Cent of Total Pop. Having American Indian Parents-----	2.2		2.3	

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1. Population Bulletin of Minnesota, 1920, p.19, 1930, p.38
 "The foreign white stock, as defined by the Census Bureau, is composed of two distinct elements, the foreign-born white and the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign-born white are classified according to country of birth; the native white of foreign or mixed parentage are classified according to country of birth of father, unless father is native and mother is foreign born when mother's country is used."

Map No. 8
CARLTON COUNTY
DIVIDED ACCORDING TO DOMINANT NATIONAL GROUPS. *Cloquet*



Finnish Groups— Indian and Finnish Groups—
Polish Groups— Scandinavian and German Groups—
Incorporated Places—

Note: These chartings have not insulated any section from other national groups, but the chartings indicate that the greatest percentage of people in the designated sections were born in the nation indicated or that either of their parents were born in that particular nation.

By Indian and Finnish groups is meant two different groups living within the same area. Inter-marriage between the two groups is not implied. In the few cases of intermarriage, the Indian usually marries a French-Canadian, while the Finn, if he marries outside his group, generally marries a Scandinavian.

By Scandinavian and German groups is meant a grouping of Swedish, Norwegian, and German families within the same area.

In the city and incorporated villages it is difficult to designate nationalities since the various groups are fairly evenly represented. Most of the French-Canadians in the county are living in and around Cloquet, as are most of the Polish population not living in the section marked "Polish Groups". The population of Cloquet is almost a cross-section of the distribution in the county at large.

The spirit of cooperation referred to on page twenty will prove helpful in the future development of Carlton County since the dominant national groups, as listed in Table VI, settled more or less clannishly. All these nationalities are credited with helping to develop the county by means of thrift and industry, but leaders in the county feel the need for greater cooperation between national groups. The Finns and Poles are said to present the greatest difficulties because they have tended to remain separate units more than have the other national bodies.

National groups living more or less clannishly present problems to the county. Differences in religious emphases, social ideals, standards of living, and language, are some of the things which make cooperation difficult. There are other factors, however, which have produced a foundation for a better social structure. For example, the dominant groups are composed of home-loving people, interested in education and practical living. An excellent school system is instilling the present and coming generations with common ideals and standards which will tend to unite them. Group consciousness on the part of the national bodies still makes it difficult to carry on many worthwhile projects, especially in the western part of the county. Progress, however, is being made against even the greatest barriers, so that it seems time will correct many difficulties now present. With immigration curtailed, the

opportunity for uniting existing bodies is much greater. The superintendent of schools in Carlton County said, in respect to these difficulties, "The great problem is to bear with these groups in patience while keeping alive the desire to help them, and to allow daily contacts to slowly have their uplifting effect in uniting them."

Finally, it is well to study the Indian situation in Carlton County. In 1920 the Indians composed 2.2 per cent of the county's population. There was a total of four hundred and thirty Indians with three hundred and twenty-four of them over ten years of age.¹ Of these, 16.7 per cent were reported illiterate. The Indians know little about agriculture and their small farms are poorly cared for. In addition to their few farm products, they gain a living by fishing, picking berries, hunting, and besides are allotted government funds. In religion, save for a small group of Methodists, they are of the Roman Catholic faith.

The white man and the Indian live their own lives in their own way, not interfering with each other. From a study of the present life of the Indian in Carlton County one finds a need for friendly cooperation on the part of prominent leaders. Friendly cooperation would teach much in the art of home making, agriculture, recreation, and worship.²

1. Population Bulletin of Minnesota, 1920, p. 23.

2. Note: Quotations from the sources which relate to the investigation of the immigrants' backgrounds are placed in the Appendix One for the purpose of convenience and reference.

E. Industrial Conditions in Carlton County.¹

About two hundred and fifty years ago the many streams of Carlton County called forth the trapper and trader, but these men were few in number and cared little about developing the territory. The wealth contained in the unbroken wilderness, however, could not remain unknown for long. A dense growth of timber composed of oak, elm, basswood, poplar, maple, ash, birch, fir, cedar, tamarack, and pine called forth adventurous souls to do battle. The pine tree was the great prize, but it is a stubborn foe. Strong physique, firm will, and a courageous outlook were needed by all pioneers. The pioneer days are over, however, for the lumber companies of this section stripped the landscape of its beauty and wealth, leaving a stump-covered wilderness in its place.

Into this wilderness stepped the man who had been hired to strip the land. Along with the trees,

These years also witnessed the passing of that picturesque race of men, which our grand-children will only know from history, viz, the 'lumber-jack', a free hearted, jovial, jolly class of men, who furnished the brawn and muscle for the logging camps in the winter, and the saw mills in the summer. These men spent their hard earned wages recklessly and extravagantly in the saloons, parting often with a winter's wage in a night.²

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1. Data for this chapter was received mainly from the investigator's acquaintance with life in Carlton County from living there, working in the industrial concerns with access to records, from interviews with industrial leaders of the county, and from data collected by Mr. Oscar Samuelson the county auditor.
2. Taken from an article by Mr. F. A. Watkins, contained in the personal notes of Mr. Oscar Samuelson.

When it is remembered that it was this man, along with his children, who built the county's farms, or made himself a home in the city, the inherent quality of his character is appreciated when one sees the home-loving, thrifty citizen of today. From what appeared to be a rough, unshaven, heavily muscled giant, there now is the courteous churchman.

The people of Carlton County showed their mettle when on October 12 and 13, 1918, one of the worst calamities in the history of Minnesota occurred. Forest fires, sped on by a wind travelling seventy-five miles an hour, swept across a goodly part of the county and adjoining territory. The fire came quickly and an impression of its immensity may, perhaps, be drawn from the following quotations,

The fire swept over an area of 1,500 square miles, causing 11,382 families of 52,382 persons to suffer. Forty-four school houses of which twenty-two were in Carlton County were burned, 4,089 homes and 6,366 barns were destroyed and livestock to the number of 4,295 were killed. The total property loss is placed at over \$30,000,000. In this fire 453 persons were burned to death and 106 others died afterwards as a direct result of the fire, making the total casualties 559 persons. In addition, no less than 2,100 persons were injured to the extent that medical treatment was required. Of these eighty-five were classed as seriously injured but survived.

Speaking from experience, the writer can say that no person who experienced the holocaust need ever read Dante's Inferno, for he has already experienced more than it can describe.

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1. Taken from an article by Mr. Oscar Samuelson, "The History of Carlton County", which is among his personal notes.

The character of these people is seen in the fact that in four years they had built better homes, improved their farms, and built larger and more beautiful towns and villages.

The city of Cloquet is the only industrial center of Carlton County. It is known as one of the lumbering centers of Minnesota. Although the trees are mostly removed within the county the supply from Northern Minnesota is not yet exhausted. As a lumbering center it holds the attention of the world as one of the leading places in the complete utilization of forest products. Its paper mill, lumber mill, wallboard insulating plant, box factory, toothpick and match factory, are the main industries of both the city and the county. In a normal year, 1,700 persons are employed in Cloquet's industrial concerns.

In these mills the work day of the manual laborer may be eight, nine, or ten hours, with nine hours the usual day. The laborer does not have very strenuous work and his working day is not too long. Danger from the quickly revolving saws and an intricate system of chains, belts, and pulleys make it necessary for the laborer to exercise great care in his actions. The local companies lessen the number and severity of accidents by furnishing every possible safety device. Since the dangers are mostly of the type which one can see and which destroy quickly, the general health of the community is not lowered by occupational conditions or occupational diseases. Accidents do occur,

however, but the companies deal fairly with anyone injured.

The laboring man's wage--in normal years averaging between \$950.00 to \$1,000.00 a year--does not seem large, but the people are thrifty. Continuous work for at least forty-eight to fifty weeks a year makes the people a home building group. This fosters stability in the city. Many laborers add to their daily wage by having a garden of their own to supply them with vegetables. Economical housewives preserve fruits, berries, and "cold pack" vegetables for the winter season.

Since Cloquet is a small place those who would not find work have left for the larger cities. Hence, there are not many "floaters" in Cloquet. Many of those, however, who leave Cloquet for higher education return and take places of leadership in the life of the community. One is impressed by the fact that the people of Cloquet have a much higher standard of living than is expected from the wage received by the laboring man. Freshly painted homes, automobiles, radios, and family spirit free from the danger of want seem everywhere present. Some homes are not as well equipped as they might be, but from acquaintance with them it would seem that carelessness and ignorance are the cause for many poorly equipped homes.

Since most of the laborers on the payrolls are working on the "shift" system--one week days, one week nights--the fathers have more opportunity to be with their families. This may account for the well-kept homes and for

the fact that most husbands have some kind of hobby. Cloquet is near some of the best fishing and wild game districts in Minnesota and these offer the husband and family recreation and healthy pleasure.

Those who compose the controlling power behind the industries of Cloquet are planning a continued life for their mills. A program of re-forestration and conservation is being planned so that the source of raw timber will be continuous. At present the logs come from outside the county, and so they will in the future, but the hope is that the source of supply can be kept about where it is and insure against longer hauling.

There is a tile and pottery company located at Moose Lake which has five kilns each with two apartments. About twenty men find labor at this place.

At Wrenshall there is a brick yard which employs about thirty men each summer. The number of employees varies with orders.

The other large industry is at Carlton, the county seat. Carlton is a railroad center and most of the men are employed by the railroads. As the county seat there are homes of county officials and their secretaries in the village, but the railroad business supports the village.

Concerning the future of industry in Carlton County it seems that those industries which now exist shall continue as they are and perhaps grow larger. Whether other industries will center in the county is questionable.

Located near Duluth, the future growth of the county is conditioned a good deal by the development of Duluth. Efforts are being made to make it possible for ocean-going vessels to go directly to Duluth without transfer of cargo in Eastern ports. If the governments of Canada and the United States should agree on such a project Duluth would necessarily grow. In that event Carlton County would be called upon to furnish more food-stuffs than it now does, and it may be that new industrial plants might be built near the source of water power in the county which is now providing electricity for Duluth and vicinity.

F. Agriculture Conditions in Carlton County.

The recorded history of Carlton County does not reveal who the first farmer of the county was. "John Dunphy's Place" in the northeastern part of the county, in 1870, was perhaps the first homesteader in the county. The white men who preceded him had been interested in trapping and lumbering, and the Indians before them were not interested in farming. They lived by hunting, trapping, fishing, and upon the wild rice gathered by the squaws.

Carlton County has, however, a wide variety of soils which have attracted many farmers. A small portion around Cloquet and Carlton is rough and rocky while other parts are level and very fertile. It is a glaciated area as is seen from the moraines around Cloquet and from the marsh

or swamp land in the district marked division number six in Map No. 5, page seventeen. Silver Brook township has a clay-loam soil, while Thomson and Twin Lakes townships have a sandy clay-loam. The rest of the county is largely gravel and sand. Numerous small streams and rivers provide good drainage. Rainfall of about twenty-five inches during the year, with the advantage of the heaviest precipitation during the growing season, provides adequate moisture. The early frost may come from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30 while the late frost occurs from May 1 to May 31. Winters are usually long and cold.

Census figures for 1930 show 46.8 per cent of Carlton County's population as living on farms.¹ In 1925 the farm census showed that only thirty-five per cent of the land of the county was being used for farming. Knowing the general good quality of the soil in the county one might say that, with only thirty-five per cent under cultivation, the soil in the county still offers an opportunity to get good farm land. Much of it is still covered by stump and brush, however, and will require hard work to make it useful for farming.

The history of the growth in the number and value of farm lands is shown in the following figures. The approximate land area of Carlton County is 554,880 acres. The

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1. Compare with data on p. 16.

amount used for farming is as follows:

TABLE IX. FARM ACREAGE IN CARLTON COUNTY AND MINNESOTA.¹

	1925	1920	1910
Total Farm Acreage in C.C.----	194,220	185,199	120,505
Per Cent of C.C. Land in Farms	35.0	33.4	21.7
Per Cent of State Land in Farms	58.1	58.4	53.5
Ave. Acres Per Farm in C.C.---	84.9	96.6	100.8
Ave. Acres Per Farm in the State	59.7	169.3	177.3

These figures indicate that although there has been a decrease in farm acreage in many parts of the United States, as well as in Minnesota, Carlton County has had a steady increase in its farm acreage.² The percentage of land used for farming in the county is still low, however, as compared to the percentage of Minnesota.

The census of 1930 shows that ninety-three per cent of the farmers in Carlton County owned their farms. As owners the farmers are interested in the improvement of their farms and in the opportunities for progress. Since the size of the farms is small, as seen from the following table, the farmer is not isolated from his neighbor, and there is an opportunity to develop cooperative enterprises.

Small farms tend to make each family a unit within itself, and thus fosters home feeling. In Carlton County there are few "hired men" on the farms, thus lessening the

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1. Federal Farm Census for 1925 as recorded among the the auditor's records of Carlton County.
2. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Yearbook of Agriculture for 1931, p. 1031, Table 545.

the demoralizing effect which so many seasonal farm hands have on the established organizations of rural communities. There is, of course, the danger that children may not attend school regularly, and that they may overwork because of duties at home. Few cases of this are reported to the teachers in Carlton County according to the county superintendent of schools.

The following table shows the size of farms in Carlton County.

TABLE X. SIZE OF FARMS IN CARLTON COUNTY.

According to County Records of Federal Census, 1930.

SIZE OF FARMS	NUMBER OF FARMS.	
	1930	1920
Under 3 acres-----	1	---
3 to 9 acres-----	15	12
10 to 19 acres-----	45	21
20 to 49 acres-----	555	537
50 to 99 acres-----	852	758
100 to 174 acres-----	471	446
175 to 259 acres-----	71	79
260 to 499 acres-----	47	50
500 to 999 acres-----	13	11
1,000 acres or over-----	---	3

A study of the main products from the farms indicates that Carlton County has a farm population which must be active on the farm the year round. Dairying and poultry raising hold first rank, with potatoes and vegetables as secondary cash products. Hay, oats, corn, and wheat are grown extensively for use on the dairy farm. Since the farms are small there are few tractors being used, but that means that there are horses which must be fed as

well as cattle. Where there is dairying there is the need for the delivery of cream. The county agricultural agent estimated that about ninety-five per cent of the farms have at least a truck or one automobile. The visits to the creamery lessen isolation.

According to the following statistics dairying is a growing industry in Carlton County.¹ For butter alone the aggregate sales for creameries in the county, from 1920 to 1928, has increased relatively more than the increase of butter sales in the entire state of Minnesota. In 1920 Carlton County had five creameries whose total receipts for the sale of butter was \$362,563, which was 0.45 per cent of the state total of \$79,622,687. In 1928 there were nine creameries in Carlton County and their total receipts for the sale of butter was \$1,392,871 or 1.1 per cent of the state total of \$125,952,022.

To further develop the dairy industry Barnum and Skelton Townships are especially interested in developing pure bred herds of Guernsey. There are also herds of Holstein, Jersey, and Brown Swiss, but the Guernsey is the dominant breed. This section of the county has demonstrated by the following experiences how the farmer and the local village may cooperate.

Mr. H. C. Hanson, the banker at Barnum, came to the village of Barnum about twenty-five years ago. He found the

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1. Data concerning the development of the creamery industry in Carlton County is available from the records compiled by the county auditor, Mr. Oscar Samuelson.

lumber industry just departing and the future of the section unpromising. Nevertheless, he purchased an old defunct creamery and began to organize his resources. He first organized the village to serve the neighboring farmers. He then advised the farmers to select a standard breed of dairy cattle and develop it in Carlton County. They chose the Guernsey. Today many herds of pure bred, tuberculin-tested cows are supplying milk to his creamery, which accepts only milk from tested cows. He then produced butter of the highest quality and today his creamery is one of the best and most prosperous in Northern Minnesota. His products, because of high quality, receive a premium in the market so that both he and the farmer receive greater returns on their investment. Besides this, the region has become a center where farmers from other places come to buy tuberculin-tested dairy stock. These sales often are so great that a stop in selling is made because the supply is gone.

The effect of the above has been felt throughout the county and other sections are also building up better herds of dairy cattle.

Mr. Hanson later encouraged the farmers to add the poultry, egg, and chick business as a side line to the dairy business. An association for marketing eggs of uniform size and weight was formed. Each farmer received a set of scales and he then became responsible for the weight of his product. Eggs were to weigh twenty-four

ounces to the dozen. Each egg is stamped with the number given to the farmer. The eggs are packed twelve in a carton and each carton has the creamery's printed guarantee that the product is strictly fresh and up to the standard weight and size. Again the farmer gained, for the product has a premium in the market since eggs not up to standard are sold at five cents less a dozen.

Many farmers are profiting by selling baby chicks. One of the farmers near Barnum, a former logger and lumberman, who has been in the poultry business for seventeen years, has perhaps the largest poultry establishment in the Middle West. Latest available statistics report him as having shipped 210,000 white leghorn chicks during the year 1927.¹ His incubators hold 94,000 eggs at one time and produce chicks five or six times each season. He also has about 10,000 hens in his many hen houses. The value of his output for the year 1927 was estimated at \$35,000.

The value of these cases is that they show how co-operation between farmer and townsmen has brought success to both groups. Cooperation, however, between the townsfolk and the farmer is not very evident in most of the villages in Carlton County. Carlton, Barnum, and Moose Lake, show greater interest in the farmer than is found in the other villages.

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1. Statistics received from the county auditor after a visit to the farm itself.

The nine creameries of Carlton County are so distributed that no farm is more than eight miles from a creamery. Farmers usually bank and buy where they deliver their cream. The maps on page thirty-seven show the main agricultural products in each township and the source of supply, within Carlton County, for the various creameries.

The service which the creameries offer to the farmers is shown in the variety of products manufactured and sold by them. The creamery at Esko's Corner distributes milk in Duluth and Cloquet, several of them manufacture cheese, and the creamery at Cloquet produces a good grade of ice cream. Besides these dairy products the creameries also handle eggs for the farmer. The following statistics indicate why Carlton County is said to have the fastest growing dairy income of any county in Minnesota.

TABLE XI. CASH INCOME FROM DAIRY PRODUCTS IN CARLTON COUNTY.¹

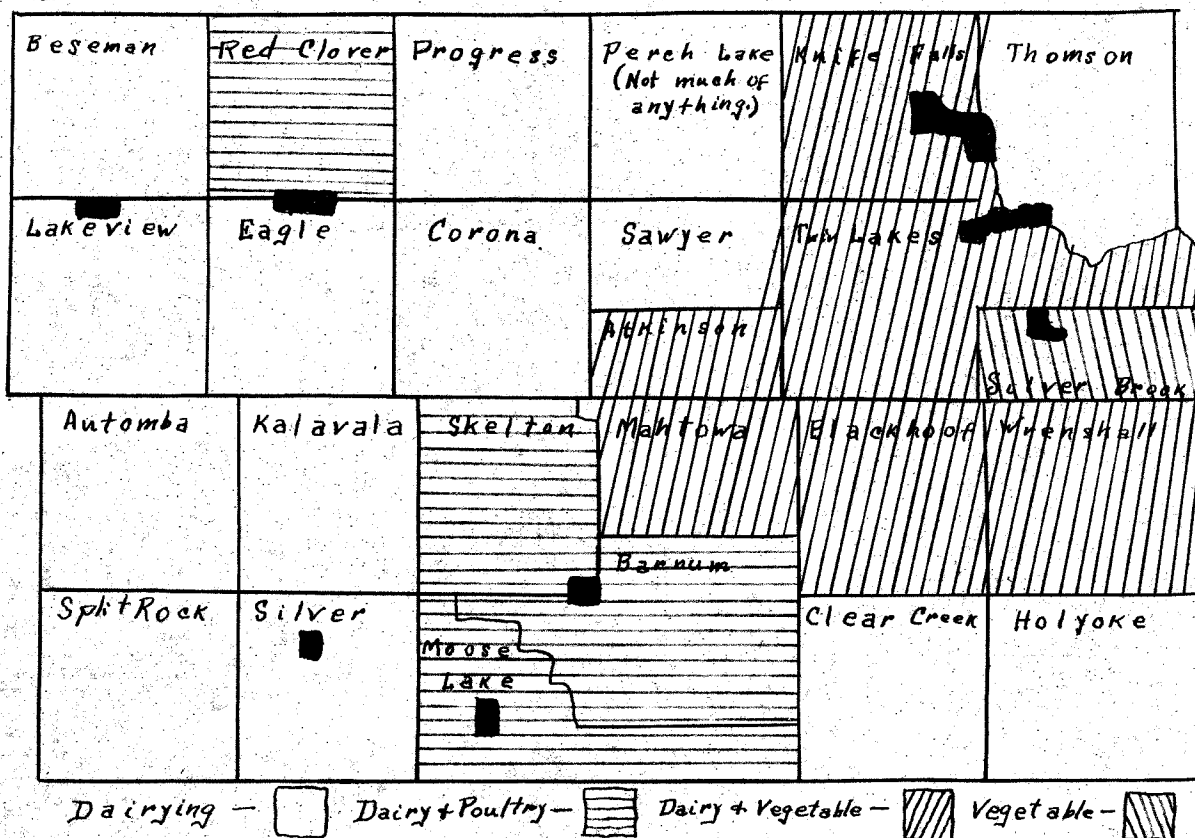
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AMOUNT RECEIVED</u>
1911-----	\$ 32,567.09
1913-----	\$ 85,378.15
1915-----	\$ 167,784.90
1918-----	\$ 377,618.38
1921-----	\$ 393,899.97
1922-----	\$ 534,680.55
1926-----	\$1,246,000.00

Another source of income for the farmers is the woodlot from which they receive cash for logs sold. The main industry of Cloquet depends upon trees, and it is interested in any reforestration project. In 1907 the lumbermen

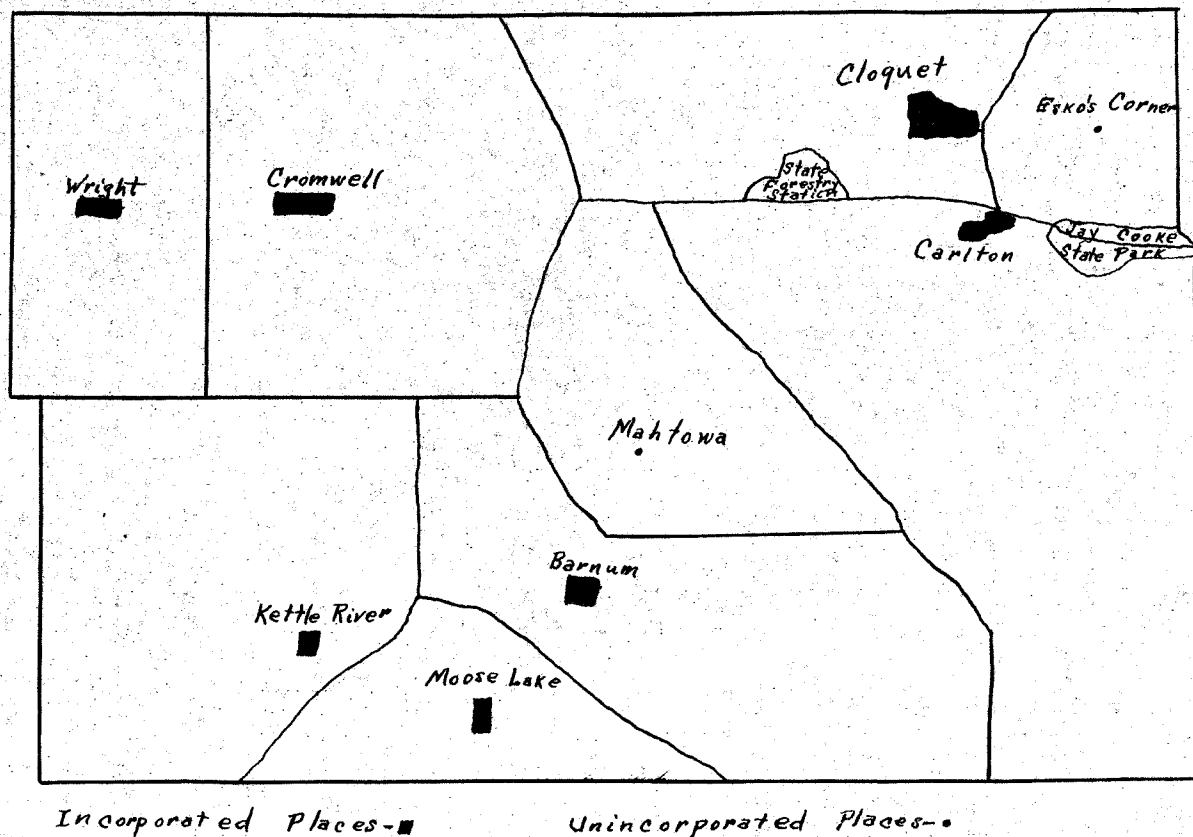
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1. Data taken from the county agricultural agent's records.

MAP XII DOMINANT TYPES OF FARMING IN CARLTON COUNTY



MAP XIII SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR CARLTON COUNTY'S CREAMERIES



of Cloquet presented the Forestry Department of the University of Minnesota with a tract of 2,640 acres, containing some 2,000,000 feet of sound timber. This place, called the Cloquet Forest Experimental Station, is located about three miles southwest of Cloquet. Experimental work in forestry is carried on there, and farmers can receive information concerning the cutting and re-planting of the timber on their lands. A woodlot on the farm furnishes extra cash for the farmer and it gives him work for the duller seasons of the year.

To conclude, it seems that since agriculture is one of the main industries in Carlton County, and that there is a chance for it to develop further, the village folk should take a greater interest in the difficulties of the farmer. Especially is this true of Cloquet. Although Cloquet is the heart of the county there are few people in the city, outside of the agriculture instructor in the Cloquet High School, who are vitally interested in cooperating with the farmer. And yet, it could be the center of much trade which is now taken by mail order houses or by Duluth and Superior. At the same time the farmer would find greater returns for his work by cooperation with the townsfolk.

The future of the dairy industry seems secure in Carlton County. The vegetable market at Duluth and Superior should also become better than it is. The farmer has his many problems, but it seems that he is establishing in the

county a home and a farm. Having come to a pioneer region he has just finished clearing his land, building his home, and buying his equipment. The future should hold a return for some of the labor which hitherto seemed unproductive.

G. Cooperative Movements in Carlton County.¹

If the leading business men of the towns have been slow to cooperate with the farmer, as previously stated, the farmer and the laborer of the town and city have united in cooperative societies to care for their own needs.

Cooperative stores are first in number of cooperative enterprises in Carlton County. They were organized to supply the needs of the farmer. Most of them stock groceries, meats, flour, feed, and farm machinery; while others add building materials, furniture, and hardware. The strongest cooperative society is the Cloquet Cooperative Society with two stores in Cloquet and one at Esko's Corner. This society works well with the cooperative creamery at Esko's Corner in getting the people to think in terms of cooperation rather than in terms of personal financial gain. This emphasis may have come from the fact that they were organized mainly

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1. Note: By cooperative movements is meant first of all those organizations established for economic reasons and usually known as "cooperative societies". But cooperation for development is also found outside of organized cooperative societies. Other organizations fostering cooperation in Carlton County are also studied under the head "cooperative movements".

by Finnish folk who were socialistic or communistic in their thinking. In carrying on a business project those in charge of the cooperatives found that in carrying out socialistic principles there must be full cooperation from all members if principles are to produce results. Hence, the stressing of cooperation at all times favors better administration. Of late years friction has developed between the socialistic group and the more radical communistic group. The radical group has become more conservative during the past years and the more permanent socialistic schemes are being adopted.

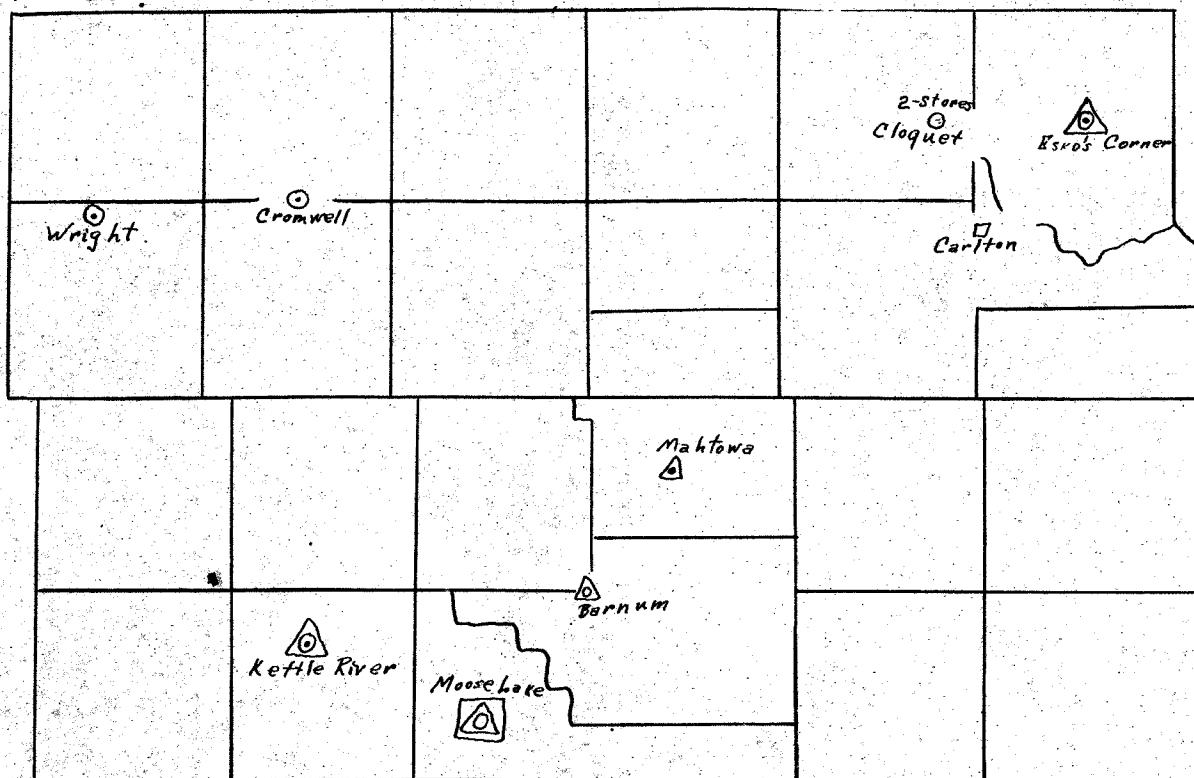
Five of the nine creameries in Carlton County are cooperative creameries. They are progressing and the farmers are loyal. The creameries of the county are now well distributed so that the need for new cooperatives for dairy products is perhaps gone.¹ The cooperatives now in the county are encouraging the farmers to develop better herds and increase their milk production.

Two other examples of the organized cooperative movement are seen in the farmer owned telephone lines and in the farmers' livestock shipping organization. Although the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company has lines throughout the county some farmers organized to operate their own small lines. They are usually connected to the Bell system and arrangements have been made whereby calls are sent

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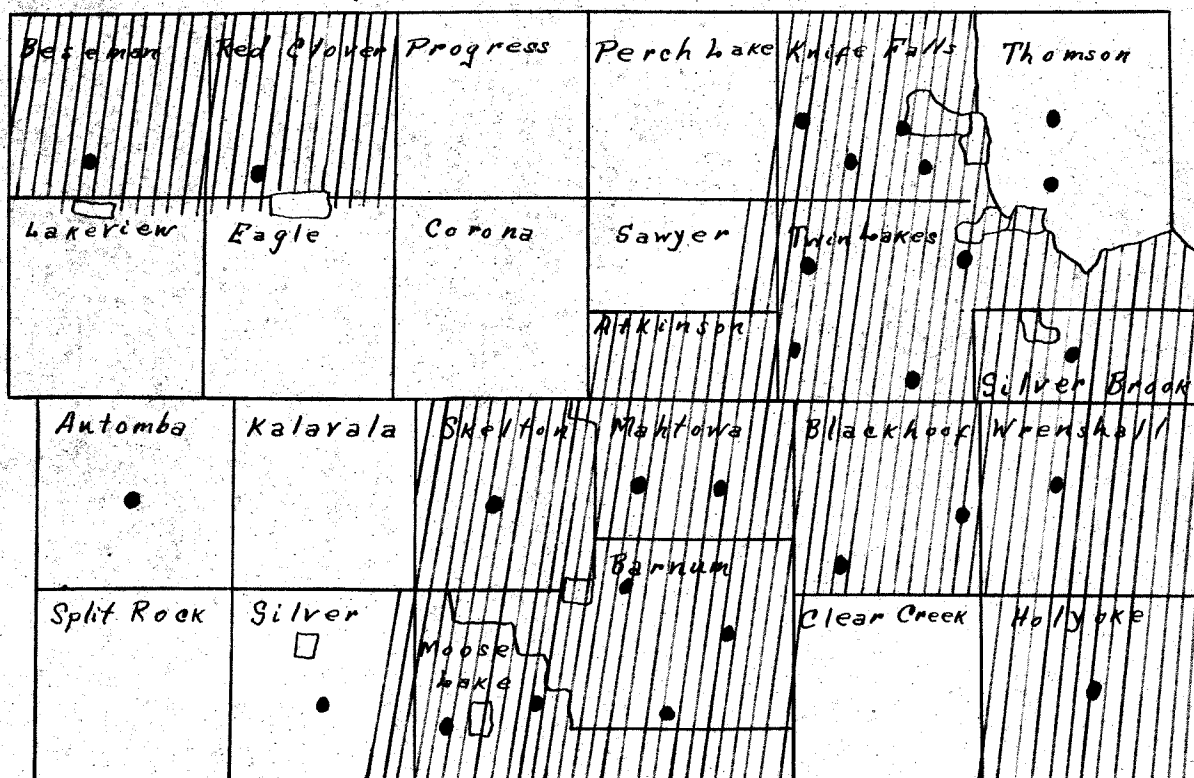
1. See maps on page 41 for distribution of cooperative movements in Carlton County.

MAP XIV COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN CARLTON COUNTY



Creamery - • Store - o Telephone - Δ Shipping Livestock - □

MAP XV TERRITORY COVERED BY FARM BUREAU UNITS



Sections Touched by Active Farm Bureaus - [hatched box] 4-H Clubs - •

through from one system to the other. Some operators for the Bell system also care for one of the smaller cooperative lines. The cooperatives for shipping livestock are usually active only in certain seasons. They usually work with the livestock associations.

Other forms of cooperation where the people are organized for personal gain is seen in the Carlton County Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the two cooperatives selling oil and gasoline in Carlton County.

These cooperative movements may never have occurred if some far-sighted business man had sensed the needs of the farmer, but having come the cooperatives have shown that the farmers of Carlton County can unite in case of need. The managers of the creamery cooperatives are especially valuable because they influence certain national groups which have hitherto refused to cooperatively foster any program with American organizations. Much of the county untouched by active farm bureaus--see map on page forty--has been ignorant of American institutions. As the leaders of the cooperatives are learning that the private business man is interested in the welfare of the people and not only in personal gain they are giving this information to the people. As the people learn that America is friendly, much energy now used in opposing is turned toward the common purpose of building a worthy dairy industry in Carlton County.

Organizations in Carlton County which are predominantly of educational value will next be studied. The farmers foster the larger enterprises of this type and so they will receive first attention.

In May 1931 there were two hundred and eighty-three farmers in Carlton County receiving the Minnesota Farm Bureau News. Two hundred and thirty-one of these were members of the Carlton County Farm Bureau which had seventeen local units in the month stated above. These units meet once a month in a school house or home. They may have a special project, such as poultry, hogs, or pure bred cattle, for a full year or they may vary the subject each time. A leader will report on some topic with which he is familiar and a general discussion will follow. A short entertainment is often provided by the unit or through the county agricultural agent who is present at the meetings. One great value of these meetings is that they often start a spark of community confidence which helps all present. Another value is that several units join together at times and thus a larger number of experiences are shared. The units support special features of farm work by attending special lectures prepared by the county agent or by an outstanding man in the agricultural field. These special events bring farmers who would not benefit otherwise. The units have a picnic each summer at some central point in the county. At these picnics leading men present recent findings in agricultural matters and the farmers then have

an opportunity to consider their problems with agricultural leaders. The more progressive farmers of Carlton County are members of the Farm Bureau.

More encouraging than even the Farm Bureau facts are those concerning the 4-H Club work in Carlton County. In June 1931 there were five hundred members enrolled in twenty-four of the twenty-seven Clubs in the county.¹ These members will be the Farm Bureau members of tomorrow, and it is therefore inspiring to note that the 4-H Club has penetrated into some sections where the Farm Bureau has not been able to enter.² When parents, not members of the farm bureau, see the results of the Club's work they want their children to join the Club. The real worth of the Club is that it gets young people interested in farm life and at the same time gives them an opportunity to develop themselves and to associate with other ambitious youth. Representatives from the county have received several firsts at the Minnesota State Fair exhibits where they compete with the hundreds of 4-H Clubs represented from Clubs in other parts of Minnesota. In 1931 eleven Carlton County Club members attended the annual 4-H Club short course at the University Farm, on the Agricultural Campus of the University of Minnesota.

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1. Data taken from the county agricultural agent's records.
2. See map on page forty for distribution of farm bureaus and 4-H Clubs in Carlton County.

The organizations especially fostering the dairy industry in Carlton County deserve credit for work well done. The Carlton County Guernsey Breeders' Association had ninety-two paid-up members in 1930. Carlton County is known as the leading Guernsey county in Minnesota. This organization provides for the sale of Guernsey cattle, it promotes and selects herds representing the Guernsey cattle of Carlton County at the State Fair held at St. Paul, Minnesota; and in other ways interests the farmers of the county in raising the quality of their herds.

The Carlton County Holstein Breeders' Association also promotes its favorite breed of cattle. It has been especially active in Carlton County for several years and, as a result, several splendid Holstein herds are being started by 4-H Club members.

During the year 1930 twelve poultry groups met in the county-wide poultry project fostered by the county agricultural agent and directed by Miss Cora Cooke, a poultry specialist. The project closed with an achievement day at Carlton, which was open to the public.

Another factor favoring cooperation among farmers is the work of the four instructors in the high school agricultural classes, and the activity of Mr. George Chambers, the county agricultural agent. He is industrious, well-informed, and shares what he learns with the farmers. His work is of great value to the farmers of the county.

The women of Carlton County had ten active Parent Teacher's Associations within the county in 1931 which were affiliated with the state association.

The bankers of Carlton County are members of the Carlton County Banker's Association. The work of this group is not advertised. They meet as much to keep friendly relations with one another as for business reasons.

The Carlton County Fair, held at Barnum for three days each year is one event which brings together families from every part of the county. A fine livestock show is held here, as well as an interesting garden and culinary exhibit. Sports of various kinds are appreciated because of the friendly competition they give between the young people of the county. It is at this Fair that one senses the fact that the county can be united. The Carlton County Agricultural and Industrial Association shows what can be accomplished in furthering group unity in the county at large if interested action is taken.

There is also a community fair held at Esko's Corner each year. Thomson Township does not cooperate very well with other townships, but it proves in this fair that worthy projects are being fostered by its farmers.

These facts indicate that the farmers have begun a program of unity favorable for future progress. The greater part of the organized educational work among the farmers has been in the eastern part of the county but favorable signs indicate that the western part is organizing.

H. Educational Equipment in Carlton County.

The state of Minnesota claims to have a most efficient system of popular education, and Carlton County is among the leading sections of the state establishing that claim. According to federal statistics of 1930 only 1.3 per cent of the state's population, over ten years of age, were illiterate.¹ Minnesota ranks ninth among the states in the Union in this respect. In 1930 Carlton County reported 1.4 per cent of its population as illiterate. This percentage is composed mainly of the foreign-born population as the following percentages indicate. Only 0.3 per cent of the native white within the county were illiterate while 3.7 per cent of the foreign born were illiterate. The enrollment in the schools of the county has also increased faster than the growth in the population since 1923 so the illiteracy percentage may continue to decrease in the county.²

Carlton County has sensed the need for carefulness in the choice of teachers in order to maintain high educational standards. In respect to this fact the average monthly salaries of the teachers of Carlton County as compared to the average monthly salaries of all Minnesota teachers for school years 1925-'26 and 1929-'30 indicates

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1. Data taken from unpublished records compiled by Mr. E. B. Anderson, superintendent of schools at Cloquet.
 2. Department of Commerce, Illiteracy Percentage in the United States, p. 1.

that conditions for teachers are improving. The following statistics indicate the growth of salaries for teachers in Carlton County and the state of Minnesota.

TABLE XVI. AVERAGE SALARIES FOR CARLTON COUNTY TEACHERS.¹
Data Taken from Mr. E. B. Anderson's Records.

YEAR	HIGH AND GRADED		UNGRADED ELEMENTARY	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1925-'26	\$180.00	\$123.00	\$112.00	\$94.00
1929-'30	\$204.00	\$132.00	\$109.00	\$98.00

AVERAGE SALARIES FOR MINNESOTA TEACHERS.

1925-'26	\$196.00	\$130.00	\$114.00	\$92.00
1929-'30	\$189.00	\$131.00	\$106.00	\$93.00

There are forty organized school districts in Carlton County, of which twenty-three are common and seventeen are independent. A total force of two hundred and eighteen teachers serve the county, of which sixty-six are located in Cloquet. One hundred and forty-three teachers are in the high and graded schools while seventy-five are in the ungraded elementary schools. There are forty-seven school houses located outside of the incorporated communities. They are of the following sizes: one 6-room building, one 4-room, five 3-room, seven 2-room, and thirty-three 1-room buildings. Most of the school buildings are of recent construction since twenty-two of the county's schools burned during the fire of 1918 and eight others burned since that

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1. Note: In Table XVI "high" and "graded" refer to any school which has more than four teachers in it. Ungraded elementary schools have only one to three teachers.

time. The school buildings are well built and have at least the necessary equipment required for the essentials of education.

The Roman Catholic Church at Cloquet has a parochial school with regular eight grade equipment. Two hundred and seventy-three children were enrolled in it in the school year 1930-'31. These children have longer days than the public school children because they receive religious instruction before regular classes each morning.

Thirty-nine of the Indian children were attending government schools outside of Carlton County in 1930-'31. While at these schools they receive necessary clothing and board and room free of charge.

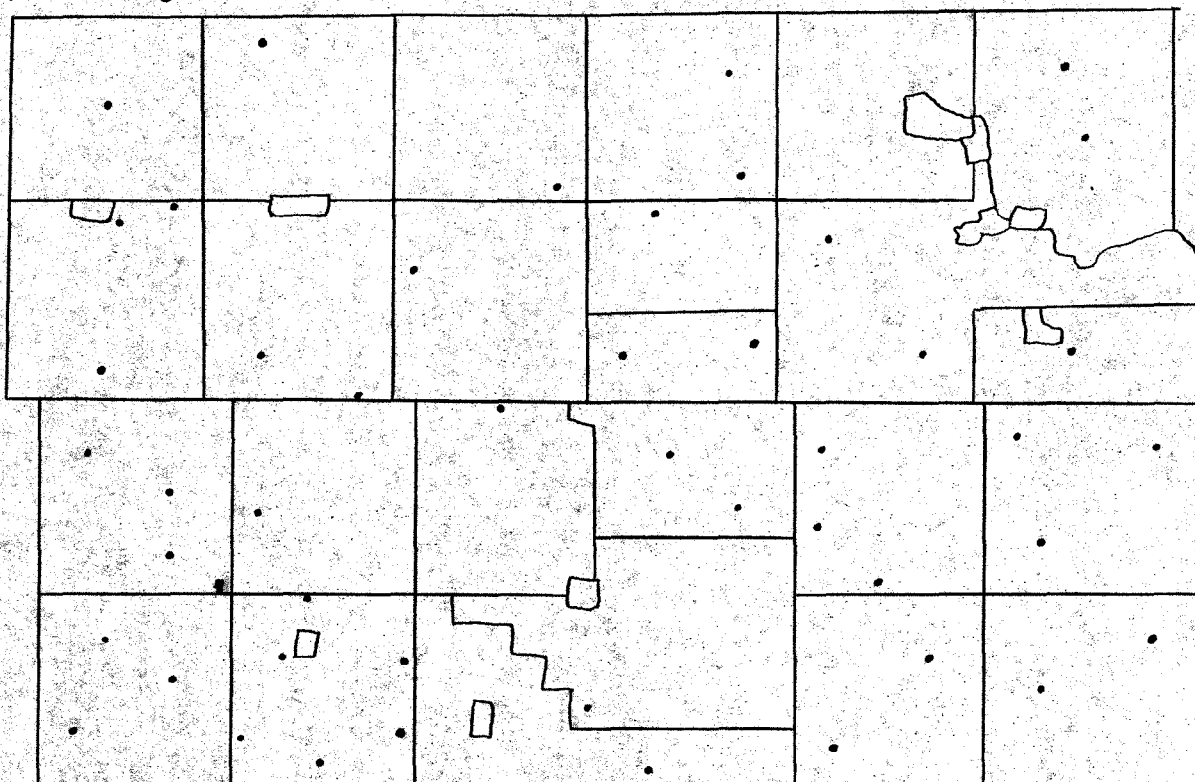
During the school year 1930-'31 there were 5,504 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Carlton County. 1,157 of them were in high school, 2,592 in graded schools, 1,755 in ungraded schools. 98.3 per cent of the children between seven and thirteen years of age, 89.0 per cent fourteen and fifteen years, 53.9 per cent sixteen and seventeen years, 21.6 per cent eighteen to twenty years of age were attending school. Cloquet had one hundred and twelve children in the kindergarten.¹

The maps on page fifty show the distribution of schools in Carlton County. All homes are within three miles of a school.

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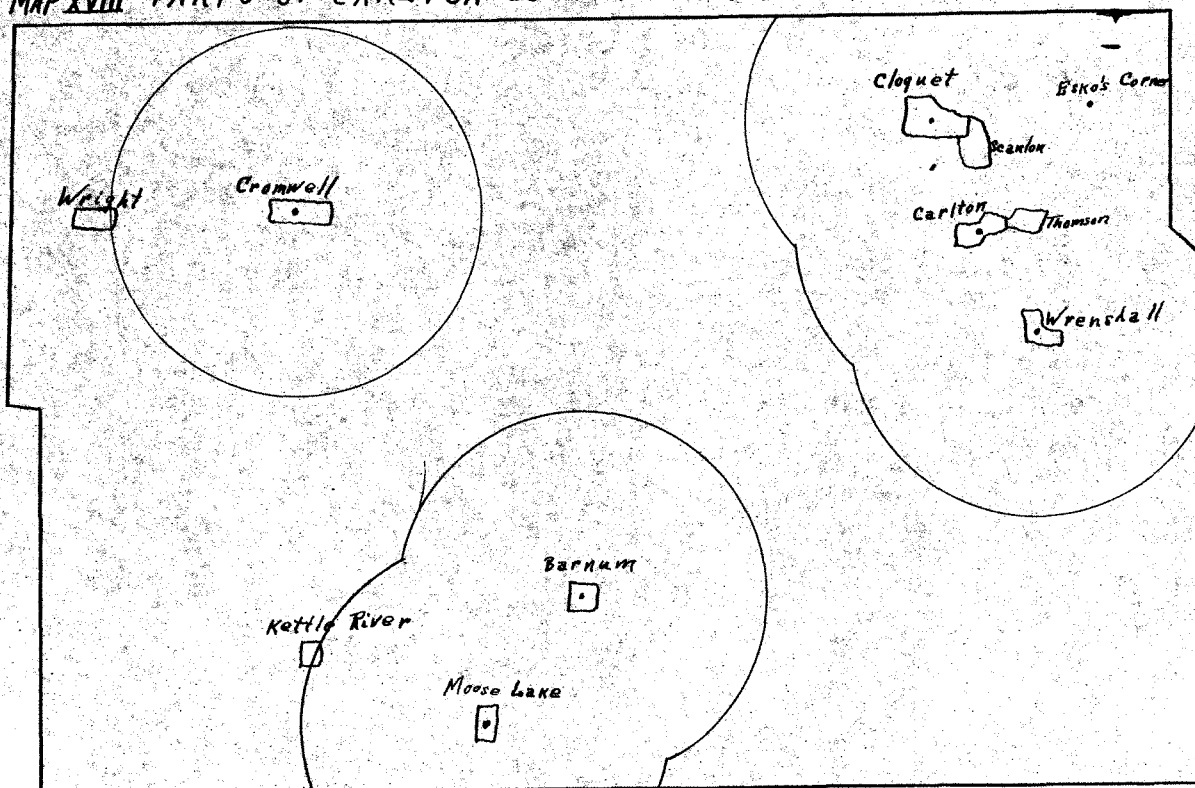
1. Data received from the records of the county superintendent of schools, Miss Nora A. Nilsen.

MAP XVII SCHOOLS NOT IN INCORPORATED PLACES IN CARLTON COUNTY



• Rural Schools □ Incorporated Places, (each having at least one school-house within its limits)

MAP XVIII PARTS OF CARLTON COUNTY WITHIN SIX MILES OF A HIGH SCHOOL



• - High School □ Incorporated Places.

The seven high school buildings within Carlton County are built of brick. The best equipped school is at Cloquet, but the other schools offer a high grade of education. The following table indicates the distribution of students among the various high schools of the county.

TABLE XIX. ENROLLMENT IN THE CARLTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.¹

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u>	<u>NAME OF COMMUNITY</u>	<u>NUMBER ENROLLED</u>
No. 1-----	Esko's Corner-----	95
No. 2-----	Carlton-----	69
No. 3-----	Moose Lake-----	138
No. 6-----	Barnum-----	156
No. 7-----	Cloquet-----	558
No. 13-----	Cromwell-----	95
No. 15-----	Wrenshall-----	46
Total-----		1,157

Barnum, Esko's Corner, Cloquet, and Cromwell have agricultural instructors in their high schools who are doing splendid work in furthering 4-H Club work, as well as giving valuable assistance to the neighboring farmers. This is especially true at Esko's Corner which serves the large Finnish group in Thomson Township. The people in this township have hitherto refused helpful information because it came from outside of their group. The agricultural instructor at Esko's Corner has started progressive action favoring the use of constructive information without consideration of its source so long as it has proven useful. He has great influence since he is of Finnish stock and knows

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1. Data received from the records of the county superintendent of schools, Miss Nora A. Nilsen.

the people. The superintendent of the school, Mr. Winterquist, also deserves special mention for his valuable work in Thomson Township. Besides being an educator, he is an able administrator, agriculturist, and orator. His programs have meant much and will mean more for the future of the Finnish group in the county.

An evening school for adults is held at Cloquet. During the year there is an opportunity to receive instruction in the following courses. In the year 1930-'31 there were sixty-two enrolled for the Americanization course which continued for thirty-six evenings, the farmers' course enrolled thirty-six for twenty evenings, the auto mechanics course enrolled eighteen for twenty-four evenings, the bookkeeping course with fourteen and the typing course with eleven continued for twenty evenings.¹

Miss Nora Nilsen, county superintendent of schools, is deeply interested in the welfare of the people. She has demonstrated that good results ensue when county officials take the problems of the people as their own.

Carlton County does not claim the best educational program, but it has a program which is continuously progressing. The length of the school year demonstrates this. The school year in most schools of the county is now one hundred and eighty days and communities which once opposed a one hundred and sixty day year are now heartily supporting a one hundred and eighty day year.

1. Cf. the Annual Report of the Cloquet Public Schools, 1931.

I. Recreational and Social Opportunities in Carlton County.

Social life in the villages, except for the public schools, is centered almost entirely in the lodge, dance hall, and pool room. Cloquet has a good theater where some of the best pictures are shown and the child often receives much that is helpful. Moose Lake has a theater which operates several nights a week, and Wright and Cromwell are supplied by a movie on a truck which offers a program once a week. Few of their pictures are helpful to a mature person, however, and are often harmful to the growing child.

The churches offer a few programs a year, but the investigator found no church which had a program of social events.

Recreational equipment is available only in the communities which have high schools within them. The rural schools have some equipment--such as a playground, swings, a football or baseball--, but the farm children do not seem to know what group play means. They are willing to cooperate if directed but there is no one to direct them.

In the city of Cloquet conditions are better. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association offer opportunities of a social and recreational nature, but such institutions touch only a small fraction of the community. In 1931 there were one hundred and two members in the boy's department, two hundred and fifty in the men's department, one hundred and forty in the girls' department, and forty in the women's.

The fact that during the entire summer there is no directed play within the city for any of the children is itself bad. Some of the children unite for an occasional ball game, but there is no incentive to keep that sort of thing up. During the year 1931 the county attorney reported an increase in child delinquency for the county. From personal experience with children in the city the investigator knows that some of the increase was the result of undirected play.

One factor which has saved many children in the past from delinquency has been the "home feeling" of the families. The families have worked and played as a unit, and usually they have been conservative and thrifty. Hence, there has been little to spend in foolish revelry. But this situation is slowly passing as the new generation comes along. These children have broken away from much of the sense of obedience, with which children of foreign or mixed parentage regard their parents, and reflect that fact in their actions when away from the home.

There is, however, a camp for boys and girls operated by the Young Men's Christian Association each summer. The camp is by a lake located ten miles from Cloquet. During the summer of 1931 one hundred and twenty-three boys and fifty girls were enrolled for a week at this camp. The 4-H Club also keeps over five hundred children busy each summer and its program is growing. Among the established communities there is one girls' club at Wright and three Girl Scout troops in Cloquet. The Boy Scout movement is

progressing in the county with five troops in Cloquet, one troop each in Scanlon, Carlton, Barnum, Moose Lake, and Wright. The members seem to be enjoying themselves but they do not show a program which might attract the attention of boys outside the group. When the Boy Scout directors find the time and inclination to project a live program, greater results should be forthcoming. The leaders are working hard but their time and knowledge of boys' work is often so limited that it is hard to prepare a constructive program of long duration.

Numerous trout streams, rivers, and lakes have saved many children from delinquency. Swimming, fishing, and hunting are common sports. Parents, as well as children, are interested and receive much from these sports both for recreation and family unity.

For the leaders of every organized community there is some form of a Commercial Club or community club. These could form the nucleus for greater social opportunities in the villages.

The people of Carlton County have access to the public libraries at Cloquet, Carlton, and Barnum. Books are being used by the children of the county, but more public libraries are needed so that the children of the rural sections would have easier access to books. The libraries of the rural schools are fairly large but they are locked up while the teachers are absent during the summer months.

J. Welfare Work in Carlton County.

Carlton County is mainly rural and the welfare work is largely unorganized. The county spent \$16,954.82 of tax money for work among the poor during the year 1930. This total was duplicated by like amounts spent by the separate villages and townships. That is, the total of the separate expenditures equalled what the county spent. The following table indicates how the county spent its funds for welfare work.

TABLE XX. CARLTON COUNTY FUNDS SPENT IN WELFARE WORK.¹
For the year 1930.

<u>ITEMS OF EXPENSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Overdraft, January 1, 1930-----	\$ 99.29
Mothers' Pensions (47 mothers)-----	9,499.00
Fifty per cent Contagious Cases-----	2,663.24
Seventy-five per cent Poor Relief-----	1,653.07
Miscellaneous	
University Hospital Care of Patients-	3,040.22

The Child Welfare Board which is part of Minnesota's efficient system of control over child welfare cases is the only welfare organization working throughout the county. Working out of the Children's Bureau of the State Board of Control are seven trained and paid social workers each one supervising about fifteen counties. Each county,

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1. Financial Statement of Carlton County, Minnesota for 1930, p. 13.

Note: Fifty per cent contagious cases means that the other fifty per cent was paid from the village or township funds. Seventy-five per cent poor relief means that the other twenty-five per cent was paid from the local funds.

so supervised, has a Child Welfare Board consisting of the superintendent of schools, one of the county commissioners, and three other members. The five donate their services, but the county meets their travelling expenses. This board examines welfare cases in the county where children are involved and decides what is to be done about them.

The city of Cloquet has two charitable organizations. The larger organization, the Women's Charitable Organization, has three hundred nominal members who pay dues. A city-wide tag day and a charity-ball at Christmas time furnish further financial support to the organization. In the campaign for funds for the year 1931-'32 the organization reached its goal of \$9,000. The active members give their personal services by coming together once a month to sew and mend clothing. Temporary relief in the form of food and clothing is supplied by this group, with the president and a delegated member making the necessary investigations before aid is given. Dental services for one hundred and twenty children at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars were provided during the year 1930-'31.¹ A community nurse for Cloquet is also supported by them. The smaller organization, the Social Service Club, has a membership of twenty-five women. It provides temporary relief by gifts of clothing and food. The lodges of the of the city also give temporary relief in the city. The

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1. Cf. the Annual Report of Cloquet Public Schools for 1931.

two charitable organizations investigate each case before giving aid, but over-lapping occurs since neither group has a trained social worker.

For the care of the school children the city of Cloquet provides a school nurse. She made eight hundred and eighty-two visits during the year 1930-'31. Three hundred and seventeen children were examined at the sixteen clinics held in Cloquet. 1,039 first-aid treatments were made during the year 1930-'31. The Parent-Teachers Association gave milk to three hundred and eighteen under-nourished children, at a cost of \$155. Hot lunches were given at one of the schools by individual members of the Charitable Organization.¹

A county nurse works in the county at large. She receives \$1,000 from the Red Cross and \$1,500 from the county funds for her salary. The County Public Health Association had the county nurse arrange two pre-school clinics of school children at Carlton and Wright on June 5 and 10, 1931. The clinician was sent from the Minnesota Public Health Association and forms part of the tuberculosis prevention and health promotion program financed by Christmas seals. The county nurse also had several classes in home hygiene during the winter of 1931. The county nurse works throughout Carlton County outside of Cloquet, the community nurse at Cloquet is a home-visiting nurse to the families, and the school nurse cares for Cloquet's schools.

.....

1. Ibid, p. 1-2.

Taken in the large the county has a welfare program which is doing good work and which is constantly improving.

K. Summary of Social Conditions in Carlton County.

The fact of transition is prominent from a survey of social conditions in Carlton County. The history of the county indicates that it has just left the pioneering stage and started a program of organization. Its population is still divided because of national customs and standards, but one which was prepared from its background for the climate and soil of the county. The industrial and agricultural conditions indicate that the population is one which tends to organize if the leadership is available. The educational program adds the fact that the people are interested in progress in thought as well as in action. Finally, it might be said that although the county has its defects it is now ready to begin its future with a vast store of reserve power latent, not because of negligence, but rather because the duties of establishment occupied most of its time in the past. It therefore calls to the best type of leaders to direct all its activity so as to insure the best possible program for its future development. An appreciation of a group is impossible, however, without a study of its religious opportunities. The following chapter will therefore deal with a general survey of religious conditions in Carlton County.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL SURVEY OF RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS
IN CARLTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER III
GENERAL SURVEY OF RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS
IN CARLTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.¹

A. Definition of the Term "Church".

Having made a general survey of social conditions in Carlton County a survey of religious conditions in the county will now be considered.¹ After defining the term "church", the church and its relation to the other social organizations of Carlton County will be studied.

The definition of the term "church" used as a basis for the study of the churches in Carlton County is that given by H. Paul Douglass. His definition has been condensed into the following statement,--²

(1) A church is a definable group of Christian people. It has a membership list in most cases, and at least some sort of mark of relatively permanent adherence. Mere occasional groups of believers do not call themselves churches.....

(2) A church is a fellowship for religious worship and instruction--the latter invariably taking the form of preaching and generally also of organized Sunday-school work.....

(3) A church is usually a complete cross-section of humanity with respect to its age-groups and sex-groups. It includes men and women, old and young.

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1. Note: The data for this chapter was received mainly from a questionnaire presented to the pastors of the county. The investigator used, by permission, the form advocated in "Surveying Your Community", by Edmund deS. Brunner of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. A copy of the questionnaire is contained in the Appendix.
2. Douglass, H. Paul, 1000 City Churches, p. 42-43.

(4) A church usually stands in recognized relationship with a body of churches like it in faith and government, called a denomination.

B. Distribution of the Churches in Carlton County.

According to the above definition, there were in 1931, sixty-one active churches in Carlton County. In 1926 there were fifty-six churches which had 8,118 members thirteen years of age and over.¹ Federal statistics of 1930 show that 14,386 of Carlton County's population are over fourteen years of age.² Using these figures, 56.3 per cent of those over fourteen in the county belong to some church group. According to the Institute of Social and Religious Research, fifty-five of every one hundred adults in the United States are enrolled as church members.³ The county average, therefore, is about equal to that of the nation.

The chart on page sixty-three indicates that the percentage increase of the population of the United States was more than that of Carlton County. The percentage increase for the church membership of the county, however, was greater than that of the nation.

The membership gains for the years 1916-1926, as given in chart twenty-one, are especially encouraging since most of Carlton County was rebuilt during the years 1918-1922 following the forest fires of 1918. There remains the fact,

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1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Religious Bodies, 1926, p. 628.
2. Population Bulletin of Minnesota, 1930, p. 23.
3. Presbyterian Progress, December 1930, Cf. Appendix III.

CHART XXI. INCREASE IN CENSUS FIGURES FOR CARLTON COUNTY.¹

ACTUAL INCREASE IN:

Total County Population

1910-1920-----1,832

1920-1930-----1,841

Total Church Enrollment

1906-1916-----61

1916-1926-----2,924

Total Catholic Members

1906-1916-----199

1916-1926-----758

Total Protestant Members

1906-1916-----No Gain, Lost 138

1916-1926-----2,166

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN:

Total National Population

1910-1920-----14.9%

1920-1930-----16.1%

Total County Population

1910-1920-----10.4%

1920-1930-----9.5%

Total Nat'l. Ch. Members

1906-1916-----18.6%

1916-1926-----17.3%

Total County Ch. Members

1906-1916-----1.2%

1916-1926-----56.3%

Total Catholic Members

1906-1916-----8.3

1916-1926-----29.1%

Total Protestant Members

1906-1916-----No Gain, Lost 5.0%

1916-1926-----83.6%

.....

1. The church statistics were taken from the U. S. Dep't. of Commerce census of "Religious Bodies", 1906, 1916, 1926. The population data are found on page eighteen of this thesis.

however, that only 56.3 per cent of the people, over fourteen years of age, are church members. Twenty of the churches reported an increase of over ten per cent since 1926. Five new churches have also been organized since 1926.

Statistics indicate that thirty per cent of the church members in the United States are Catholic.¹ In 1926, 41.4 per cent of the church members in Carlton County were Roman Catholic. The following charts indicate the proportions of church membership and church groups in Carlton County.

CHART XXII. PROPORTION OF
CATHOLIC TO PROTESTANT
CHURCH MEMBERS IN
CARLTON COUNTY:²

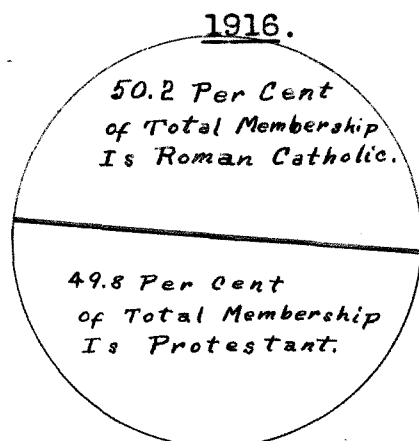
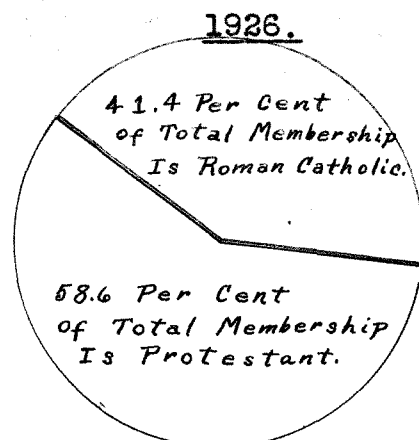
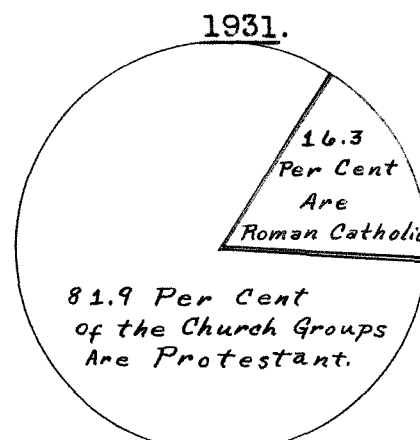


CHART XXIII. PROPORTION OF
CATHOLIC TO PROTESTANT
CHURCH GROUPS IN
CARLTON COUNTY:



There is one Christian Scientist group which is listed with neither the Protestant nor the Catholic groups.

Catholic Churches	10
Protestant Ch's.	50
Christian Science	1
Total	61

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1. Cf. with statistics in Appendix III.
 2. Religious Bodies, op. cit., 1916, 1926.

A study of the charts on page sixty-four reveals that the Catholics compose 41.4 per cent of the total church membership in Carlton County. The Catholics have, however, only 16.3 per cent of the total number of church buildings in the county.¹

The variety of protestant denominations in Carlton County indicate the mixture of races, classes, and temperament of the population. The following table lists the denominations serving Carlton County according to the national groups served by them. This grouping, however, does not mean that other nationalities are not served by them, but that the national group named is most prevalent.

TABLE XXIV. PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS BODIES IN CARLTON COUNTY.

NAME OF DENOMINATION	NUMBER OF CHURCH GROUPS.
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America-----	3
Lutheran Free Church-----	1
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America---	3
Augustana Synod of N. A. Evangelical Lutheran---	7
Northern Baptist, General Conference of Swedish-	2
German. Missouri Synod, Evangelical Lutheran----	5
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran-----	6
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Ch. In A.-	4
Finnish Evangelical Church (Suomi Synod)-----	2
Finnish Congregational Church-----	2
American. Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.----	4
Methodist Episcopal Church-----	3
Protestant Episcopal Church-----	3
Church of the Brethren-----	1
Christian Missionary Alliance-----	1
Full Gospel Assembly-----	1
Seventh Day Adventist-----	1
American Indian. A Methodist Episcopal Mission---	1
Total-----	50
.....	

1. See Map XXVII for distribution of churches in Carlton County.

The Polish, French-Canadian, Irish, and American Indian groups in Carlton County are served by the Roman Catholic Church. As expected, with the greatest percentage of the immigrants to the county coming from Germany, Finland, Sweden, and Norway, the Lutherans have more churches than have the other denominations. Sixty per cent of the protestant church groups are founded on general Lutheran principles.

The following charts show, in percentages, the distribution of active protestant churches in Carlton County.

CHART XXV. PERCENTAGE OF CHURCHES IN CITY, OPEN-COUNTRY, AND VILLAGES:

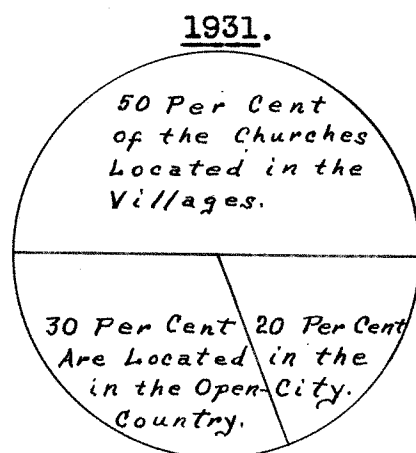
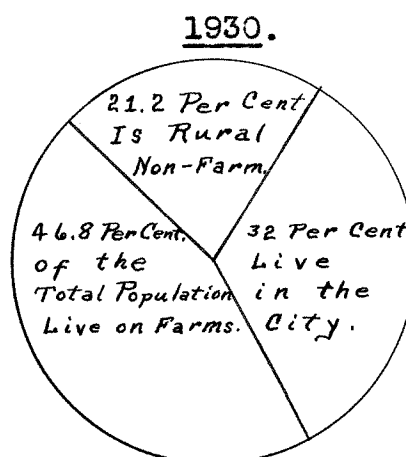


CHART XXVI. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN CITY, RURAL NON-FARM, AND FARM:¹

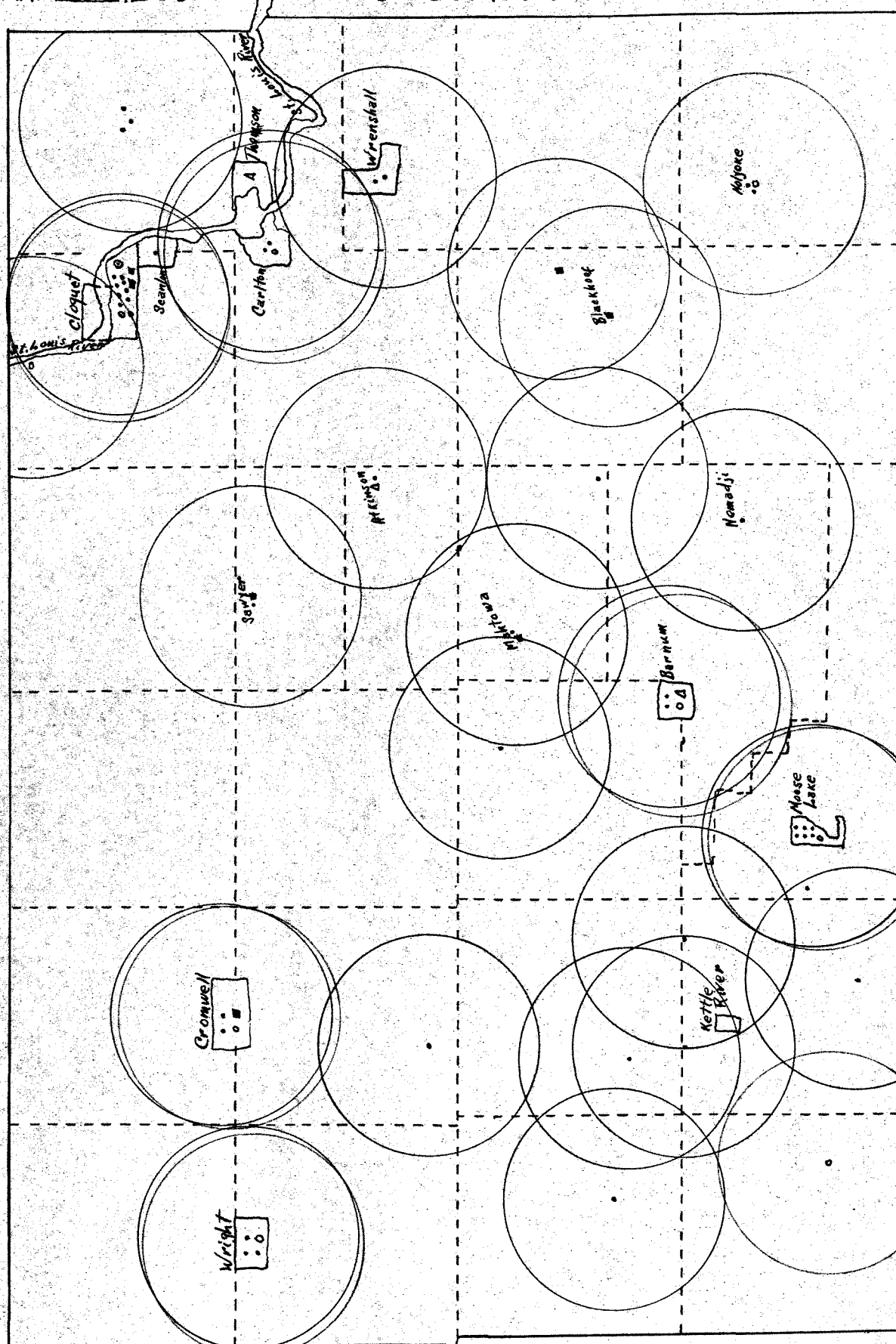


The location of the sixty-one churches of Carlton County, and points within three miles of a church are indicated in Map XXVII on page sixty-seven. Statistics give one church for every three hundred and forty-eight

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1. Cf. page sixteen for percentages. Note: By Rural Non-Farm is meant any place not in the open country or city.

MAP XXVII. DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES IN CARLTON COUNTY



→ Protestant Churches o - Catholic Churches ■ → Church Group Without a Church Bldg. Δ → Church Building Not Being Used.
 ○ → Points Within 3 Miles of a Catholic Church ○ → Points Within 3 Miles of a Protestant Church ○ → Christian Science Parish.

people of the county, one for every five hundred and twenty-two in Cloquet, and one for every three hundred and forty-four in the rural sections. These figures are based on the total population of the sections studied.¹ In the United States there was, in 1926, one church for every three hundred and forty-four adults.² The ratios given above for Carlton County were based on the total population and therefore included both children and adults. It is evident that Carlton County has a sufficient number of churches. Close study of the distribution of churches in the county discloses the fact that some parts are over-churched. Cloquet, with fourteen churches, would not be over-churched if the churches were in active communication with more of the people. Moose Lake, with seven churches for seven hundred and forty-two people is decidedly over-churched.

C. Equipment of the Churches in Carlton County.

The churches of Carlton County were built for the one purpose--preaching. The fifty protestant church groups have meetings in the following buildings,--forty-four have church buildings, three use homes, two use halls used only for church purposes, and one has the use of a schoolhouse. The fifteen open-country churches are one-room structures built of wood. The other churches have one or two rooms

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1. Cf. page sixteen for population data.

2. Cf. with statistics on church distribution in Appendix III.

and are built of wood or brick. The Presbyterian Church of Cloquet has additional rooms. Seventeen churches own parsonages,--all are medium sized and well constructed. Forty of the church buildings are kept painted and repaired, but only eight of the churches have the best lawns possible. Fifty per cent of the churches have facilities for social activities,--that is, they are provided with kitchen space and utensils and a room not used for the main worship service. No church has any recreational equipment, moving-picture machine, or stereopticon apparatus, although the Young Men's Christian Association at Cloquet affords recreational equipment for those churches of the city which wish to use them. Only four of the churches are without an organ or piano, while two protestant churches in Cloquet have pipe organs.

Janitors and organists are the only paid workers, other than the pastors, in the churches of Carlton County. To meet expenses, twenty-five churches use the envelope system. Twelve of those without the envelope system have a yearly budget. In 1930 seventeen of the churches received a total of \$7,030.00 home mission aid. They, in turn, contribute to the home mission fund.

The hymnals used by the churches were those advocated by the denomination to which the church belonged. Out of seventeen churches, only one had special hymnals for the Sunday School. In the others, the same hymnal served both Sunday School and church.

D. Organizations and Activities of the Churches
in Carlton County.

(1) Worship Services.

The protestant churches of Carlton County were formed for preaching services. Thirty have service once a Sunday; five twice each Sunday; nine every other Sunday; while six have meetings only every fourth Sunday. The farm folk are receiving least benefit from the churches, however. All the churches which have services only once every fourth Sunday, as well as five of the nine having meetings every two Sundays, are located in the open-country. Of the fifteen open-country churches there are only four which have a service every Sunday. Service to the farm folk is further limited because ten of the fifteen open-country churches have their services conducted in the Finnish language.

The language question has been a problem to most of the churches which serve the immigrants who settle in Carlton County. The other groups have had the question fairly well solved for them, but the Finnish folk are just meeting it. The young people of the churches are not attracted by services in the Finnish language even though they may understand Finnish. This fact has become more prominent as the national group becomes more Americanized. Some of the Swedish churches have met the problem by alternating between English and Swedish services. They are thus able to serve both old and young. They know this today

only after seeing many of their young people joined to the American churches or not connected with any church, because they had too long offered services in the Swedish language only. The Finnish churches should learn this fact before it is too late. Most of these churches at the present time are located in sections where no other church is active. Since Carlton County is adequately supplied with churches, it would be well if the churches now present would provide for the needs of their people so that other churches would not come in. The problem is further aggravated, however, because many of the Finnish pastors find it difficult to express themselves in the English language.

Besides the preaching service, thirteen churches of Carlton County have a prayer meeting during the week. Only one of these is in the open-country.

During August 1931 several ministers of Cloquet decided to have an open-air meeting in one of the parks each Sunday evening. Six of the pastors cooperated by taking turns in leading the service, and they were heartily supported by the church members.

This cooperative spirit is further revealed in the fact that rigid denominationalism is seldom found in Carlton County. Only five protestant churches absolutely refused to cooperate with other denominational groups. Most communities have a union service at Thanksgiving time. There are so many nationalities represented in the county that interchange of thought between the varied

groups is almost necessary. The Finnish group, since it is so large, needs an opportunity to exchange ideas with Americans and the churches can be of great help in this. The Americanized church has an opportunity to open the way to fellowship if she but feels how cogent the appeal is for help which the national groups are unconsciously directing toward her through their own churches.

(2) Religious Instruction.

In 1931 there were forty-two Sunday Schools in Carlton County. Two of these were not connected with a regular church group while one church had two Sunday School groups organized by different leaders within it. Eight churches in the open-country and three of the village churches had no Sunday School. According to the statement of the pastors the Sunday School enrollment for the county is equal to the church membership. Comparison of enrollment in the Sunday School and in the church for twenty churches showed the Sunday Schools were a little larger than church members in total enrollment. The Sunday School records were not well-kept in many of the Schools and so statistical comparison is not given.

The most prominent need of the Sunday Schools in the county seemed to be in the worship services. All of the twelve worship services studied lacked a carefully planned program. This fact was usually the result of lack of knowledge. The superintendents had no special training in

religious leadership and were offering their help on Sunday after a busy week on the farm, in the home, shop, or office. Few of them have visited a Sunday School led by a trained religious educator and the worship programs were therefore patterned closely after that of the church worship service. The pastor is perhaps the only one who can correct this difficulty, but there are few of the pastors who have had training in religious education.

Only one of the schools is divided into four departments, fourteen have two departments, while twenty-seven have only the one department. The materials used are usually those advocated by the particular denomination to which the school belongs. Those not using denominational materials study directly from the Bible. The larger Sunday Schools are therefore graded according to denominational subject matter. Others are graded according to the number of pupils and the number of teachers available. Most of the classes meet in one room without anything but a few feet of space dividing them.

The Sunday Schools are self-supporting. No church looked upon the Sunday School as needing support from the church funds. The church felt satisfied when space and heat had been supplied the school. Twenty of the Sunday Schools for which data was available give some financial support to missionary endeavor.

One of the great problems of the Sunday Schools in the county is the teacher situation. There are many who

are willing to teach but few are trained as teachers. Personal acquaintance with seventy of the teachers and their work has disclosed the following impressions. The teachers are generally leaders in the church and community and have a good character, but there are few who are truly inspired with a zeal for changed lives. Many teach because there has been a dearth of teachers and they are willing to fill in for a time. Others teach because they feel it is their duty. There are few, however, who teach because they sense the true worth of the lives before them. Most of the children receive an excellent knowledge about religious doctrines but they themselves have to fit the information to their own lives. Teacher training courses would be of great value, but they are not found. There was no church within the county which reported a teachers' training class.

The discipline problem is not prominent in the Sunday Schools of Carlton County. The students are taught by teachers who know their students' parents and they know the parents will learn of any difficulty caused in the school. This is to the point here for the children who go to Sunday School come from the better homes and those who might cause a disturbance are attracted into the schools, only during special seasons of the year.

The fact that few of the students attend Sunday School or church after reaching the age of seventeen troubles every pastor in the county. This fact points to the lack

of home participation and to the fact that few of the Sunday Schools lead a child to regular attendance at church services. Rarely does one find a teacher who takes his class with him to church. Many of the teachers do not attend the services and it is improbable that a child will interest himself in a church program and service which is strange to him. There are no sermons prepared definitely for children in the regular church programs, and few of the regular sermons could be understood by a child. The service to the child from the church can be improved.

Appreciation of the church by the Sunday School pupil is fostered by programs of the students before the church body. Thirty of the Sunday Schools present a program before the churches at Christmas. Some also present an Easter program. At least ten of the churches had special Rally Day or Children's Day services.

The Finnish groups of the open-country have failed to appreciate the value of religious instruction for their children. Perhaps the best help for this problem would be a County Sunday School Association to promote knowledge of the worth of Sunday School work. The Finnish pastors who have already seen its value could be of untold help to those who lack this knowledge. Such an association would also help to remove the national-group feeling present in some parts of the county.

During the summer of 1931 sixteen two-week vacation church schools were held in Carlton County. Four of them

were conducted in sections having neither organized church nor Sunday School. The usual session of the schools were three hours long with a program consisting of worship, Bible study, memory work, play, handwork, dramatics, and the closing service. Children from different denominations were free to attend the same school.

One of the Presbyterian churches is planning a week-day church school during the year 1931-1932. A previous attempt at Cloquet to establish a week-day school failed.

Nineteen of the churches had confirmation classes for children thirteen years and over where intensive study of the catechism is given. These usually continue for nine months or a year and conclude with an oral examination before the church body. These classes are planned so as to furnish instruction in the foundation principles of the church and also to link the child closer to the pastor and to the work of the church as a whole. Upon confirmation the child is recognized as a church member. The problem rising out of the confirmation class is the fact that so many children feel that they have graduated out of the Sunday School and need no longer attend. They also keep from the regular church services. Some churches have corrected this by providing Bible classes which the child is urged to attend.

Missionary activity is being introduced in Carlton County by three junior mission societies and by six women's missionary societies. These societies have some

educational value, but the social emphasis is the more prominent.

As to the use of religious literature in Carlton County the investigator found no church with a library having literature of the religious world available to the church at large. There are a few study clubs among the churches, however, where new trends of thought are discussed and books are reported about. The better organized churches also stress the reading of the denominational magazine or paper fostered by that church.

(3) Social Life.

A study of the social life of the churches of Carlton County presented the following situation. There were nineteen young people's groups having meetings each Sunday. They have their social programs on nights other than the nights of the regular devotional meeting. Five of the young people's groups have made their programs more interesting by visiting other groups and sharing, experiencing, and fostering different programs. Travel is easy since the communities are close together and good roads connect every part of the county.

One church has a Boy Scout Troop and a Camp Fire Girls' Troop, while another pastor has charge of a Boy Scout Troop. These supply their own entertainment. The churches have failed, however, to take active interest in the 4-H Club. The leaders in the agricultural work in the

county expressed their appreciation, however, for the cooperation which two of the churches have given to the 4-H Club movement.

The women have thirty-five "ladies' aids" in the county. These organizations offer the opportunity for fellowship among the women and also become a source of financial help to the church. In raising funds the women present an opportunity for the entire church to come together as a body. Suppers and festivals are the usual methods for raising money. The adult missionary societies were also composed of women. There is only one society in the county composed of young married women and office girls. Otherwise, this group of women, joins the organizations controlled by the older women or it stays out entirely.

There are six men's groups in the county. They meet for fellowship more than for the business of the church. None of the churches used their men's groups as sources for help in the development of the children, especially of the boys, nor for active participation in the church program.

Several of the churches have choirs which bring many of the young people together. The junior choir has made its appearance in four churches. There is good musical talent among the German and Scandinavian groups which is being trained in this way.

Four churches have what is called a "string band",-- that is, a group playing stringed instruments. The idea has appealed to the young people in the churches where it

is found.

The social responsibility of each church rests after all upon the needs present in each church. Some churches have members who belong to numerous lodges and who do not care to add to their social program. Others have nothing save the church. From the study of the churches the investigator concluded that every church could enlarge on her program for the youth of the congregation. Expecially was this true in regard to the summer program. At least twelve of the churches stop their work during the month that the child needs her most.

(4) Welfare Work.

Welfare work among the churches has not been necessary. In Cloquet active church members are connected with the Charitable Organization and few individuals outside of Cloquet require outside assistance. The ministers cooperate with all charitable organizations whenever necessary. The Finnish pastors are often helpful since few of those in charge of welfare work speak Finnish and these pastors can do the necessary interpreting.

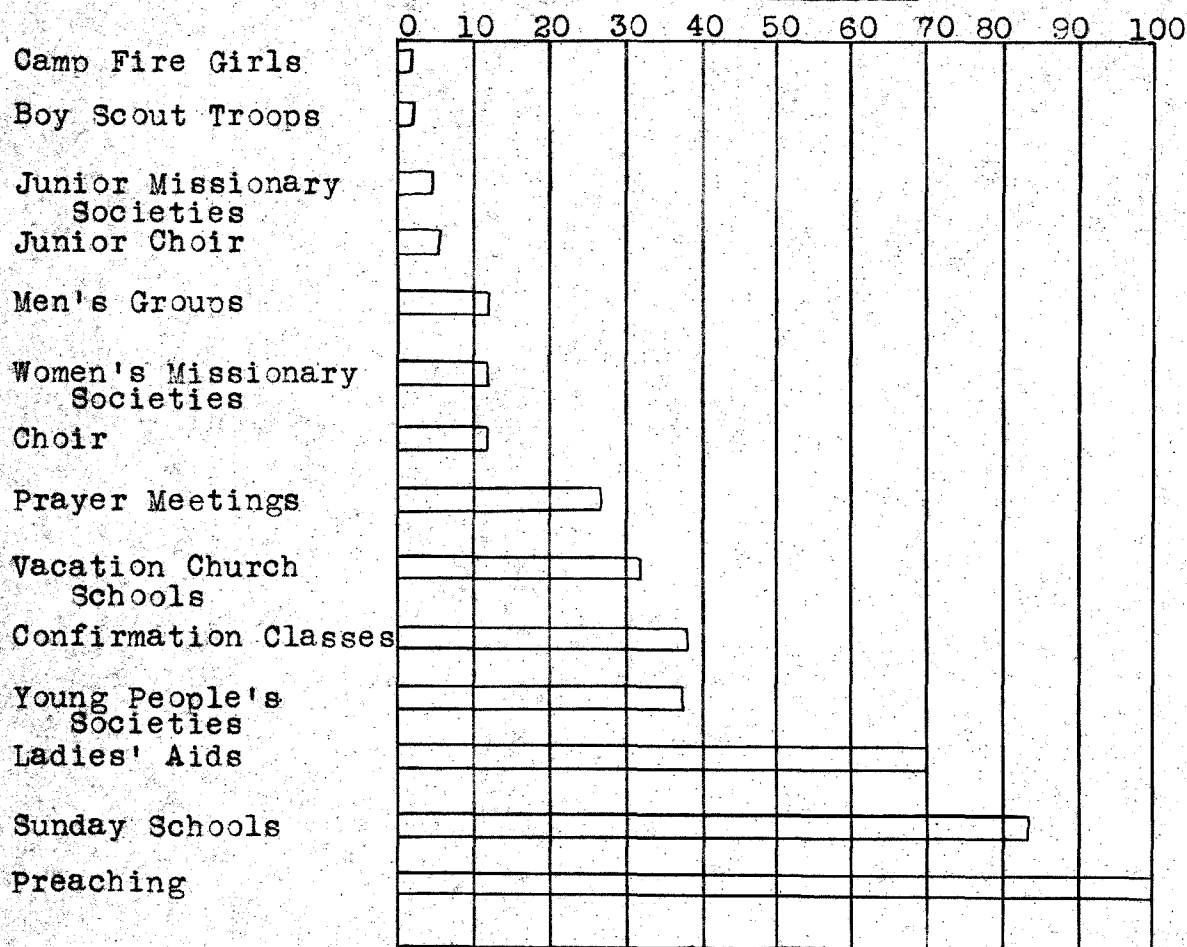
The following chart shows what organizations and activities there are in the churches of Carlton County. From it, the conclusion is drawn when one knows the social needs of the county, that no church has given all it might to the people.

CHART XXVIII. "PER CENT. FREQUENCY OF CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS
AND ACTIVITIES" IN CARLTON COUNTY.¹

ORGANIZATIONS
and
ACTIVITIES.

PER CENT OF THE CHURCHES
HAVING THESE ACTIVITIES.

AUGUST 1931.



.....

1. The suggestion for this chart received from
H. Paul Douglass, 1000 City Churches, p. 79.

E. The Ministers of the Churches in Carlton County.

Carlton County's fifty protestant churches are served either full time or part by thirty-three pastors and one woman home missionary. This might mean that each minister, active in the county, serves 1.47 churches but the fact is that ten of the pastors come from points outside the county and serve other churches, while six of the county's pastors serve other churches outside the county. The twenty-four who live in the county serve a total of fifty churches, of which thirty-nine are in the county. As an average, each pastor active in Carlton County serves about two churches with an average travelling distance of fifteen miles each Sunday. This may not be the best situation, but the pastors have automobiles and the roads are good.

Including the eight Catholic priests and the Christian Scientist leader, there is an active religious leader for every five hundred people in Carlton County, or one leader to every three hundred and forty over thirteen years of age. In 1926 the average number of church members over thirteen years to each leader was two hundred. That would be splendid if the membership was evenly distributed and if some of the pastors did not have churches elsewhere. As it is, however, the larger churches are receiving more service from the pastor than are the smaller, for the pastor of the larger church lives in or very close to his parish or parishes.

Seven of the twenty-four pastors living in Carlton County serving nine churches do not devote all their time to religious matters. Six are farmers and one is a day laborer. The pastors from outside the county are all full-time men. The financial income of the pastors is ranged at two extremes. Thirteen of the seventeen full-time ministers living in the county receive an average of \$1997.00 per year, allowing \$250.00 for free rent in the parsonage where one is supplied. Three of these receive between \$1,300 and \$1,500 while the others receive over \$1,800 a year. The other resident pastors receive no stated salary, but are given the offering received for each worship service. Their income ranges from \$25 to \$600 for religious work. These pastors add to their income in ways stated above. Pastors coming from outside the county receive from \$10 to \$25 for each worship service. On the whole the financial status of the ministers is good and should allow a freedom from anxiety about finances, which permits more activity in the ministerial work.

As to education, of thirty-one of the thirty-three pastors serving the county, four had seminary training; five college; fourteen college and seminary; one a two-year Bible School training, and seven had no special training in religious leadership. The ministers are all conservative in their theological thinking. Of the trained leaders, however, only two were found who were not willing to cooperate with the other pastors of the county. Three

churches have been discontinued by pastors because other churches in the vicinity could serve the churches.

The investigator was encouraged by the fact that the preachers were not discouraged. Every one of the trained leaders reported an increase in his membership during the past year. They were receiving a good living wage and the people were sympathetic toward them and their plans. The discouraging side, however, was that few of them were aggressively interested in those people who receive no church attention. They were occupied with their own church problems, but the few in the county who were presenting the most complete church programs were those who were vitally interested in the unchurched. In 1928 the investigator made a survey of Cloquet, which disclosed the fact that fifty-five per cent of the children under sixteen, in and around Cloquet, were members of some Sunday School. A list of seven hundred and fifty names of children not in the Sunday Schools was given to each pastor. Only one used the information. His work has grown faster than any other pastor's in the county during the last three years.

All of the trained pastors were trained in homiletics and theology. Religious education and social problems held only a small part of their preparation. The results of these statements seem reflected in the church programs. Preaching holds first place so that often pastoral calling is disregarded. As a result of contacts with the people of Carlton County it seems that the pastors must make it a

point to have more contact with every member of their churches and not only with the leaders in the congregations. With the exception of three pastors, each minister could concern himself more intensely with the religious education program of his church.

One great asset to the churches is that there is no pastor who has served out his best days. Most of them are men of mature wisdom strongly seasoned by a real joy of living. Twenty-four of them are married and eighteen had children. The character of the men is of the best and once they agree upon a program of advance great results should result. Proselytizing groups which momentarily fatten and then starve by taking members from established churches, are beginning to touch various parts of the county. The established churches, therefore, must present a program from which their members will not separate themselves. When these "fly by night" groups are flourishing they are a warning that there is something wrong with the established system. The trained leaders are the ones who must remove the causes for proselytizing and remedy the present results from previous procrastination.

This chapter will close by presenting the non-protestant churches in Carlton County. The following chapter will draw together the facts concerning the county and suggestions will be given for the improvement of existing conditions of the Church in Carlton County, Minnesota.

F. The Non-Protestant Churches in Carlton County.

The Roman Catholic Church is especially strong in Cloquet where she has two churches, a parochial school, and a staff of Catholic Sisters to teach in the school. Two priests serve one church while one serves the other. There is also a priest serving the Indian Church located two miles northwest of Cloquet. Another priest serves Carlton, Cromwell, and Wright. Service is held every Sunday at Carlton, and alternate Sundays at Cromwell and Wright. The churches at Holyoke, Barnum, Moose Lake, and in Split Rock township, are served by priests from outside the county. They have services every other Sunday.

The Catholic Church claims that ninety-five per cent of her members in Carlton County attend the main Sunday worship service. Only four protestant churches reported as much as a seventy-five per cent attendance at the main Sunday service each week. The Catholic Church usually keeps in touch with her members, but there are some localities in the county where better service might be rendered to what were former members.

The lone Christian Scientist group is located in Cloquet. It has sixteen members. They own a small building and have services each Sunday morning and maintain a reading hour on Wednesday when literature and information are available for study.

G. Summary of Religious Conditions in Carlton County.

The need for an improved religious organization is apparent from a survey of religious conditions in Carlton County. The distribution of churches revealed that parts of the county were decidedly over-churched while other parts--although having churches--lacked leadership. The equipment among the churches was in good condition and sufficient for most of the congregations, but it was not used as much as it might be. The greatest need of the churches, however, was in the religious programs themselves. Many churches, especially in the open-country, lacked weekly services. Services conducted in a language foreign to the young people also hindered the work of the churches. In line with this there was a pronounced lack of adequate religious instruction and social opportunities among the churches. The encouraging result of the survey, however, was found in the religious leaders of the county. They were found to be energetic, consecrated men, most of whom were well-trained. They are the ones who must remedy the present results from previous procrastination in the religious work of the county. In order to consider their problems the following chapter will draw together the facts concerning the social conditions in Carlton County. Suggestions will then be given for improving existing conditions of the Church in Carlton County, Minnesota.

CHAPTER IV

A SUGGESTED CHURCH PROGRAM WITH REFERENCE TO
THE PRESENT SURVEY OF CARLTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

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A. Social Advantages Present in Carlton County.

The preceding study, as shown from the survey, indicated the progress which has been made in Carlton County since 1870 when industry and agriculture first attracted settlers to it. The general impression of social conditions received from this study of the county indicates they are favorable. It seems best, however, before concluding with reference to the status of the county and the work of the Church, to list the social advantages and disadvantages present in the county as they were revealed from the survey presented in the two preceding chapters. The social advantages for the future Church program are therefore listed as follows:

1. The location of the county, situated in a section of the United States which is rapidly developing, indicates a large future for the county.

2. The county's history reveals constructive progress and many of the developing ideals of the present are found therein.

3. Excellent systems of communication and transportation displace isolation and make for open doors of progress.

4. The county's varied population consists of immigrants from northern Europe and from Canada. They are a home-loving group taking pride in personal achievement and in the values of group life and conduct.

5. The industrial situation of the county seems good and is subject to inconsequential seasonal irregularity. The labor turnover is small and the laborer has a sense of security which comes with continuous work.

6. The financial status seems sound. Nine banks are in the county. Six reported substantial increases in their accounts during the years 1926-1931 and the other three reported no decrease.

7. The agricultural situation seems secure and indications of improvement are evident.

8. The plans for the county are in the hands of political officials who appear to be men of good character and who are dedicated to serve the people.

9. The county has just passed out of a pioneer period in which its people were establishing themselves. The present time seems to favor acceptance of a constructive program for the county's future.

10. There is a sense of cooperation among the people evidenced whenever a useful program is presented to them. The people are practical-minded and judge proposed programs in the light of constructive results expected therefrom.

11. There are varied organized groups in the county which link different parts of the county around a common cause. Cooperative movements of many kinds are prominent. Especially is this true among the agricultural group.

12. A good educational program is made available for all the children and young people.

13. Welfare work is fairly well organized so as to care for the needy of the county.

14. Church membership has grown rapidly since 1916 for both protestant and Roman Catholic groups.

15. The churches are numerous enough and although parts of the county are over-churched they are distributed so as to adequately serve the entire county.

16. A friendly spirit of cooperation exists between the denominations in the county.

17. There is an active, consecrated staff of religious leaders in the county, most of whom have a good educational background.

18. The many young people's societies and Sunday schools provide a foundation upon which to build an active program with the youth of the churches. The churches are favored in their approach to the youth through the need for social and recreational opportunities present in the county.

19. The variety of activities among the churches in the county offers other churches the opportunity to judge the value of enlarged programs.

B. Social Disadvantages in Carlton County.

It is necessary to the recommendation of the Church's program in Carlton County to consider also the social disadvantages. They are chiefly as follows:

1. The county is not perfected in organization. It has just passed the pioneer stage and its people have been more interested in establishing themselves economically than in developing their spiritual and social natures.

2. The population is largely composed of immigrants, many of whom are not acquainted with American customs and oppose change in habits.

3. The Indians have received little constructive consideration from the leaders of the county other than that given by officials designated to care for them.

4. The cooperation between the farm and the town is not developed.

5. The social and recreational opportunities are few and not completely satisfactory.

6. Many pastors in the villages have little contact with the farm folk except during the worship services. Few of the open-country churches have projected programs.

7. The ministers serving the Finnish churches, which promise greater growth in the future than any other church group, are mostly untrained for religious leadership and are as ignorant concerning American customs as their members. Many of them have difficulty cooperating with the

English-speaking ministers because they can not speak English fluently. Several are further handicapped in religious work because they must earn their living by other than religious service.

8. Many of the people have separated themselves from the Church and have consequently lost interest in the Church's program. The communist organizations have been in direct opposition to the work of the Church.

9. The religious bodies of the county are not aggressively united in fostering a program for the unchurched.

10. Some sections of the county are decidedly over-churched and additional proselytizing sects are entering the county.

11. The organizing of the men in the churches has been neglected.

12. The religious education program disclosed the following difficulties:

a. The Sunday schools are served by an untrained staff of teachers and officers who are often chosen without consideration as to ability and consecration.

b. The worship services are poorly planned. The leaders have had no training in preparing such services.

c. There is irregular attendance on the part of teachers and students which cause difficulties in preparing progressive worship services and class work.

d. There is a lack of cooperation with the home, and the teachers have not cooperated with the parents.

e. The men of the congregations have failed to actively support the Sunday schools by teaching classes or by work with the boys during the week.

f. The subject material and teaching methods of the Sunday schools show a lack of emphasis on the living presence of Christ in the experiences of life. The doctrinal and historical phases of the life of Christ are presented as unrelated to present-day experiences.

g. The schools lack adequate space and equipment.

h. Sunday school records are inadequate and poorly kept.

i. Transportation facilities for children far from the church are lacking.

C. A Suggested Church Program for Carlton County with
Reference to the Present Survey of Carlton County,
Minnesota.

A consideration of the social advantages and disadvantages reveal Carlton County as being well established financially, economically, and educationally. The churches are also contributing greatly to the life of the county. Considering the disadvantages, however, there is need for improved spiritual and social guidance. These are needs which the Church can adequately meet. The following suggestions are by way of general recommendations by which the churches may offer greater service to the county.

1. Each church, guided by her trained leader or leaders, should survey her organization in the light of the needs of the community. The church should then seek to further improve her program and to enlarge it so as to best meet these needs. Each survey should consider the questions, "How well organized is this particular church to serve adequately every individual in the community? Do the organizations function efficiently? How may they be improved?"

2. Each pastor should become more active in his pastoral calling so that he might better know what the people need.

3. Each church should carefully examine her religious education program. The individual church might have her denominational board assist in improving worship services, materials for study, advice for teacher training classes, and the method of keeping records. The attention of church members should be directed toward the Sunday school so that they might better help in enlarging the aim, advantages, and accomplishments of the Sunday school.

4. The social advantages of each church should be so arranged as to care for all who lack in these. A suggestion in regard to this is that the pastors become more interested in 4-H clubs, Scout work, Camp Fire Girls' work, and in other youth programs.

5. Fellowship between churches should be encouraged. Similar organizations within different churches might visit

each other as a body. If denominational prejudices hinder such fellowship, the churches of the same denomination should arrange some interchange of activity.

6. The emphasis on church programs, however, is that each church will present such wholesome and interesting programs, based on the needs of her people, that the members and entire community cannot afford to disregard them. The church program of each church should be so planned that it gives each member the food for the soul which he needs and which no other organization offers. In this respect each church should provide greater opportunities for united prayer on the part of her members.

7. A survey should be made of each parish in order to find the unchurched. Active church members should be enlisted in interesting the unchurched in active participation in church work.

8. A cooperation of all religious leaders should be fostered to facilitate a more intensive service to church members and to the unchurched. A Ministerial and a Sunday School Association should be organized. These associations, when organized, should have their programs so planned that Cloquet, with its large representation, would not dominate the work.

9. The religious associations should aim to have at least a worship service and Sunday school instruction in each church every week.

10. Vacation church schools should be stressed so that new schools might be planned throughout the county.

This program, although not exhaustive, is suggestive. The pastor on the field, knowing what his church needs, will derive help from the suggestions herein listed.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION.

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CONCLUSION.

The survey of social conditions in Carlton County, Minnesota with reference to the Church's program has not disclosed any alarming conditions when one considers the newness of the country and the variety of immigrant nationalities recently established there. The survey has shown, however, that the Church must recognize a critical stage in the county's growth and promote a program to meet the needs of the people. The future presents many difficulties, but it also offers a direct challenge to every religious leader in Carlton County. There are, indeed, thousands of people in the county who need the opportunity to know more fully the advantages of a living and useful religion. If the religious leaders fail, the people will necessarily be neglected. The need for men of faith and vision is apparent. The following illustration quoted from Dr. John F. Cowan's inspiring book indicates what may be accomplished if religious leaders accept the challenge to serve wisely and whole heartedly. This one illustration indicates that even the worst situation may be changed into what may later appear to be a Utopia.¹

.....

1. Cf., Cowan, John F., Big Jobs for Little Churches, p. 126, 127.

Rev. M. B. McNutt found his calling by missing it. He missed the train that was to have taken him to a city church. So he went to the old, run-down Presbyterian Church, using a one-room frame structure. The story is told graphically by Frank G. Moorehead, in "To-Day's Magazine". It was one of the 10,000 rural churches doomed to die. The other 9,999 were closed up; but this one was saved by becoming the community center.

No one had united with this church for five years. The New Era Club, in the neighborhood, was demoralizing the young people, who spent their evenings there. Starting with a Sunday-school, he next got a singing-class going. Its performances were rather crude, but it interested the elders to hear their own youngsters sing--it always does. Out of the singing-class he built a church choir, and he was beginning to get his bearings. People liked to sing, so he never stopped until he had a ladies' quartette, a male chorus and an orchestra.

Next he tried athletics, and soon had an association that made him solid with all the boys and young men who couldn't sing. His baseball team beat a Chicago church team, and the die was cast. A dramatic club was the next thing to draw in people. He took his chorus and went the round of the neighborhood homes singing the old-fashioned gospel hymns. He went to the homes of the aged and feeble; he sang for the sick. He got them to singing, and then he organized a young men's Bible class that grew to fifty members.

So the pitiful handful of old "standbys" grew to manyfold. There was scarcely a person in the community not reached by some thread of influence. So they built a handsome \$10,000 brick church. The people who gave the money are Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Catholics. The Du Page church is a great community social centre. It is the biggest factor in that locality in bringing the country-side up to highest standards of progress and prosperity.

Mr. McNutt is no longer there. He has been called to the responsible position of assistant secretary of the Rural Church and Life Department of the Presbyterian Church Board of Home Missions. But all this illustrates what the writer of the first section of this chapter said: with leaders, anything can be done.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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Personal interviews with leaders and people in every part of the county supplied information covering most of the activities in the county. Mr. Rallen Johnson, a college sophomore living in Cloquet, assisted in gathering data covering work among the young people in the county.

Articles in the Pine Knot, Cloquet, Minn.; in the Carlton County Vidette, Carlton, Minn.; in the Star Gazette, Moose Lake, Minn.; in the Duluth Herald, and in the Duluth News Tribune, Duluth, Minnesota, supplied helpful material.

Data were also received directly from the offices of:
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APPENDIX

Appendix I. The Background of the Immigrants
to Carlton County, Minnesota.

In order to understand the background of the immigrants to Carlton County, a study was made of "Immigrant Backgrounds", edited by Henry Pratt Fairchild. The following condensation of data from this book is given for the purpose of convenience and reference in understanding the backgrounds of the larger national groups studied in the survey.

In this book, Arthur Ruhl says of the Finns,

The "Regular" Finns, those that is to say, who speak Finnish and are proud of their Finnish inheritance, were so thoroughly westernized before their national movement began to overwhelm the Swedish minority, that for all practical purposes from an American point of view, they may be regarded as Scandinavians. They are a stubborn, hard-headed people, Lutheran Protestant in religion, and accustomed to work hard, say little, and save their pennies.¹

Ruhl has classified the Finns among the Russians when he says,

There is one quality about Russia and Russians which impresses nearly all westerners who have visited the country--a certain vitality and reserve power..... They might seem rough, crude, dirty, superstitious, lazy, or what you will. At any rate they were not, as a people, tired or "finished". Their greatest days were still ahead.²

Henry Goddard Leach writes of the Scandinavians,

From the far-flung Nordic family of long skulls and blue eyes it (the chapter being written) will pick the Scandinavian group, the pure "High Nordic", and claim for them the highest average enlightenment, the most scientifically coordinated personalities,

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1. Fairchild, Henry P., Immigrant Backgrounds, p. 227.
2. Ibid, p. 228.

and best adjusted social relationships of any existing racial units.....
 In conclusion, there are perhaps four characteristics of our Scandinavian immigrants which we should recognize and seek to encourage when they come to our shores.

First, there is their love of bodily culture, a cult developed with equal enthusiasm by the Finns and the Czechs.

Second, there is their appreciation of art.....The Scandinavian is not so facile and enthusiastic and unerring in matters of arts as the Slav or the Italian, nor has his group produced as many outstanding artists, but his respect for the undefinable things of the imagination is no less than that of his friends of Alpine or Mediterranean stock.

Third, in matters of science, the Scandinavian averages far above these other racial groups. It is said that every Swede is a potential inventor.

Fourth and last, from his social background the Scandinavian brings experience in applied cooperation. Perhaps it is his violent individualism which has necessitated the development of a technique which has built up team play with his neighbors. Particularly is this true of the Danes, whose cooperative agriculture and trade unionism have been developed on a national scale and operated smoothly, as it were, with social ball-bearings.¹

In writing about the Germans, Kuno Francke says,

The German immigrant probably more strongly than any other, with the exception of the cognate Dutch and Scandinavians, shows the effect of centuries of systematic intellectual drill. In the first place, in addition to being free from this handicap, the German immigrant usually brings over a stock of information far outranking that of the ordinary immigrant from many other countries.....The majority of German immigrants arrive in this country with a stock of knowledge and habits of study which should enable them to make their way with exceptional success. To direct that kind of immigrants into the right channels from the start is therefore a service of exceptional importance not only to them but to the community as well.....A second common feature of the German immigrant background is a highly developed sense of orderliness and thrift.....As a third striking feature of the traditional background of the German immigrant should be mentioned the fact that unless he comes from the very lowest stratum of proletarian

.....
 1. Ibid, p. 229, 239, 240.

conditions--which is seldom the case--he has been living under home influences which in one way or another favorably affected his aesthetic and cultural sensibilities.....As a fourth fact we have a strongly developed pride in national achievements.¹

Kuno Francke also adds two notable negative characteristics of the German background,

One is the palpable lack of opportunity offered in Germany to the young for taking part in organized religious life. This lack is connected with the general backwardness of the German churches in coping with social and moral questions of modern life..... Similar observations hold good with regard to civic affairs. The German State and the German communities have for so long been accustomed to the rule by experts and have reaped from expert rule such invaluable advantages that there seemed to be no need of voluntary and free associations for the promotion of good citizenship. Hence, there is a lack of experience in political organization.²

William Wood says of the French-Canadian,

In race the French-Canadians are probably nine-tenths pure French. (Some Indian blood and that of other English-speaking people is mixed with that of the French.) Religion, as represented by the Roman Catholic Church, surrounds the French-Canadians from the cradle to the grave.....Strangers who come up the St. Lawrence to Montreal from the sea always remark how very conspicuous the churches and religious institutions are; and this omnipresence in buildings is indeed a true reflection of the religious powers within.....The French-Canadians speak French, and the best educated among them speak English as well.Family life is intensely strong among the French-Canadians. You really do "marry into" the family of a canadienne; for you become part and parcel of it in a way unknown among the English-speaking peoples of the present day.....The ordinary French-Canadian inclines to be a handy man, adaptable, and willing; good at lumbering, construction help and factory work; with abilities well beyond these in some directions too.....Literature, art, and music predominating over pure science, in their training.³

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1. Ibid, p. 44-46.
2. Ibid, p. 50, 51.
3. Ibid, p. 31, 32, 34, 36, 39.

Florian Znaniecki writing of the Poles says,

Agriculture has therefore played the chief part in determining the national character of the Poles...
Language has been the most important factor of Polish national unity.....The Roman Catholic religion is the second common factor which has affected the great majority of Polish society.....America has been receiving almost exclusively immigrants from the lower country and town classes, proletariat, small farmers, shop-keepers. No members of the well-to-do classes and few intellectuals emigrate, for their position is relatively better in Poland; whereas for the penniless physical worker opportunities in America are much greater.....It must be kept in mind that very few Polish immigrants before the War came to America with the intention of remaining permanently. Their plan was to return home after some years and with the help of their savings to settle on a higher economic and social level than before. America was the land of great opportunities for advancing in the old country. Therefore, the standards of living of the new immigrant was intentionally kept as low as possible, sometimes even lower than at home. The fact that about 60 per cent of those who came with such purposes never went back shows how easy must have been their subjective adaptation to their new milieu. Since immigration has been restricted, nearly all of the immigrants who come mean to stay permanently with their relations.....The immigrants have tried to reconstruct as far as they could the concrete primary social system of the old country by settling in compact masses and organizing territorial communities.¹

.....

1. Ibid, p. 197, 198, 202, 203.

Appendix II. The Questionnaire Used in the Religious
Survey of Carlton County, Minnesota.

For the survey of religious conditions in Carlton County the investigator used, by permission, the following form advocated in "Surveying Your Community", by Edmund deS. Brunner of the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Located in village or country _____ Date _____

THE CHURCH

Community _____ Minister _____

Denomination _____ Address _____

EQUIPMENT

1. Parsonage comfortable __ modern improvements __ rent free __
2. Auditorium __ adequate to maximum attendance at regular service _____
3. Pipe organ _____ piano _____
4. Adequate space for social purposes __ platform _____
movable chairs _____
5. Separate rooms _____ curtained spaces for Sunday-school classes or departments _____
6. Moving-picture machine __ stereopticon facilities _____

7. Kitchen__well kept__dishes__running water__stove__*
8. Sanitary lavatories_____
9. Parking space_____horse shed_____
10. Condition of Church property_____exterior well painted_____
 roof in good condition__interior suitable decorated_____
 lighting__adequate heating__oil__electricity__gas_____
 well kept lawn_____
11. Bulletin boards_____
12. Playground_____Size_____
13. Recreational equipment__croquet__tennis_____
 volley ball__basket ball__other parsonage_____
 Value_____Parsonage_____Church_____Other Building_____

FINANCE

14. The budget, including both local expenses_____benevolences_____
 adopted annually by the congregation_____
15. Every member canvass for weekly offerings, made annually on
 the basis of the budget__all church members and adherents
 canvassed_____envelope system used_____
16. The budget of benevolence either meeting the denominational
 apportionment in full or equal to one-third of the current
 expense budget_____
17. All current bills paid monthly_____
18. A systematic plan of payments on principal and interest of
 debt on the church property, if any_____
19. Property insured_____
- Number of individual pledges received____No. from non-members__

% income from non-members_____No. pledges from members in
country homes_____Total expenditures 5 years ago_____
Total denominational benevolences 5 years ago_____
Amount of home mission aid past year \$_____No. yrs. received_____
Am'ts received in previous yrs_____Reason for granting aid_____
Results of aid_____

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THIS CHURCH FOR THE LAST COMPLETED
FISCAL YEAR.

EXPENDITURES:

Salary of minister_____Benevolence contributions for official
denominational purposes_____Benevolences for non-denominational
purposes not local, as Anti-Saloon League_____Contributions
for local benevolences and charities, Y.M.C.A., poor relief,
etc.,_____New building or repairs and interest_____
Salaries other than ministers'_____General maintenance_____
Other Expenses_____Total_____

RECEIPTS:

Subscriptions (regular payment on pledge)_____
Collections (plate and special)_____Income (from property
or endowment owned by church)_____Am't. rec'd. for benevolence
from subsidiary organizations_____Am't. rec'd for current
expenses from subsidiary organizations_____Miscellaneous
sources of income_____

TOTAL_____SURPLUS_____DEFICIT_____
(do not enter amounts received from home mission agencies)

PARISH

20. Church works systematically to serve all groups within community as _____ Professional _____ Trade _____ Skilled labor _____ Unskilled labor _____ Farmers _____ Clerical _____ Native-born _____ Foreign-born _____
21. A definite assumption of responsibility with respect to some part of the program by at least 25% of the members _____
22. Systematic evangelism aimed to reach the entire community and every class in the community _____
23. A minimum net membership increase of 10% last year _____
24. Systematic work to extend parish to the limits of community _____

GAIN OR LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP IN LAST FISCAL YEAR.

By Letter			or	By Confession or Confirmation		
Country	Village	Total		Country	Village	Total
_____	_____	_____	Adult, male	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Adult, female	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Minors, boys	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Minors, girls	_____	_____	_____
Total gain _____		Total loss in year _____		Net gain _____		Net loss _____

MEMBERSHIP

Total Resident Membership _____ Total roll at present _____

Total roll 10 years ago _____ 5 years ago _____

Non-resident members _____ Resident members: Inactive _____

Resident members: Active _____ No. members within incorporated Center _____

MEETINGS

25. At least one service of worship every Sunday_____
26. Regular mid-week services_____
- No. of Sunday preaching services per month____A.M.____P.M.____
- Average attendance____No. of mid-week services per month____
- Ave. attendance____No. of union services in which this church
participates per month____per year____Ave. attendance____
- Protracted meeting during year____Duration____days____
- Were meetings union?____Ave. attendance____
- No. joining this church____Adults____S.S.children____Others____

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

27. Sunday school maintained throughout the year____(no. months)
28. Sunday school enrollment at least equal to church membership____
29. Ave. attendance at least 66% of enrollment____
30. Teacher training or normal class regularly provided____
31. Definite provision for enlistment and training of leaders for
church____community work other than in Sunday School____
32. Communicant classes regularly held in preparation for church
membership____
33. Week-day religious instruction provided____Duration____
Attendance____
34. Daily Vacation Bible School held____Duration____Attendance____
35. School of Missions____Mission Study class regularly held____
Duration____Attendance____
36. The missionary work regularly presented from pulpit and S.S.____

37. No. of representatives in professional Christian service in
 5 yrs. _____ in 10 yrs. _____ kind of work of each _____
 Cradle roll enrollment _____ Home dept. enrollment _____
 Is teacher-training class interdenominational _____
 No. of young people in school beyond high-school grade _____

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

38. A definite program of work annually adopted _____
 39. Community service a definite part of the work _____ specify _____
 40. Organized activities for all ages and sex groups _____ boys _____
 girls _____ men _____ women _____
 41. Survey within two years _____

MINISTER

42. A pastor resident within the bounds of the community _____
 43. A pastor giving full time to the work of this church _____
 44. Total cash salary from all churches served _____
 If pastor does not live within community where does he live
 _____ No. miles from this church _____
 Name other points served, if any-- _____ Total no. points
 served _____ Rent allowance if no house \$ _____ Means of convey-
 ance _____ Maintenance allowance _____ How long in parish _____
 Graduate of what seminary? _____
 Of what college _____
 How long in ministry _____
 Has pastor any other occupation _____ What _____

COOPERATION

45. With other local churches _____ In what ways _____

46. With interdenominational religious agencies

State	County
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NAMES OF:

47. Local community organizations

48. Welfare agencies

49. Agricultural agencies

50. Denominational boards

Is religious sectarianism strong?_____ Does it tend to divide the community in other than religious matters _____

To what extent do members of each church attend special meetings, fairs, or socials of each of the other churches***

Give instances of cooperation among the churches in week-day religious education, S.S., picnics, etc.

Has any church federation ever been attempted

51.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Enrollment	Ave. Attendance	No. members in country
100	50	100
200	100	200
300	150	300
400	200	400
500	250	500
600	300	600
700	350	700
800	400	800
900	450	900
1000	500	1000

Class	Separate Room?	Enrollment	Range of Ages	Check if Class Has Socials or Week-day Programs	No. Pupils from Non-evangelical Families
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
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95					
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97					
98					
99					
100					

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Name	Sex	Range of Ages	Members No.	Attendance	Meetings a Month	Activities
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Appendix III. An article taken from the Presbyterian Progress, New York, December, 1930.

"THE U. S. LOOKS AT ITS CHURCHES.

"The Institute of Social and Religious Churches has analyzed the figures in the United States Census of Religious Bodies taken in 1926, and gives us the following pictures of ourselves:

"Fifty-five out of every 100 adults in the U.S. are enrolled as church members, the adult church members totalling 44,380,000.....

"The Roman Catholic Church is the largest single body with 13,300,000 adult members. Three out of ten of all church members are Roman Catholic. Three out of five are Protestants.

"There are 232,000 local churches in the U.S. The total number of public schools is only 256,000.

"In the U.S. there is one church for every 344 adults. In Eastern cities there is one church for about 1,000.

"From 1906 to 1916 church membership increased 18.6 per cent. The increase in total population was 19.0 per cent.

"From 1916 to 1926 church membership increased 17.3 per cent. Total population increased 17.2 per cent."