

New Ulm Review

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Wednesday August 26, 1896.

Lind and Towne.

The "John Lind Club" has arranged to tender Mr. Lind a public reception in this city next Saturday evening. Every citizen of New Ulm who would like to see Mr. Lind serve as the next governor of this state is expected to be present and arrangements have been made for excursion trains from both east and west on the Northwestern and also on the Minneapolis, New Ulm & Southwestern. Large delegations will also be in from the country and from Madelia and St. James.

The reception will take place at Turner Hall from seven to eight and all who desire to meet the next governor will have a chance to do so.

Hon. Chas. A. Towne, the gifted young congressman from Duluth, will then address the meeting on the issues of the day. Mr. Towne is undoubtedly one of the best speakers on the financial question in the country today and at the same time an orator of unquestioned ability.

Hon. Frank A. Day, the candidate of the Democrats and Populists for Congress, will also be here, as will other prominent leaders of the movement from all over the state.

The visitors will come in on the regular trains so that they will be given a chance to attend the Brown Co. Fair, and return on specials after the exercises in the evening.

Organized Labor and the Wage Problem.

Organized labor has accomplished much, but in the face of falling prices it has not sufficed to bring prosperity to the wage-earner. Indeed, nothing can bring prosperity to the wage-earner save a competitive demand among employers for his services, for then only can he find ready employment and command good wages. Sought after by employers, as he ever is when the profits of industry are large and employers are spurred on by the incentive of greater profits to increased production, the wage-earner prospers, but when production is unremunerative, when employers have no incentive to increased production, and when the wage-earner, consequent on curtailed production and cessation of a competitive demand among employers for his services, is obliged to seek employment, then adversity must be his lot. Seeking employment the wage-earner is perforce much of the time in idleness, and to obtain it in competition with his fellow-wage-earners, he is obliged to offer to work cheaper, which must needs result in cuts in wages for all.

So it is that the wage-earner can only prosper when the employer prospers, and so it is that when the profits of industry are largest, wages are highest, for the more remunerative production becomes the greater is the incentive to increased production and the greater the demand for the services of wage-earners on the part of employers.

Moreover, falling prices eat into the profits of industry, consequently lead to curtailed production, a falling off in the demand for labor and the throwing of some wage-earners out of work and shorter hours for others, which must inevitably be followed by increased competition among wage-earners for the diminished chances for employment and consequently lower wages for all. Thus it is that falling prices prove disastrous to the wage earner as well as the employer, and that neither employer or wage earner can hope for better times until the fall in prices is checked.

On the adversity of the farmer the farm laborer cannot prosper. On the contrary, the fall in prices of farm products that has impoverished the farmer means impoverishment for all. And so, too, the fall in manufactured goods that has swept away the profits of manufacturing industry has injured, not to the benefit of the wage-earner, whether on the farm or factory, but to the injury of the wage earner, equally with the manufacturer. True, a fall in prices of manufactured goods such as destroys the profits of industry may enable the wage-earner to purchase such manufactured goods as he has need of more cheaply, but the same fall in prices that enables him who has the dollar to buy more cheaply deprives the wage-earner of the chance to earn the dollar.

Goods are nominally cheap, but they are cheap not because they cost less labor and less expenditure of energy to obtain, but because the dollar is dear. And so we find that even as prices have fallen, the ability of our producing classes,

of our farmers and wage-earners to supply themselves with those things they need has been curtailed. The farmer can, indeed, purchase his clothing for less money than twenty years ago, and transportation rates have, it is true, been nominally reduced, but the cost of money has so increased, it takes a so much greater quantity of the products of the farm to purchase the dollar than twenty years ago, that the real cost to the farmer of what he buys has increased. So, too, the wage-earner in the manufacturing town may buy his food and clothing cheaper than twenty years ago, but his chances to earn the needed dollar with which to purchase that which he needs has grown less and less from year to year just as prices have fallen and as production has become unremunerative and consequently been curtailed.

It may be remarked that rates of wages have not fallen with the fall in prices, that though the farmer's wheat and the planter's cotton bring but half as much as twenty years ago, that still the daily wage of the factory hand has not decreased, and consequently farm products having fallen greatly, that the cost of food to the wage-earner is less and that he is better off. But such a conclusion is not borne out by the palpable facts that are passing before our eyes. To the fact that as prices have fallen the struggle of the wage-earning classes for a livelihood has become more severe, we cannot close our eyes. The growing distress of the wage-earning classes is silent but irrefutable evidence that the gold contractionists who claim the wage-earner is benefited by falling prices are wrong. That the wage-earner does not prosper from falling prices is self-evident; that he does not is due primarily to two causes: First, falling prices take away from him the chance to earn the dollar; and second, the prices at which he must buy, fall in no such degree with the prices at which the farmer is obliged to part with his products or the manufacturer to sell his goods.

That falling prices take away from the wage-earner the chance to earn the dollar is simply due to the fact that the consumer, who is also a producer, must pay for what he buys with his products. For instance, what the farmer buys he must pay for with what he realizes from his crops. The more he realizes the more he will buy. If his crops yield him but little profit he must lessen his purchases, and when he lessens his purchases, manufacturers must curtail production and lay off their hands. Thus it is that falling prices for wheat and corn and cotton take away from the factory hand no less than the farm hand the chance to earn the dollar. And without the chance to earn this dollar the factory hand cannot spend it, which must in turn lead to lessened demand for the fabrics produced by others and generally lower prices. Thus, by taking away from the wage-earner the chance to earn the dollar, falling prices cause the wage-earner to lose dollar after dollar, for his time spent in enforced idleness is time lost forever and to the wage-earner time is money.

So to the wage-earner it makes little difference whether he loses the dollar from enforced idleness or lower wages while he works. As a matter of fact he loses from both, but the gold contractionist insists on leaving out of account the dollar lost to the wage-earner from enforced idleness and by so doing he strives to figure out that the wage-earner derives a benefit from falling prices.

But in drawing the picture with which he hopes to beguile the workmen into support of a policy that takes from the wage-earner his chances for employment, and hence bread out of his mouth, the gold contractionist does not stop with this false assumption as to the income of the wage-earner. He assumes that a fall in the price of wheat to the farmer is reflected by a fall in equal degree of the cost of bread to the wage-earner. And what he assumes as to wheat and bread he assumes as to everything else. Yet casual observation tells us that the price of the loaf of bread is affected but little and remotely by changes in the price of wheat. The truth is, the wage-earner must buy at retail, and retail prices fall much after and then not so far as wholesale prices. Moreover, retail prices fall most irregularly, and prices of the necessities of life are the last to fall. The reason for this is readily explicable. Prices fall only as a result of curtailed demand relatively to the supply. Consequently, retail prices only fall as the result of the impoverishment of the wage-earner resulting from cuts in wages and enforced idleness, and the necessity of curtailing purchases that is thereby forced on the wage-earner. But for the necessities of life the demand falls off but comparatively little from the impoverishment of the wage-earner; for impoverishment will not lead to curtailed purchases for such necessities of life until the wage-earner is at the door of starvation. Consequently it is that

the loaf of bread is the last of commodities to fall in price, and so it is that the wage-earner profits but little from falling prices on what he buys, while losing much from falling prices which lead directly to curtailed employment and cuts in wages. So the gold contractionist is wrong, first, in assuming that the wage-earner suffers no loss in income from enforced idleness; and, second, in assuming that the dollar he earns goes further than it does.

Organized labor has done much toward securing an equitable division of the products of labor between employer and wage-earner. But further than this organized labor cannot go. It has done much to protect the wage-earner against the aggressions of centralized capital, and it has and can do much to secure to the wage-earner the enjoyment of that share of the joint-product of labor and capital to which he is justly entitled; but when this joint-product is curtailed, when the product to be divided is small, the recompense of the wage-earner must be small, and organized labor can do nothing to make it larger. So, in the face of a continuous fall in prices such as must destroy the profits of industry and lead to curtailed production, the efforts of organized labor to keep up wages must prove futile. Nominal wages may be maintained, cuts in wages may be successfully resisted, but organized labor cannot protect the wage-earner against enforced idleness, for it is powerless to make employment for the idle. When the profit in production is diminished, production will be curtailed; and when production is curtailed, nothing that organized labor can do will bring prosperity to the wage-earner.

But while organized labor is powerless to bring prosperity to the wage-earner while production is curtailed and hundreds of thousands are suffering from enforced idleness, it is not powerless to bring about such a change in the policy of our country as will lift the burdens from our producing classes, instil new life into our industries, make employment for wage-earners, and thereby bring renewed prosperity to all. It is with votes, not strikes, that organized labor must protect itself against the aggressions of the money cliques. Strikes, in the face of falling prices, must fail to appreciably ameliorate the condition of our wage-earning classes. They may be successful, they will more likely fail, but, successful or not, they can be of no lasting avail to wage-earners striving for better pay; for when prices fall, wages must fall, actually, if not nominally; for employers, failing to effect cuts in wages commensurate with the fall in prices, will curtail production.

But in their votes wage-earners have a weapon which, used wisely, will not fail. Organized labor cannot make work; but wage-earners, by casting their votes for Mr. Bryan and for Representatives to Congress who will represent their interests, can assure the inauguration of a policy that will check the fall in prices, remove the weight that paralyzes our industries, and lead to an increased demand for our products, and more remunerative prices, thereby stimulating enterprise, leading to increased production and making employment and at better wages for wage-earners.

The most effective work that can be done by organized labor towards alleviating the condition of our wage-earners is by taking such political action as will insure the election of Mr. Bryan.—Philadelphia American.

Popular Duty as to the Governorship.

Very many legal voters of Minnesota are conscientiously opposed to the election of David Clough to the responsible office of governor. These voters are not restricted to party lines, nor are they all governed by the same motives. Some of them are republicans, who believe in the principles of that great political organization, but have become disgusted with seeing the methods adopted by the faction in control.

Conscientious democrats all over the state are against Mr. Clough's election. Neither in principles, manners nor morals does he represent democracy—he has never pretended to be a democrat at all—and so there is no possible reason why an honest democrat should support him.

Populists who are earnestly seeking for reforms in government, and for this praiseworthy object alone, would certainly not look for any sort of reform worth mentioning in our state government through the agency of Clough, who is the avowed and shameless agent of the worst political machine that ever disgraced the contemporaneous history of any state in the American union.

The populist party is in its formative period—the time when all of the deserters from all the old organizations are struggling for personal ascendancy. Every man who attaches himself to a new party in the beginning of his career may reasonably hope to be crowned as one of its leaders. In other words, those who are ambitious of official preferment

endeavor to obtain control of the new party's machinery, and so, from the hour of its birth, a new political party becomes a battle ground of personal ambitions.

All of the unselfish elements opposed to the perpetuation of republican rule in Minnesota long ago centered upon one of the very best men in the state to lead that opposition. John Lind, of New Ulm, has a peculiar fitness to cement and lead an opposition of the character now pending. He is a man of the highest personal character, of the broadest intelligence, and has elements of popularity possessed by few men in the state. It is too bad that half a dozen self-seeking political leaders should think it necessary to oppose the candidacy of so good a man. But since they will do it, The Times would appeal to the people of the state not to permit the warfare of a few ambitious men to distract their attention from the main point at issue. In the interest of the whole commonwealth the election of Mr. Lind is desirable. The friends of the movement should not permit themselves to be drawn into the petty and needless squabbles now distracting the populist camp.

It is not important to the great masses of the people of Minnesota whether Mr. Owen or Mr. Donnelly shall be the crowned leader of the populist phalanx. Neither is the personality of Dr. Ames, or his wants or wishes, an element for one moment's serious consideration. That which would redound to the permanent welfare of Minnesota is the defeat of the present and wicked political machine, which oppresses and troubles the state like a nightmare. John Lind is the instrument through which to consummate this much-to-be-desired result. Let the self-constituted leaders quarrel and carve each other at their own sweet will; but let the people carry their convictions sacredly to the polling place, and cast their ballots for John Lind.—Minneapolis Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaeth of Winthrop were in the city visiting relatives.

Miss Dill, who has been visiting here with her sister, Mrs. School, left yesterday afternoon for Missouri.

Lind's great silver speech, delivered in congress in 1890, was printed in full in the Penny Press of Friday. It makes an excellent campaign document.

A few days ago a horse trade took place here in which neither of the traders ever saw the other man's horse. All parties were satisfied however—no one being a loser.

Hon. Chas. A. Pillsbury, one of the members of the Republican National Executive committee, has flat-footedly denied all of the charges made against Mr. Lind to the effect that he is the attorney of the Millers' Association. Mr. Pillsbury freely admits that the Republicans cannot expect to gain anything by such unjust and uncalled for attacks as this.

The M. & St. Louis R.R. will sell low rate excursion tickets to St. Paul and Minneapolis on account of the Knights of Pythias and G.A.R. encampments. Tickets will be sold on August 31st, Sept. 1st and 2nd, good until and including Sept. 5. State Fair tickets will be sold from Aug. 31st to Sept 5th, good until Sept. 7th. Through trains, fast time. For further information apply to John Rydzek, Agent.

Children buy your school supplies at the City Drug Store. They are cheaper than ever.

The cheapest and best tablets, ruled and unruled to be had at the City Drug Store.

I have just received a new supply of fine mandolins and guitars and invite all lovers of these instruments to call and examine them. Andrew J. Eckstein.

City Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a warrant has been placed in my hands for the collection of all assessments of benefits made by the Board of Public Works, as published in the official paper of this city of date, of August fifth, 1896, and confirmed by the City Council of the City of New Ulm, Minnesota, on August 13th 1896, resulting to real property abutting on the public improvements heretofore made and hereinafter named to wit:

For grading, graveling, sewerage and boulevarding State Street, from Second South Street to Sixth South Street.

All persons owning real estate abutting on the aforesaid improvements are hereby requested to make payment of the amount of such assessments, as the same more fully appear in said warrant, to the undersigned at his office (at the office of the City Clerk) in the City of New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota, within (30) days after the first publication of this notice.

In default thereof a penalty of ten per cent of the amount thereof immediately attaches to and becomes a part of the assessment as penalty for the non-payment thereof, and the same will be returned as delinquent, assessed and extended on the tax list of said County and payment thereof enforced as other county and state taxes are collected and enforced.

Anton Zieher
City Treasurer.
Dated New Ulm, Minn., August 15th, 1896.

A BARGAIN ROCKER.



\$2.50

LADY'S REED ROCKER.

H. L. SAVERIEN

The Largest Furniture Dealer.

When you want your money's worth of the popular beverage ask for

Hauenstein's Celebrated Beer.

Pleasant to the Taste. Pure in Quality. Agreeable in its Effects. Call for the Celebrated Hermann's Braeu.

HAUENSTEIN BREWING CO.

NEW ULM MINN.

OPENING OF Soda Water AND Ice Cream Season.

W. Eibner.

A Pretty Foot.

"Her feet, like little mice,
Steal in and out as if they feared the light."

What a Pretty Little Foot she has!

How often you hear that from observing men and appreciated women. Most everyone likes to see a pretty foot and most every lady would like to show one THAT'S RIGHT. Now then, when you get a pretty, well made, easy fitting shoe on a pretty foot, what a combination! Oh, say! Life is worth living, after all! Well, we have in stock just that kind of goods. We lead and others follow.

Your Obedient Servant,

H. LOHEYDE,
THE SHOE MAN

SCHOOL! SCHOOL!

CHILDREN.

If you want to see the finest and largest assortment of School supplies ever put before the children call at

W. G. ALWIN'S City Drug Store.

We have spared no means to give the scholar what he wants. The best qualities of paper in tablets at 1c. 2. and 5c. Pencils and pen holders the nicest ever seen. Schoolbag assortment larger than ever.

TABLETS.

Assortment of 50 different kinds. All kinds of school books in fact everything you need in your studies you can have here at prices which nobody beat. Children we want you to look over our stock before you buy elsewhere.

W. G. ALWIN

New Ulm Minn.