

## New Ulm Review

ERNST WICHERSKI, PROPRIETOR  
F. W. JOHNSON, EDITOR

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### Ideas of Others

The Chicago Dispatch tells a few facts about silver and wheat in the following: There is a concerted attack all along the line on silver by the goldite press, and the assault is assisted by Director Preston of the United States mint bureau.

The rise in the price of wheat, produced by a short crop in South America and a famine in India, combined with a wheat pool at St. Louis, controlling one-half of the September product, is quoted as proof of the great benefits of a gold standard. The fact is, wheat has appreciated because of an appreciated demand, and in spite of an appreciated currency.

But it is the fall in the price of silver that gives the goldites the greatest joy. Calamity howling is their long suit now. Even the officers of the government cannot conceal their joy over the calamity of falling prices for an American product. "Hurrah!" they cry, "silver is going down. To be sure, it's a product of our people's labor, but, oh joy! it's gone off a point on the market, and before the year is out it will go off a point or two more. A lot of silver miners will be ruined; thousands of men will be thrown out of employment; a great industry will be destroyed, but silver has fallen in the market. Did you ever hear such good news?"

An esteemed Republican contemporary quotes Director Preston as saying: "The present decline in the price of silver is the natural result of a production far in excess of the demand." If Preston said that he wilfully misstated facts, for Preston knows better. He knows that the fall of silver is primarily owing to the legislation against it as a money metal. The reason Preston gives for the fall in silver is an effect, not a cause, and Preston knows it. Falsifying facts is an old trick with advocates of the gold standard. They dare not tell the truth, for the truth is against them.

The Chicago Record, a paper of eminent fairness, rebukes the abuse of the injunction power in the following editorial:

It is a wholesome sign of the independence of public opinion in this country that the sweeping injunction granted by Judge Jackson of West Virginia is everywhere calling forth decided and emphatic protests.

One of the greatest dangers threatening the integrity of the courts in recent years has been the reproach aroused by the misuse of the injunction power. There have been many instances of such abuse, but Judge Jackson's order restraining men from publicly speaking on the strike issues or endeavoring to enlist sympathy and support for the miners goes to the limit. An injunction against an effort to trespass upon an employer's property or to drive his men from their work might be understood, but this injunction is in restraint of the very constitutional principles which guarantee to citizens the rights of free assembly and free speech. It is difficult to see how the injunction power could be stretched any further or made to infringe more deeply upon the rights and privileges belonging to citizens under the national constitution and the state constitution of West Virginia.

The injustice which such injunctions do to the persons at whom they are aimed is only part of the mischief they entail. An even more serious injury comes in the loss of respect for the courts, the popular contempt for judicial proceedings and the angry convictions that the agents of justice, so far from fulfilling their part, are becoming merely the agents of greedy wealth in its oppression of poverty. It would not require many more orders like that of Judge Jackson to create a popular feeling which in the end would undermine the courts of law and destroy their effectiveness for either good or ill. In the circumstances it is gratifying to see that so many observers on both sides of the mining contest are disposed to recognize the excessive and unreasonable nature of Judge Jackson's order and condemn it heartily.

Washington Gladden has written an article for "The Outlook" on the resignation of President Andrews. In it he gives his notion of the ideal university, when he says:

I am going to hazard my reputation as a man of sane mind by saying that to me it is conceivable that a college should fail of securing large endowments, that it should become poorer, relatively, year by year, and at the same time be doing good

work and more valiant and glorious service for the nation and for humankind—drawing to itself an increasing number of the best students, awakening in them a higher kind of enthusiasm than we sometimes see in our highest colleges, and sending them forth to take up a kind of leadership which is greatly needed just now in America. This would require, of course, some sacrifices on the part of the teaching force; but there are men to whom that call would not be unwelcome—men who clearly understand that the life of a college, like the life of a man, "consisteth not in the abundance of the things which it possesseth"—men who would count it all joy to teach in the plainest rooms, and to live as frugally as German professors live, if only they might be free to speak what they have seen. Perhaps the day is coming when the best work of colleges can be done only by those which are known to be poor, and are determined, for the truth's sake, to keep themselves poor. If that day should come, the men who would have the least reason to rejoice in it would be the men who are now doing what they can to hasten its coming.

The Chicago Record thinks that a means has been discovered for abolishing lynching. It says:

An interesting and important experiment which is on trial in North Carolina promises to afford a means of abolishing, or at least abating, the crime of lynching. The fact that certain horrible crimes, which would formerly have resulted surely in a lynching party, have been left for the judgment of the courts is the best evidence that the experiment, if properly carried on, may prove successful.

With a special view to abolish lynching and secure speedy justice for a certain class of criminals, the state legislature enacted, some time ago, a law empowering the governor, on the commission of an offense of this class, to order a special term of court for the trial of the criminals. A case which occurred not far from Raleigh recently is typical of the workings of the law when faithfully carried out. The citizens, when made aware of the crime, telegraphed to the governor, who ordered a special term of court to meet two weeks later and hear the evidence, and appointed one of the best-known Superior court judges in the state to preside. In the certainty that the accused would be tried at once, and that, if guilty, he would be hanged within the next fifty days, the citizens made no attempt to molest the prisoner in jail, and he now awaits his trial by due process of the law.

Probably this remedy would not be efficient in all cases, or where the populace is peculiarly inflammable. But in the instance mentioned the crime was particularly revolting and there is considerable race prejudice in the neighborhood. It is fair to assume that, with the certainty that hideous crimes would be dealt with legally and with no needless delay, lynching would become decidedly less common. It is the expectation of delay and the doubt as to the outcome of protracted technical bickerings that lead people to take the law into their own hands. If the North Carolina law is found to work well on further trial it should be adopted in the other southern states.

Of Judge Jackson's injunction against Debs, the Boston Herald says: "It is good judicial opinion that in enjoining Mr. Debs from inciting the employees of the Monongah Coke & Coal company from trespassing upon the property of the company, or the approaches thereto, or interfering in any manner whatever, either by word or deed, in the company's affairs, Judge Jackson of the United States district court of West Virginia has gone too far. It is the right and privilege of the company to ask for and to receive the protection of the courts against trespasses upon its property, but it is scarcely within the power or authority of the judiciary to go beyond this, as Judge Jackson has done. Meanwhile, Mr. Debs is not helping his case by denouncing the authority of the courts and by indulging in the violent and abusive language that characterizes most of his utterances. His remedy for any seeming oppression is still in the courts, which can be depended upon to do justice without recourse to intemperate abuse or to blatherate oratory."

Wm. E. Curtis writing from England to the Chicago Record says: It is contended that the British bar ranks higher for ability, courtesy and integrity than that of any other country of the world; that there is a greater respect for law and justice, a higher ideal among barristers and a larger degree of conscientiousness in practice. When a British barrister makes a statement in court it is seldom questioned. The judge, the opposing counsel and everybody else concerned accept it as the truth, and it has even more weight than the evidence of a witness under oath.

### Tales of Humor

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find him work on the ship, says Tid Bits.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope, you shall have some work."

The Irishman got hold of one end of the rope, and, showing it to the captain, said: "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before, said: "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying: "And faith, there's an end to the rope, your honor!" He was engaged.

Mexicans are not very fond of Spaniards, and jokes are constantly cropping up in Mexico illustrative of the arrogance of the Spanish character. One now current in Mexico runs as follows: A Spaniard arrived at Vera Cruz and stepped on shore just as an earthquake occurred. Putting on a benign smile, he said: "Tremble not, Earth, I am not going to harm thee."—San Francisco Argonaut.

There was a young fellow who was in love with a young girl and could have secured her had he stepped up like a man and asked her. But he was bashful and put it off. The other chap—who was energetic—came in ahead, popped the question and married her. After a couple of years of bliss he died and went to that place which begins with an "H."

Our young man was determined not to get left this time. When the widow drove home from the cemetery on the day of the funeral he was on the porch. As she came up he said: "Henrietta, I waited too long the last time and lost you. Will you be my wife?"

"Oh, George," said she, "I'm so sorry. You're too late again. The undertaker asked me at the grave!"—Hardware.

A certain justice of the peace having arrived, previous to a trial, at a conclusion upon a question of law highly satisfactory to himself, refused to entertain an argument by the opposing counsel. "If your honor pleases," the counsel replied, "I should like to cite a few authorities upon the point." Here he was sharply interrupted by the justice, who stated: "The court knows the law, and is thoroughly advised in the premises, and has given its opinion, and that settles it." "It was not," continued the counsel, "with an idea of convincing your honor that you were wrong, but I should like to show you what a fool Blackstone was."

At one of the great hotels, a gentleman seeking in vain for a candle with which to light himself to his room, passed a young lady who had two candles, of which she politely offered him one. He thanked her, and the next morning acknowledged the courtesy in the following epigram. The young lady was as handsome as she was polite:

"You gave me a candle, I gave you my thanks, And add—as a compliment justly your due— There isn't a girl in these feminine ranks Who could, if she tried, hold a candle to you!"

Argonaut: An old negro who wanted a Christmas dinner prayed night after night: "Lord, please send a turkey to this darkey." But none came to him. Finally he prayed: "Oh, Lord, please send this darkey to a turkey." And he got one the same night.

A small boy, Rev. Dr. Lambuth relates, teased his father for a watch till he was forbidden to mention the matter again. At family prayers next morning, when asked for his scripture verse, the youngster repeated, "What I say unto you, I say unto all—watch!"—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

An old country gentleman belonging to Lancashire, returning home rather late, discovered a yokel, with a lantern, under his kitchen window, who, when asked his business there, stated that he had come a-courting.

"Come a what?" asked the irate gentleman.

"A-courting, sir. I've courting Mary." "It's a he!" exclaimed the old gentleman. "What do you want a lantern for? I never used one when I was a young man." "No, sir," was the young yokel's reply; "I don't think you did, judging by the missus."—Tid Bits.

A countryman was sowing his ground, when two young fellows, riding that way, called to him, with an insolent air: "Well, honest fellow, it is your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor."

To which the countryman replied:

"It is very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp."—Spare Moments.

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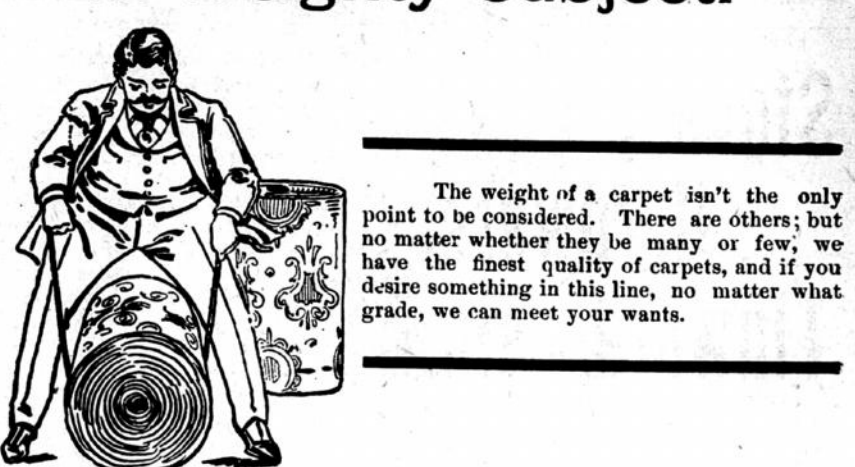
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