

ANOTHER CLAIM FOR DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—How many persons discovered America before Christopher Columbus?

The latest addition to the line of claimants is Jon Skolp, a Norwegian explorer. Sofer Larsen, a Danish scientist who has recently made a report founded on researches of archives of the middle ages, has completed a work which he says proves that Skolp, the Norwegian, "rediscovered America" in 1476, 16 years ahead of Columbus and 20 years before John Cabot reached the Strait of Hudson.

Larsen uses the term "rediscovered" considering that the original discoverer was Leiv Erickson the Norseman in the year 1000. Larsen's researches develop, he says,

that about 1475 the King of Portugal sent a message to the King of Denmark and Norway, Christian I, requesting him to fit out an expedition and attempt to find a sea passage to Asia—in reality a Northwest passage. An old document to that effect was found in the Danish state-archives. The expedition was headed by the Norwegian-German privateer-captain Didrik Pining and piloted by the Norwegian pilot Jon Skilp, to whom credit is given for having reached as far as Labrador and found part of the actual entrance to the Northwest passage.

In an old Spanish geographical work on America, first published in 1552 by Francesco Lopez de Gorrara, a priest of Sevilla, it is mentioned that Labrador was reached for the first time by Norwegian sailors, piloted by John Scolvus. (Jon Skolp.) This information was first made public by the Norwegian professor of history Gustav Storm in 1886. But at time this part of the history of the discoveries was still in its infancy, and isolated as it was then, the information naturally had to be used with great caution. Later on new material was found point-

ing in the same direction. One of the sources was a famous globe, dating from 1537 and made by the Dutch physician and mathematician, Gemma Frisius, who points out that North America was reached in 1476 by Johannes Scolvus.

Johannes Scolvus is a name unknown in Norwegian history. Dr. Larsen connects it with the Norwegian surname Skolp, which means a man from the shores of fishing places of northern Norway. His deed became famous in his own times, but on account of various conditions not traceable now, it was veiled in obscurity and forgotten. The account of his voyage undoubtedly has been of significance to other expeditions, Norwegian as well as English and Portuguese. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in one of his scientific works has proved that even 100 years later English explorers were familiar with the expedition of Johannes Skolp, namely when preparing for Martin Frobiisher's travel to Greenland in 1576.

Letters From The People

THINKS INDIANS SHOULD HAVE VOICE IN RULING

Klamath Falls, Oregon, October 1, 1920

Editor of The Herald:

At this critical period when the people of the United States are struggling to seat men in the high offices of the land in the legislative and executive branches of this great government, and the country seems to boll in a great upheaval as one faction denounces the other in an effort to advance their choice of men and creeds, boasting of their Americanism and constitutional rights, nothing is heard of what is to become of the "red man," who is still confined to the environment of the bureaucratic rule of Indian administration at Washington, D. C., despite the fact that more than 17,000 Indians rallied to the support of the flag and fought the enemies that menaced the liberty of our country. "Quick at the bidding of their country's call,

Across the wide, far aranges, red men come, Forgetting wrongs committed on their race,

They hear the drum beat like the tom tom's call, To sit in judgment at the council place;

And grave, erect, stern-eyed, they muster in

Beside the white man, brother now in need." — Jean Brook Burt

The Indian—a man without a country—took part in the bitter fighting on the western front, in the fields of heroic France. The Indian, who had suffered a great many wrongs, thought of the white man's burden and placed himself in the struggle to crush the iron heel of tyranny.

The Indian helped to free Belgium, helped to free the small nations of Europe. The Indian sailed to France to help avenge the wrongs committed by autocracy. Ah! it would be hard indeed to describe with pen the horrors of the war, stretching from the North sea to the summit of the Alps in the south, where more than 50 nationalities fought one another, seething with foam, boiling with upheavals, filled with screams and means and the noise of shot and shell, where the great host who forget a line of steel and bayonets and guns, that split asunder the quivering hosts, that blot out all records of the world, and all because a treaty became a "scrap of paper."

Now that the great war is won and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the world's forces is begun, the Indians demand that these principles upon which are based the constitution of the United States and the declaration of independence be applied in full in the administration of all Indian affairs; that is to say, give them representation in the enactment of laws of their own choice, and give them self-determination with regard to their tribal property.

The men in office who will give the Indian justice, or who will work to that end, will be the men that the Indians will gladly support.

CLAYTON KIRK, Secretary of the Tribal Council

SAYS DENTAL INSPECTION SOLVES SCHOOL PROBLEM

Klamath Falls, Oregon, October 1, 1920

Editor Herald:

About eight years ago we put up a proposition to Professors Faught and Dunbar to institute a system of dental inspection in the public schools, and they took it up with the school boards. Had the board taken the tip and acted on the same it would not now be necessary to

build a school house, or to rent the extra courthouse for school purposes.

There is no need of weeping over spilled milk, nor of shedding regrets over what might have been, but if the present board follows in the footsteps of its predecessors we shall have the same thing over again eight or ten years from now. The question is—"Can you afford it?"

FRED WESTERFELD.

WANT SWITZERLAND "DRY"

BERNE, Sept. 7. (By Mail).—The Swiss Socialist party is drafting a bill which it intends to place before the Swiss parliament this month proposing a referendum for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of brandy and liquors in Switzerland.

The sweet potato is in no way allied to the potato.

ELKS CLUB DANCE

Ladies of the B. P. O. E. club cordially invite all Elks to attend the first dance of the winter season at the Elks Temple, Friday evening, October 1, and bring their friends. Admission is \$1.00 a couple, 50 cents for additional ladies. Proceeds will go toward furnishing the ladies' parlor. All Elks and friends will be welcome.

A Classified Ad will sell it.

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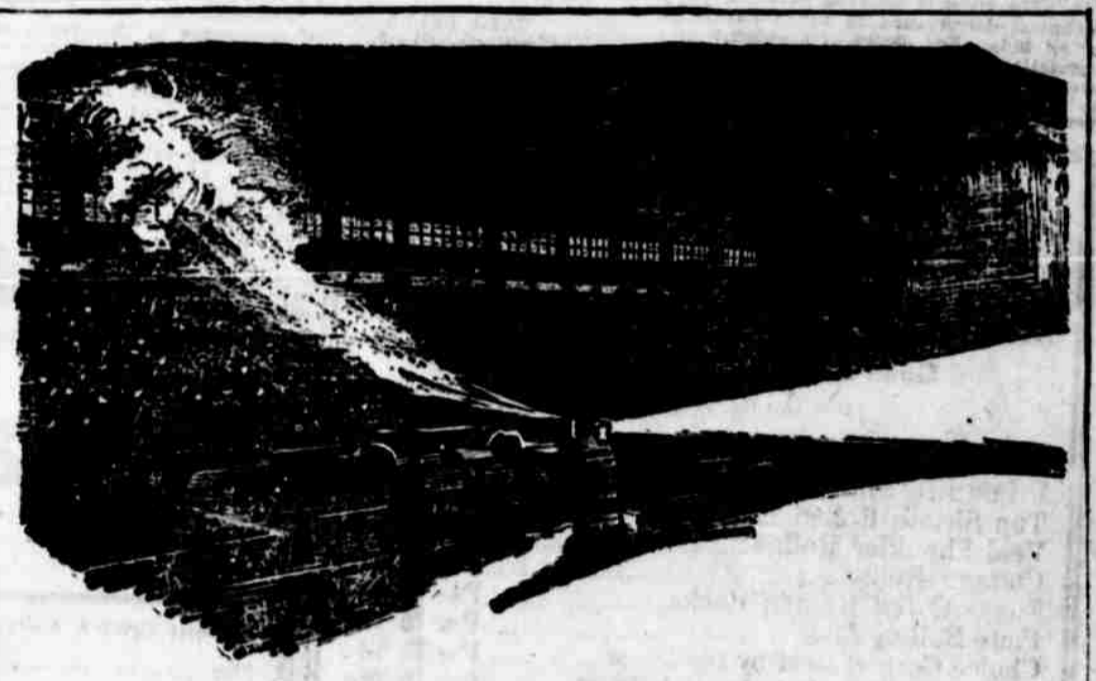
LOUIS HOAGLAND, Salesman

BOYS WANTED

The Herald will soon have an opening for some wide-awake boys—real boys. Applications will be received for the next few days and the boys accepted will be employed as vacancies occur in the order in which the applications are on file.

Palace Market

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