

New Ulm Review

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LUTHERANS OWN THE TOWN

Synod Session Brings Delegates
from All Over the State.

Jubilee Exercises Held at College
Grounds Yesterday Forenoon.

A large assembly gathered at the auditorium of Dr. M. Luther College to witness the closing exercises of the institution. In an appropriate address Director Ackermann welcomed the guests who had come to assist in celebrating the 25th anniversary and following these words of congratulations of the various educational institutions from all over the great body of the Missouri Synod were delivered. The following gentlemen brought greetings from their respective institutions: Prof. Ernst, Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.; Prof. Heuer, Concordia College, St. Paul; Prof. Schaller, Theological Seminary, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Rev. Pfotenhauer, representing the Missouri Synod; Rev. E. F. Dornfeld from the Synod of Wisconsin and Rev. Theo. Breuer from the Nebraska District. A number of messages were read from different parts of the country expressing congratulatory sentiments for all achievements in the past and the sincere desire for a healthy growth and advancement in the future.

Director Ackermann delivered the closing address to the class of 1909 and Prof. Schaller, the former director, presented the diplomas. Hermann Gurgel and Siegfried Duin, who had been selected as spokesmen for the class, delivered each an oration.

Following the exercises all the alumni who had come to do honor to their Alma Mater on her 25th birthday organized an Alumni Association by electing the following officers: Pres., Director Ackermann; vice pres., R. F. Hoffmann, St. Paul; sec., M. Shaddeg, Minneapolis; treas. Ferd. Crone, New Ulm.

A New Editor.

With the coming issue of the Review the editorial management passes into the hands of E. J. Buehrer.

Mr. Buehrer is a trained journalist. He has had years of experience in the profession and for a long time has held a responsible position on the staff of the St. Paul Volkszeitung.

I have known him as a lecturer, and I have met him personally. He appeals to me as a man who can meet every requirement in the task of getting out a paper that will measure up to the best standard in New Ulm.

My name has not appeared in the columns of the Review during the two or three years that I have edited it, but I realize that everybody in New Ulm knows who was its editor.

As such, I wish Mr. Buehrer success. If my friends are his friends, I will have been satisfied that my work has not altogether been in vain.

I may not have published the best paper possible, but what of that? I hope, and my hope is a sincere one, that Mr. Buehrer and his associates will publish a better one.

My heart is with the Review and always will be.

It was my first love, and you can depend on it that I will always have its best interests at heart.—F. W. Johnson.

Senator Dolliver says there is a rag trust. There will not be after the senate gets through chewing it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Anyway Senator Aldrich should be thanked for placing a high protection on umbrellas. Heretofore they have been on the free list unless carefully guarded.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A station has been opened in London from which to send messages to the spirit world. Let us hope no one will send word to Russell Sage about what his widow is doing to his fortune.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

From College To Job

From the Saturday Evening Post.

That old question, whether a college education helps one to get a job, will be presented to several thousand young men this month, and by the end of next month, no doubt, a good many of them will think they know the answer for sure.

Last year about thirty-five thousand boys graduated from public high schools, and rather over half of them were candidates for some institution of higher, or further, education. Presumably, the rest went to work. Being boys, it shouldn't have been very difficult for them to find places. Many institutions want boys to begin at the bottom and work up. Four years hence the case of the other sixteen thousand and odd, who went to college and then want jobs, will be different.

Viewed from the fourth year in high school, five and a half or six dollars a week looks like considerable money; and even the humblest appliance of commerce—a letter-copying press, a

filig case, or, perchance, a feather duster—is invested with some of the charms of the world of adult mankind. But from the fourth year in college—to the age of a senior—how contemptible those same sums and objects appear! One has been accustomed to disbursing that much in merely incidental expenses. One has been accustomed, in the "frat," to the deference due one's years and position; and this third assistant secretary seems not to be aware that there is any material difference between one and a side of pork. As a senior one was vastly experienced. As an applicant for a job one is merely a kid. The adjustment is painful.

No doubt the college graduate, as compared with the high-school graduate, will ultimately find a better job; but he will pretty certainly get more sore places stepped on while he is doing it.

Military Establishments and Civilization

From the Duluth Herald.

Suppose you were to run across a man who was spending sixty per cent of his income every year in taking measures either to protect himself and his property from attack or to attack the persons and property of others.

If that man's income was \$1,200 a year, that would mean that \$720 a year, or \$60 a month out of his \$100 salary, was being spent in buying guns, revolvers and ammunition, setting spring-guns, or policing his grounds.

What would you think of that man? You would think he was either singularly pugnacious or plain crazy, wouldn't you?

And if he was sane, and if his precautions were necessary, what would you think of the neighborhood in which he lived? You'd think it a barbarous community, wouldn't you? You would fancy that civilization had left that particular corner of the world untouched.

Of course there is no such individual, because society is highly organized, and people don't fight out their differences as they used to. There are policemen to protect society from burglars and thieves, and personal differences over business and other matters usually go to the courts, which are maintained for that purpose.

But there are countries that do that very thing, and one of them is the United States, whose people believe it to be the most civilized nation on earth. Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri said at the recent Lake Mohonk Peace Conference that this country is spending 60 per cent of its income on its military establishment. Militarism hasn't taken hold of the people of this country as it has of the people of European countries, but it seems to have a pretty tight hold, too.

when 60 per cent of the total government expense is for the army and navy.

Other countries spend even larger proportions of their income in this way. The chief cost of war is not incurred in war time, but between wars. Most of the money is spent in getting ready for war, not in waging war. The cost of military establishments the world over constitutes a tremendous burden upon the people, and as in most countries taxes burden most heavily those who can least afford to pay taxes, the effect upon the poor is tremendously oppressive.

And what for? There oughtn't to be the slightest excuse for war between nations, and if the world were as civilized as it professes to be there wouldn't be any excuse. It is quite as sensible for Smith and Jones to resort to blackening each other's eyes over a party fence dispute as it is for two nations to go to war over a disputed boundary.

Most of the world's great nations are fully equipped for war at a moment's notice; at least they believe they are, and certainly they have paid for being prepared. This state of preparedness makes it very easy to go to war if occasion offers. If nobody was prepared there wouldn't be so much danger of war. A man who carries a revolver or a pair of brass knuckles is much more likely to get into trouble than a man who has neither.

Some time it will come about that the world will be as civilized as the average community thinks it is now; and in that day there will be no burdensome taxes for military establishments, because disputes will be referred to international courts to be sensibly argued and sensibly decided.

A MUTUAL SURPRISE.

The Meeting Between an Ambitious Hunter and His First Grizzly.

In "Sketches of Life in the Golden State" Colonel Albert S. Evans tells an amusing anecdote of an ambitious hunter who met his first grizzly bear—in procession. The incident occurred in the woods near the site of the present town of Monterey.

The hunter sat down to rest in the shade of a tree and unwittingly went to sleep. When he woke it was near sunset, and he sat up, rubbing his eyes and contemplating a return to his hotel, several miles distant.

Just then a rustling and crackling noise from a clump of chaparral about 100 yards away attracted his attention. Out walked a grizzly bear, a monarch of his kind. He yawned, licked his jaws and then advanced toward the tree where our hunter sat, but evidently was unconscious of his presence.

His grizzly majesty had proceeded about twenty paces when a female bear followed him, and an instant later a third grizzly followed her at a slow, shambling pace.

The hunter sat spellbound with terror as the procession came toward him until the forward grizzly was within thirty yards. Then, scarcely realizing what he did, he sprang to his feet and uttered a frenzied yell—yell upon yell!

The effect was magical. The foremost bear sprang into the air, turned sharply about, knocked the female down, rolled over her, gathered himself up and bolted "like forty cart loads of rock going down a chute" straight for the chaparral again, the other two bears close at his heels and never turning to see what had frightened them.

The hunter, seeing the enemy retreating, sprang to his feet and fled at top speed for the hotel, leaving hat and gun behind. The truth of his wild and startling tale was proved the next day by the numerous bear tracks of different sizes found in the marshy ground near by. But the three bears had gone off beyond pursuit.

BRIBERY IN RUSSIA.

An Incident of the Reign of the "Czar-Liberator."

An old and long retired Russian general, a man of the "old school," related the following story in illustration of the official bribery that prevails in Russia, the incident being one within his own personal knowledge:

During the reign of Alexander II, the "czar-liberator," the widow of a distinguished general endeavored to obtain an appointment in a certain ministry for her only son, a young man of superior education and intelligence. The minister promised the widow to reserve the first occurring vacancy in his department. She waited in vain for the fulfillment of the promise and twice repeated her appeal by letter. She learned, too, that in the meantime several vacancies had been filled by other candidates.

The widow then waited upon the emperor and told his majesty of the minister's broken promises and her own keen disappointment, and after a few moments' consideration the czar asked her if she had inclosed a gift of money to the minister with her written application.

"Why, certainly not, your majesty. I should not dare put such an affront upon his excellency."

"Do not trouble yourself about the affront, madame," replied the czar, "but renew your prostration to the minister and inclose £1,000 to him."

"But I have no such sum of money, your majesty," said the widow dolefully.

"Oh, as to that, I will lend you the money, and the minister will no doubt repay me, and you will inform me, please, of the result of your renewed application with the inclosure."

The widow sent her son to the minister with the £1,000 lent by the czar inclosed with a politely written note, the result being that the young man received the desired appointment the same day.

About a week later the minister had just concluded his customary official report to the czar when his majesty observed, "By the way, there is a very

intelligent and promising young man, the son of the late General —, for whom you can perhaps find a fairly prospective position in your department."

"But, your majesty," said the minister, "that young man is already in my department, and I should say that he is likely to make a career for himself."

"Tell me, please," quietly asked the czar, "how much did this youth's mother pay you for the appointment?" The minister was too wily and tactful outwardly to manifest his surprise and chagrin, and he knew, too, that his safety demanded a perfectly candid reply to his sovereign.

"Would your majesty be interested," he said, "to hear what I myself paid for the influence which procured my portfolio from your gracious hands? The total sum was £22,500, and, relatively speaking, I do not think, with all humility, that this lady has paid at all dearly for the prospects of her son."

The minister repaid to the czar the £1,000 and was not unkindly dismissed from the audience, and he also retained his portfolio.—Odessa Cor. London Standard.

The African Buffalo.

A wounded buffalo is vastly more dangerous when he runs away than when he charges, for in nine cases out of ten after a dash that may be for a few hundred yards or a mile he will revengefully circle back to an interception of his own trail, stand hidden in grass or thicket until his pursuer comes plodding along the trail and then charge upon him. Despite the fierce temper of a lone bull, his savage cunning and his great, charging bulk, I believe him much less dangerous than the lion, for he has far less speed, lacks the lion's poisoned claws and is a much bigger target. This opinion is substantiated by the indisputable fact that at least ten men are killed or mauled by lion to one killed by buffalo.—Edgar Beecher Bronson in Century.

The Temple of Zeus.

All that remains of the great temple of Zeus, which was 700 years in building, is to be found about 150 yards from the foot of the Acropolis at Athens. The ruins consist of sixteen columns of the Corinthian order, six and one-half feet in diameter and sixty feet high. It was the second largest temple erected by the Greeks, one superior to it in size being the temple of Diana at Ephesus. According to a legend, its foundation was built by Dukallon, the Greek Noah, who from this point witnessed the waters of the flood subside. An opening in the ground is said to be the orifice through which the flood disappeared.

The Right Word.

"Why do you speak of him as a finished artist?" "Because he told me he was utterly discouraged and was going to quit the profession. If that doesn't show that he's finished I don't know what does."—Chicago Post.

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