# New Ulm Review

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## HILL GIVES GOOD ADVICE

### Famous Empire Builder Tells Grocers a Thing or Two.

### Says Farming and Stock Raising are Minnesota's Greatest Resources.

### Thrifty Tillers of the Soil are Nation's Best Assets.

Declaring that he wasn't much of a grocer, but that he was a practical farmer by proxy, James J. Hill doffed the character of railroad magnate long enough Thursday afternoon to win the hearts of every groceryman present at the annual retail merchants' convention in St. Paul. Mr. Hill, who fired his arguments into the audience with the force of a thirteen-inch gun, said:

"Fifty years ago, when I had nothing else to do in the winter time, I used to try to sell some goods up as far as the settlement of the country extended, which was New Ulm. I do not know that I was a good salesman, but I preferred to do that rather than to sit by the stove and do nothing."

Then he went on into a dissertation on the sources from which comes all our income, all the means we have to expend for food and raiment. The discourse will go down in history as one of the most practical addresses ever delivered in Minnesota, a practical address delivered by a thoroughly practical man. The following is its essence:

"Everything in the world that is of value comes from four sources. The sea contributes from two tothree per cent of the value of the world's products, but we have no sea near us in Minnesota. The forest, the field and the mine produce the balance. Everything that is of value comes from one of these four sources.

"Let us consider what we have in Minnesota. Our forests were once considerable, but today the trees, we may say, are actually counted. We have some of the largest iron mines in the world, but there is an end to iron mines.

"I want to impress upon you that, no matter what you do, all your business, all the money that is paid to you and is to be paid to you in Minnesota, whether it comes from the man who works by the day or the month, or whether it comes from the parson, or the lawyer, or the doctor, or whether you borrow it at the bank, or wherever it may come from, it is practically all furnished from the cultivation of the land in the Northwest.

"Here we have climate and soil. Our climate gives enough moisture to give us a reasonably certain growth of vegetation. Our soil, once fertile, is now rapidly being deteriorated, run down; people say the land wears out. Stop a moment and think what would become of the human race if the land wore out, like an old garment, or an old pair of shoes, and had to be cast aside. We would all die within a generation.

"The land does not wear out. The mother earth that bears us all is kindly and patient, but she cannot give the yield unless she is taken care of intelligently. Now it becomes every man, whether he lives in the city or the town or in the country, at the four corners or at one corner, to see that the man on the land is not only doing justice to himself, but that he is doing justice to the earth that bore him. Otherwise we will have nothing to fall back on.

"Go back as far as history will carry us, back to Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Ninevah, once great cities. Today their location is marked by piles of desert sand, and the people who overran the neighboring nations and made slaves of them to build those great cities are gone and their place taken by a few wandering Arabs seeking a green spot upon which they may pasture a few horses and sheep. Palestine, the land of milk and honey, is today the home of a few wandering Arab robbers, who would shoot you, if your back were turned, to take a second-hand coat off your back if they could get nothing else.

"We have no Nile to fertilize our lands, but science has done a great deal and is doing a great deal every day. We have an excellent institution in our state agricultural college, but how much attention does it receive from the people of this state?

"How many people living in the cities take an active part in what is being done in the agricultural school?

"How large is the number of young men and women who go there and who are to head the farms that are to produce the wealth that is to support the cities and the country.

"I worked hard for twenty-five years trying to advance the agricultural interests of the Northwest, and in the early days when I had more enthusiasm and less knowledge, I spent a good deal of money, trying to get them to raise cattle. I spent of my own money over $150,000 to get them to raise cattle and hogs and give them a good start. They killed the hogs in many cases and made Christmas pork of them. They sold the cattle because they could get for a good grade animal a year old $5 more than they could for the scrub, and they sold the good grade and kept the scrub.

"The foundation of every man's business in the Northwest goes back primarily to the cultivation of the land, and it rests nowhere else, and it never will rest anywhere else, because we have no other resources. Our forests are practically gone, our mines will be exhausted within the active lifetime of the men who are now active.

"I want to impress upon every man the necessity, for himself, for the individual, and for those who come after, his boys and his girls, if they are to make a living in this state or in the Northwest, it will be because that living comes out of the ground.

"The president appointed a commission a few months ago to ascertain the condition of farm life in this country. I think there were four or five men members of the commission, and they were to make an examination and report in sixty days. They spent an afternoon at the agricultural farm to find out what was best to do in Minnesota.

"We might as well listen to the first robin that comes in the spring and sits on the bough of the tree and whistles; it would have given us just as much knowledge.

"A few years ago Denmark was a poor country; the people were poor; a quarter of the people of Denmark lived in one city. A woman developed a system of dairying. She did more for the kingdom of Denmark than all the rulers of Denmark had done in the last thousand years. Denmark is a small country. They have 2,600,000 people living on 16,000 square miles, about one-fifth of the area of this state, and of that 16,000 square miles 3,000 cannot be cultivated, it cannot be drained, so they cultivate about 13,000 square miles.

"They say, 'Well, let us have manufactories.' There are few things we can successfully manufacture, and to do that you must have a supply of raw material, and that supply must be furnished at the price that will enable you to compete with other locations. You must have a supply of labor available at all times to carry on the work, at the prices or wages that will enable a manufacturer to compete with other localities, and then you must have a market for your manufactured goods.

"We have a limited market for manufactured goods; we have not any great supply of labor. We can make clothing, we can make boots and shoes, but there are not many articles we can manufacture, off the farm, in Minnesota. Take New England; New England has sent men out from her farms and her homes and her schools, who have made their influence felt in every channel; in learning, in the arts and sciences, in commerce, and in everything in this country, but today how is it with New England? Their forests are gone, they have no mines, and the fertility of their soil is exhausted.

"Today, as an intelligent New Englander said to me the other day, their principal products are college graduates and edged tools. Their cotton manufactories have gone to the South because an employe in a cotton factory can live cheaper in the South than he can in New England. To begin with, he has not to buy as warm clothes for himself or his children, or as many of them. He has not to buy overshoes; it does not cost as much to keep his house warm; not as much to keep the factory warm, and the cotton manufacturer has gone there to save the freight on raw material, and they reach the consumer with just as low a rate.

"Now let us not forget that we have a duty; a duty of the very highest order, a duty to ourselves and those who come after us, and that is to lose no opportunity to raise our hand and our voice in behalf of better cultivation of the land. Let us see that all the experiments in the selection of seeds, and the breeding and cross-breeding of seeds, be done out here at our state agricultural college, but we must reach also the man on the farm, and we must teach him the better methods, or year by year we will get lower and lower and lower, and there is no reason why we should.

"Take Germany. The land in Germany is naturally much less fertile than it is in the Mississippi valley or in the country about us, but they get an average of 27.6 bushels per acre on land that does not wear out. It has been cultivated since the time of Tacitus, we know, and how much longer we don't know; at least I don't.

"Now, if other people are doing it, we can do it. That it is necessary for us to do it goes without saying. We are not going to sit down idly and see our land perish for want of care. Professor Schaller, one of the most intelligent geologists this country has ever produced, says a hundred plowings on ordinary rolling land will destroy the vitality of the soil unless something is done to preserve it.

"We do not want to be in the position of Mesopotamia or of Morocco. Morocco was once covered with forests and was a rich land. It sustained a dense population, and had large cities, but a better illustration is France. After Napoleon was safely cornered in St. Helena, Great Britain, about 1819 or 1820, started on a period of great expansion, colonization, planting her colonies everywhere, with her ships on every sea. The iron and coal mines, for that small country, were very productive, and she developed an enormous iron trade; she led the world. Iron began to be used in ships.

"The Civil War came and drove our merchant marine off the high seas and Great Britain enjoyed practically the ocean carrying of the world. In 1879, about sixty years after she had started on this era of expansion, the oldest and largest English banking house failed. Who came to the rescue? France. 'How much money do you want? Let them have it.' France had no mines. France had no forests, had little foreign commerce, but she had an industrious, frugal lot of farmers on the land, people who lived within their means and saved something, and today France is the banker nation of the world. No nation can go to war if the French bankers say they will not furnish the money.

"Now within a short time, many of you remember, there was a meeting at Algeciras where the other nations offered their good offices peaceably to settle some dispute between France and Germany in regard to Morocco, but the kaiser would not be satisfied or pacified; he did not want advice or help, and it looked as if they were not going to be able to settle the trouble at all, but one morning the representatives of France and Germany came in and said they had amicably settled all disputes between themselves.

"Let us see what was the moving power. I happen to know. The German emperor was ambitious to push the German manufactures, to push German commerce in every direction, to furnish plenty of occupation for the German workmen, and to benefit the German nation, and in doing that had urged the banks to advance money freely to the manufacturers and to the merchants who were engaging in extending the commerce of Germany.

"The French bankers asked them if they were ready to pay their loans, and if they had been called upon to pay their loans the German banks, half of them, would have failed; they had not the money. And the French bankers, with the money saved by the frugal French farmer, could say, "No, we will have peace," and they had peace, and that is the way it was settled so quietly at Algeciras."

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Senator Johnson of Nicollet county introduced a bill Monday which gives the state drainage commission power to deepen or widen any ditch or creek in the state. The bill provides that wherever it is deemed necessary drains may be extended or widened without legislative act. It also provides that where navigable streams are part of the draining system the commission may order them dredged after obtaining permission from the national government.

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Robert E. Lee can on no account be made to rank with as great a man as Washington or even with his own lieutenant, Stonewall Jackson.—Minneapolis Journal.

We are glad to know this. As the Journal proceeds in its investigations all of the great ones of earth will be given their proper niche in the hall of fame and we await the regular Sunday issue with interest.

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The senate is considering a proposition to place the inspection of illuminating oils under the care of the dairy and food commission, thereby abolishing the separate department now maintained at large expense. The matter came before the senate in a bill introduced by Senator Clague.

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The Minneapolis Journal has done us the kindness to draw a comparison between Cromwell of England and Cromwell of Panama fame. Perhaps some day it may enlighten us as to the relative merits of the incoming secretary of state and the maker of the Knox hat.

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Senator Alderman's bill, limiting the number of saloon licenses which a community can grant to one for every 500 of population, passed the senate Monday.

## Proud of His Record.

For the first time that we know of an American president, on the eve of his retirement from office, has made a public statement of his supposed achievements. Mr. Roosevelt puts the following to his credit:

The navy of the United States has been more than doubled; it has done what no other similar fleet of a like size has ever done—circumnavigated the globe.

The Panama canal—no feat of so far-reaching importance has been to the credit of this country in recent years.

The peace treaty of Portsmouth was a substantial achievement, as was also the part played by the United States in the Alge conference.

The settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

Forest reserves trebled or quadrupled; the forest service reorganized and reservations created for preserving birds and beasts as well as trees.

The national irrigation law enacted, second in importance to the creation of the homestead act itself.

The administration of the civil government in the Philippine islands put upon a satisfactory basis.

Cuba transformed into a thriving and prosperous country.

Santo Domingo put on a better basis than ever before.

Position of the United States in regard to the Latin-American republics infinitely improved, as is also the case with Japan.

Law passed improving the administration of the navy and of the national guard.

Department of commerce and labor, with the bureau of corporations, enabled this country to take the first really efficient step towards exercising proper national supervision over corporations.

The consular service of the United States reorganized.

A law enacted giving vitality to the interstate commerce commission.

National meat inspection and inspection of the packing houses provided, also a pure food law.

Juvenile court for the District of Columbia established.

Condition of women and child workers investigated.

Employers' liability law for corporations engaged in interstate commerce, for the government itself and for the District of Columbia.

The Alaskan boundary dispute settled.

Pacific cable laid.

Army and navy maneuvers increased the efficiency of the army and doubled the efficiency of the navy.

A movement started for the development of the international waterways.

A movement under way for the betterment of conditions for country life.

Corporations and labor unions brought impartially before the courts.

Many successful suits, civil and criminal, undertaken by the government.

## The Taft Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Philander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee.

Attorney General—George W. Wickersham of New York.

Postmaster General — Frank W. Hitchcock of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture — James Wilson of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel of Missouri.

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It will be "President Taft" after tomorrow.

Are you spending the earnings of your youth without putting by for old age? If you are, think of all the discomforts, inconveniences, not to mention actual poverty that will overtake you when you are past your present earning ability and old age is rapidly overtaking you.

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## HEAD OF A SECRET SQUAD.

### Believes Work Against Black Hand to Be Effective Must Begin in Southern Italy—Now Has Facilities to Put Into Practice His Theory.

Joseph Petrosino, the Italian detective lieutenant of New York city, who has been placed in charge of Mulberry street's new secret service squad, has been a New York policeman twenty-six years and on duty as a detective for about half of that time.

As a matter of fact, he has been doing for several years the same sort of work that the secret squad has been organized to do under his supervision, so the real difference will not be so much in kind as in extent. With the outside fund which a group of private citizens have placed at the disposal of Commissioner Bingham for this secret work, Petrosino will have much more latitude to work effectively in ridding New York city of the Italians who perpetrate the Blank Hand variety of blackmailing crime with bomb accompaniment.

Petrosino recently went to Italy to arrange some co-operative plan with the Sicilian authorities by which it may be made more difficult for criminals of this type to come to New York and easier to catch them should they manage to get into the United States. The immigration department of the United States will also help Mulberry street in the process of extermination.

But it is in Italy, according to Petrosino, that the real work must be done to cut off this undesirable class of immigration. From his experience, he would require a passport from every man coming from Italy. Then, with the police records spread on the passport in each case, it would be comparatively easy to select those worthy of deportation. The police there, he thinks, would give these records carefully.

The prefects of Palermo, for example, have an almost absolute power over the criminal classes. If they get together a lot of, say, 100 or 200 and take them before a magistrate the prefect's mere word that they are dangerous or criminal is sufficient. The lot are promptly sent to a penal colony on an island near by, where they turn farmers for their country's good.

"There is no real Black Hand organization for kidnaping and blackmailing," said Petrosino recently. "Such operations are conducted by small gangs, usually of three or four, who prey on the fears of their countrymen. Their work, too, is made more easy by the considerable publicity given to such cases. The cafes in the Italian districts—little places where coffee and candy are sold and where men sit around all day playing cards—are among the danger spots.

"There the men get together and plan their outrages. There, too, many of the domestic quarrels begin which end in murder. It is probable that the police will find it necessary to 'card catalogue' these places in self defense—that is, to make a permanent record not only of the proprietors of these resorts, but of the patrons as well. Then the department would have means whereby it could trace men on whom suspicion fell and could also send to Italy for the records of the more important of them."

It was Inspector Williams who first discovered Petrosino. That was nearly thirty years ago, when the police managed the work of street cleaning. Petrosino was the boss of a dump scow gang, and he handled his fellow Italians so well that Williams urged him to become a policeman. The suggestion didn't seem attractive then. Instead, he quit working for the city and became a clerk in a banking house on Marion street. But Williams had a good memory and soon hunted him up to renew the proposition, with the result that Patrolman Joseph Petrosino became a familiar figure to the Tenderloin habitues. There Petrosino stayed for thirteen years, patrolling all the time except when the inspector detailed him, as he did occasionally, to some "plain clothes job." Then, in his fourteenth year in the department, this occasional work bore fruit in an assignment to the detective bureau at headquarters.

Mulberry street records contain the details of many pieces of artistic detective work, followed by arrests and convictions, credit for which belongs to Petrosino.

A comparatively recent case and one illustrating on how slender a clew a detective often must work was that of a man found in Van Cortlandt park, in New York, on Aug. 18, 1905, with thirty-six stab wounds. There was nothing on the body to identify it. The surgeons held that it was that of a cultivated man, an Italian, but Petrosino told them the dead man had been a laborer and was a native of southern Italy. There appeared to be no clew until Petrosino in examining that part of the park where the body was found noticed a bit of paper off in a patch of bushes. It had been trampled into the mud and was so soiled that the little writing that was on it was barely decipherable.

After some studying Petrosino deciphered the writing. It was merely a name and an address—Sabbato Gizzio, Box 289, Lambertville, N. J. There was nothing to indicate that it bore any relation to the murder save that the name was Italian. But the detective went straight to Lambertville, where he asked the superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad if Gizzio was working there. He was told that the man was working at Stockton, several miles away, but that he would be sent for. Gizzio soon came. Yes, he had written his name on the bit of paper shown him. What for? He had given it to a friend, Antonio Tro-


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