

New Ulm Review

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Dr. Osler reached his 60th birthday the other day, but no smell of chloroform has as yet been detected issuing over the transom of his bedroom door, and it would be a great loss to the world of thought and action if one should be.

Ex-Millionaire Snell, late of Clinton, Ill. once said. "A man should get all he can and keep all he gets," but the next week he sent the price of a sealskin sacque to a woman who called him "darling." These two facts, taken in connection, ought to be enough to break his will on the ground of unsound mind.

The case of Harry Thaw is to be referred to three expert alienists who are to pass upon the question of his sanity. The prospect of an early agreement among as many as two mental experts as to anybody's sanity is never good, unless both are retained by the same person. Harry Thaw has had experience enough to know this, and no doubt he does.

When a woman does a man's work she should receive the pay of a man doing the same work. George T. Simpson, attorney general, so advised W. E. McEwen, state labor commissioner, in reply to an inquiry as to the salary to be paid Mrs. Perry Starkweather, the head of the woman's bureau, created by the last legislature. The legislature did not fix her salary, but it provided for an assistant labor commissioner for the work. The salary fixed by law for the former assistant labor commissioner was \$1,800, so Mr. Simpson rules that inferentially, at least, and in common justice, Mrs. Starkweather is entitled to the same remuneration.

Speedy Justice.

In his address at the closing session of the Minnesota State Bar association in Minneapolis Frank B. Kellogg strongly advocates a speedy justice and change for reform in all the judicial proceedings. We agree with the speaker with but one exception when he suggests that in selecting the jurors the triers be done away with and the final word in the selecting of jurors be left to the judge. If carried out this would certainly tend to increase the power of the court and it is against this tendency that we protest. The suggestion of Mr. Kellogg means one more step in the direction of making the courts stronger and finally the absolute rulers of the country. If we come right down to the point, the people have no power in making their own laws through their representatives. By their unlimited power to issue injunctions and to declare any law unconstitutional that does not suit the pocketbook of the protected interests, the courts have usurped a fundamental prerogative of the highest authority—the people. The courts are today the lawmakers, they say what laws are to remain on our statutes and from their decision there is no appeal. The powers of the courts must be limited and not increased. Mr. Kellogg's theme was "The laws delay." He handled it at length pointing out many ways in which present practice might be changed so as to hasten the trial of cases and so relieve courts of unnecessary work, lessen expense to litigants and aid the cause of justice.

One of the evils in the English law years ago for which the people demanded redress was delay in the administration of justice. Mr. Kellogg said: "But the delays incident to the administration of justice in our country, by undue regard for technicalities in the trial and by the multiplication of appeals, are just as vexatious and in the end will be just as ruinous to justice and as harmful to the state as the tyrannical denial of trial known generations ago." He also recommended a statute providing that no person shall be disqualified as a juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter to be submitted to the jury founded on public rumor or newspaper reports.

Mr. Kellogg also urged that lawyers be restricted in their use of the privilege of cross-examination, which privilege, he said, is now too often abused.

A National Disgrace.

N. Y. Independent.

A statistical investigation which was brought to sudden termination a few weeks ago, in one of our largest universities, because it was discovered that nowhere in the United States of America does there exist such a thing as a table or other record of the areas of the towns or townships composing our forty-seven commonwealths. This fact seemed so scandalous as to be almost incredible. To make sure that there was no mistake about it, inquiries were sent to the Geological Survey, to a prominent official of the Census Office, and to the Secretary of State of every commonwealth in the union. Answers were received to all but three or four of the letters of inquiry. The result was as had been anticipated. Not only is this information not to be had from any authoritative source for the United States as a whole, but it is not to be had from any State records of the States themselves.

We call this state of things scandalous, and it is. Here is an elementary fact of our political geography, essential for a hundred statistical inquiries, if these are to be made more detailed and thoroughgoing than a crude comparison of State with State; yet neither State governments nor the National Government have had the sense to provide it. What makes the neglect more disgraceful, however, is the circumstance that this particular fact is indicative of the whole attitude of both State legislatures and the National Congress toward attempts to obtain scientific knowledge of the American population and its doings. Congress has never yet acted upon a census bill without sacrificing scientific considerations to political jobbery and the personal rascalities of individual Congressmen. In fact, if any one desired to prove the thesis that members of the National Congress in both the House of Representatives and the Senate since the Civil War have been generally unfit to represent an intelligent people, he would need only to analyze the decennial census bills without bothering to dig into the rottenness of currency and tariff legislation.

Since 1881 Congress has increased the average yearly expenditures of the Federal Government from \$258,-

349,469 to \$555,522,640. What portion of this doubling up of the budget has been necessary we do not undertake to say. Nobody but a fool supposes that a very large part of it has not been the price of stupidity, jobbery and graft. Yet, with millions of dollars to waste, Congress can never find money enough to pay for obtaining necessary information about the nation and its interests, and putting it at the disposal of persons who to analyze and to use it.

We will call attention to one more instance. In a recent number of Science Professor Franz Boas has properly deprecated the loose discussion of race intermixture thru our great and miscellaneous immigration. He points out that it is quite impossible for any one to make true scientific predictions in these matters because we have no adequate statistics of intermarriages of nationality with nationality. Again, the passion and bitterness that are wasted over the question of white and negro intermixture lead to nothing, because, with an unprecedented opportunity for making invaluable scientific studies of the effects, in heredity and otherwise, of such intermixture, we have not as yet taken the first steps toward obtaining the necessary statistical data.

It is quite true that the decennial population census should not be loaded down with so many inquiries that no part of the work can be well done. But that is no longer necessary. We now have a permanent Census Bureau, organized to carry on a continuous collection, tabulation and publication of statistical data. With this equipment for the work, there is no excuse for neglecting to obtain, among other desirable stores of information, the following particular which are of elemental necessity for any real discussion of our social problems, namely: (1) A complete table of local areas; (2) a complete table by units not larger than townships of the distribution of our foreign born nationalities; (3) a complete record of the intermarriages of nationalities; (4) a thoroughgoing statistical description of the colored population.

That we do not already possess this information is a national disgrace.

Our Alleged Contribution to Civilization.

N. Y. Independent.

The other day an interesting commencement address was delivered at the University of Wisconsin by the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Joaquim Nabuco. The theme was, "The Share of America in Civilization," and we dare say that most readers who saw it mentioned in the newspapers felt a certain half-idle curiosity, perhaps for the first time in their lives, concerning the ideas that an intelligent observer from the southern American continent might hold on this subject. We profess to have ceased to care what Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans think about it. They can't mentally grasp us, it seems, and, of course, they are too set in their a priori notions to see us as we really look. But a South American is different. His own civilization, it stands to reason, is not yet "offote." He has been brought up under a republican form of government, and, anyhow, he lives west of the Atlantic Ocean. He might just happen to see us from an angle that offered a fairly advantageous and recognizable view.

The possibility is strengthened by the bias revealed in the Ambassador's opening remark. It appears that once in going from Europe to Brazil, Mr. Nabuco was taken by surprise to hear a fellow-passenger, the late distinguished traveler, William Gifford Palgrave, ask the captain of the ship what good had come from the discovery of America. For his part, Mr. Palgrave could not think of any original American contribution to human well-being except tobacco. We need not raise the question whether civilization can be said to have existed before the invention of cigars. It is enough to drop the reflection that Mr. Palgrave revealed his intellectual limitations.

Perhaps, however, it is no worse to be supercilious and circumscribed than it is to be unduly serious, expansive and naive, as, it must be acknowledged, President Eliot seems to have been when he propounded the thesis that, over and above tobacco, America had made the following five contributions to civilization, namely: "First, and principal, the substitution of discussion and arbitration for war as the means of settling disputes between nations; second, the widest religious toleration; third, manhood suffrage; fourth, the demonstration of the fitness of a great variety of races for political freedom; fifth, the diffu-

sion of material well-being among the population." When we remember that the diffusion of well-being among the population has only just been attended to by the Senate, and may have to linger in conference; that the demonstration of the fitness of a great variety of races for political freedom remains incomplete; that manhood suffrage was invented by Frenchmen, instead of by Americans; that religious toleration began in the Macedonian empire and became European under the imperial rule of Rome; and that the first prize for the substitution of arbitration for war has not yet been awarded, we can but admire the gracious courtesy and the diplomatic language of the Brazilian Ambassador when he puts his only comment upon President Eliot's dissertation in the remark:

"I do not think all the points claimed as American contributions by President Eliot will bear in history the mark—'Made in America.'"

What, then, if anything, have we contributed to civilization—always bearing in mind, of course, tobacco? Mr. Nabuco's answer, if not entirely convincing, is at least not absurd. It reveals a bit of real thinking on the subject, and is worth thinking about.

In his view, our supreme contribution to civilization has been our creation of a unique population and national type by mixing and assimilating all nationalities so far that they speak a common language, with all that this implies of unity of thought and feeling. This, he reminds us, has never been done before. For while the Roman Empire combined many nationalities in a common political system, it did not create a common language. This unique population has been created by immigration, and that means that it has been "formed by self-selection." It is the Ambassador's opinion, moreover, that it is our "ever-changing ethnical composition" that keeps up our individuality.

Next to the assimilation of varied ethnic elements in a new national type Ambassador Nabuco believes that our great contribution to civilization is a distinctly American kind of democracy. No one would claim that America invented democracy, but doubtless it is true that American life and conditions have imparted new vitality to the democratic idea, and perhaps have contributed something of an experimental sort toward demon-

strating its practicability. Taking the trouble to expose Professor Muensterburg's curious contention that American democracy was derived from eighteenth century European philosophy, Mr. Nabuco lays emphasis upon the well-known circumstance that not only were French revolutionary principles taken from America, but that also the mind of Jean Jacques Rousseau was deeply stamped with New World impressions.

Without formally including the Monroe Doctrine among America's contributions to civilization. Mr. Nabuco incidentally speaks of it as such. He believes that it has been a powerful influence in keeping the peace of the world.

Upon these interesting views of a keen-minded and gracious observer we can make no further comment than to express the hope that they may turn out to be true. We think that Mr. Nabuco has come a little nearer to a true understanding of us than most of our visitors have done. And yet, in view of all the things that haven't yet happened, we are disposed to state our own predictions in the cautious language of a certain sagacious Roman citizen: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas has resigned as a member of the Topeka Club because it keeps a locker, in opposition to Kansas law. This is not only consistency, but it must be a positive relief to the only member of that club who was under oath not to take a drink to get out of it.

Billy Sunday, The Hypnotist.

J. F. Jersey, Manager Grand Opera House, Ottumwa, Iowa, protests against Sunday's coming to that town in the following manner: "Do you propose to let 'Billy' Sunday come here and hypnotize Ottumwa? Are you going to rush to his so-called tabernacle and hand out your hard-earned money just to hear him say 'Hell' fourteen times in three seconds, and throw in a lot of dirty adjectives for good measure? Is it right to ask your grocer, your butcher and your dry goods merchant to give you credit, and then pass over your money to 'Billy' Sunday?"

Sunday's skin-flint brand of religion is a money-getter to the sorrow of many a town. Let's make Ottumwa the exception. Sunday uses his religion as his method of hypnotizing people, for he knows that in the heat of religious fervor people will give up money when you can't get it from them in any other way. So he uses religion.

They say Sunday can do a town good. I believe it, only with emphasis on "Do". I am a taxpayer in Ottumwa. I've worked hard for what I own. I don't want Sunday to come here and hurt my business or that of any other taxpayer in this city. If he takes \$4,000 or \$5,000 out of Ottumwa it hurts us all, for Sunday's kind of religion is a good deal like getting drunk—it's all right while it lasts, but it leaves a bad taste, a headache, and an empty pocketbook.

There are a lot of men in Ottumwa who feel just as I do, but who haven't the nerve to say so. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," you know, and the fellow who hasn't gumption enough to know that and say so, is the fellow Sunday is looking for—he's the easy money.

"Smoky Row" would turn sick if one of its denizens should cut loose like Sunday does from the platform, and if the vulgar language he is brazen enough, to call gospel were used on the stage of the Grand Opera House, I'd get run out of town or sent to the booby hatch. Make your protest against him now and save your souls the taint of Sunday's slimy slang that he seeks to turn to gold.

Teacher's Examinations.

Examination for Teacher's certificates will be held in the Public School buildings in New Ulm, Sleepy Eye and Springfield, Aug. 2nd, 3rd and 4th as follows:

Monday, August 2nd.
(First Grade Studies)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:15 Geometry
9:30 Physics
P. M.—1:30 Algebra
3:15 Physical Geography or General History.
Agriculture may be taken at any of the above periods, and may be substituted for either Geometry or Physical Geography.

Tuesday, August 3rd.
(Second Grade Studies)
A. M.—9:00 Enrollment
9:30 Spelling
10:00 Arithmetic
P. M.—1:15 Geography
2:45 Composition and Penmanship.
3:20 Reading.

Wednesday, August 4th
(Second Grade Studies Continued)
A. M.—8:00 U. S. History
9:45 English Grammar
11:30 Music
P. M.—1:15 Physiology-Hygiene
2:45 Civics
4:00 Drawing

Dated at Sleepy Eye, Minn., July 15th, 1909.
J. N. CUTTING,
County Supt.

EGGS

bought for cash
at highest
market price.

CRONE BROS.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
at OTTOMEYER'S
FOR 8 DAYS ONLY
Commencing July 24, closing Aug. 2

Here is a chance for the ladies to get seasonable, up-to-date goods at a greatly reduced price. We wish to clean up some lines to make room for our big line of Fall Ready-to-Wear Ladies' Goods. This Clearance Sale will be one of the best ever offered as far as Quality of Merchandise goes.

Below we quote a few of the Bargains:

All Ladies' Suits in Stock at Half-Price

A fine linen Wash Suit made up-to-date, \$5.00 value, now at **\$2.50**
White linen Wash Suits made right at \$7.00, now..... **\$3.50**
A beautiful made suit, good quality, up-to-date in every respect, \$10.00 value, now only..... **\$5.00**
All Suits at HALF-PRICE

Skirts

Irish linen White Dress Skirt, a bargain at..... **89c**
A better quality at..... **\$1.00**
A light blue or brown stylish Dress Skirt, \$1.88 quality, at... **\$1.38**

Summer Dress Goods

We offer our entire line at a bargain
A lot of cheap lawns at..... **3c**
A better quality on sale at.... **7c**
A large assortment of fine patterns and good quality, ranging in price from 14c to 20c, on sale at... **10c**
Our line is still in good condition to make a fine selection; call and take advantage of this opportunity.

Percalé

A line of Percalé, 7c quality... **5c**
A better piece of goods at... **6½c**

Gingham

A lot of odds and ends in Gingham, 12½c quality, on sale at..... **8c**

Underwear

Ladies' Ribbed Vests at..... **4c**
Ladies' Vests, with or without half sleeves, on sale at only..... **8c**
Our best extra quality ribbed vests or pants on sale at only..... **20c**

Sun Bonnets

Our line of Bonnets at cost... **19c**

Ladies' Drawers

Our Muslin 25c quality at.... **19c**
" 50c "..... **44c**
" 75c "..... **55c**
Children's Muslin Drawers... **10c**

Eggs are taken in exchange for goods.

Hosiery

We surely show the largest line of Hosiery in the city. We offer for the next 8 days some Bargains in this department.

Ladies' Black Hose at..... **7c**
Ladies' black Hose, extra qual, **12½c**
Children's ribbed Hose, in black, 3 pair during this sale for... **25c**
Children's Hose, in black and white, extra quality, on sale at.... **12½c**
Ladies' Hose in fancy colors, a 25c quality, on sale at..... **19c**
A 35c quality on sale at..... **25c**
Our 50c Hose on sale at.... **44c**
We have a large line of Infants' Hose in all colors at reduced prices

Silkoline

We have some small pieces at **7½c**
All the balance of our large line—
12½c values, on sale at..... **9c**

Muslin Underwear

Gowns made of the best material with low or surplice neck and long or short sleeves, cheap at... **44c**
A better quality on sale at... **58c**
Our \$1.00 gowns on sale at... **85c**
Extra fine quality, nicely trimmed at **\$1.20—\$1.45—\$1.75**

White Petticoats

Only a small quantity left. Call and we will sell them at a reduced price

Corset Covers

Buy one at only..... **10c**
Our 25c quality at only..... **19c**
Better quality at low figures.

Embroidery

We have a line of Embroidery that is well assorted in different widths and qualities and will be put on sale at a Bargain.
One lot on sale at only..... **5c**
Another lot on sale at only.... **8c**
Another lot on sale at only... **12½c**
And others

BUY YOUR
KODAK
SUPPLIES OF US
We Do Photo Finishing Right
Price List Free Prompt Service
T. V. Moreau Co.
Kodak Supply Depot
616 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis