

BILLS PRESENTED BY ALDERMEN QUESTIONED

Discussion of Illegality of Contracts Causes Excitement.

Routine Council Business.

Although, for the most part, only routine business was transacted at the last regular session of the city council, a few matters came up which put enough ginger into the meeting to make it interesting.

The first thing that came up which caused a diversity of opinion was the request presented by Messrs. Graft, Ochs and Stolz, committee of the Junior Pioneers, for a guarantee from the city in the sum of \$500 to be used, if necessary to help defray the expenses of the Home Coming Celebration. This is not to be an outright donation from the City, and will not be touched unless the voluntary subscriptions of the business men and citizens in general added to the money received from other sources are insufficient to meet the expenses incurred by this festival.

Contrary to all expectations, objections were made to the allowance of this sum. An attempt to cut it down to \$300 failed to carry and the original motion calling for \$500 was carried by a two-thirds vote, Behnke, Glieseke, Mueller and Schnobrich voting in favor of the resolution and Retzlaff and Ruenmke voting against it.

It was contended that the council has no authority under the charter of the city to expend money for this purpose and that an appropriation of this kind would be illegal. We are satisfied that this position is correct and that the councilmen opposing the appropriation are well within their rights in doing so. If it is the intention of the council to line up to the letter of the law, in the matter of expending the city's money we certainly are the last ones to object. If that is to be the policy, in the future, it would be well also to take steps to recover moneys that were heretofore illegally expended.

The request of Emil Wicherski that a new street crossing be laid on the south side, of Minnesota and First North was referred to the Committee on Streets. The same committee was authorized to act in the matter of street crossings on the North and east sides of Minnesota and Second South and on the North side of Minnesota and Third North.

The request of Chief of Police Klause for new police clubs and for cartridges for the police revolvers was referred to councilors Ruenmke and Retzlaff with power to act.

The matter of the erection of an armory for Co. "A" and of securing the \$10,000 state aid was referred to Councilors Retzlaff, Ruenmke and Schnobrich for investigation and report.

City Engineer F. D. Minum who has been so far only temporarily employed, received a permanent position and his salary was fixed at \$85.00 per month. He is expected to make the light and water collections if his time permits and is to relieve the city clerk during the noon hour.

The laying of cement sidewalks on Minnesota to 15th North was ordered and the transfer of the liquor license from Anton S. Dorn to Jos. A. Tauer was approved.

August Peters appeared before the council and asked that the city build a bridge across the ditch near his premises. Nothing was done in the matter because the bridge to be erected is entirely on private property.

Herman Held's verbal protest against the allowance of certain bills presented by the Dakota House Livery, of which alderman Glieseke is proprietor, on the ground that the allowance of the bills is illegal under the City Charter, caused considerable of a stir. But these bills and others were finally allowed. Whether or not steps will be taken to have this money returned to the City Treasury is not known at this time.

The usual monthly reports of the City Justices, Park Commission, Police Officers and Street Commissioner were read and ordered filed.

The City Clerk was directed to advertise for bids for coal, 2500 tons more or less, mine run and screenings, the same to be opened August 5th.

The Fourth in New Ulm

For once in a great number of years New Ulm had a quite Fourth without the usual parade, patriotic speeches and fireworks in the evening. Owing to the Home Coming Celebration in August, it was thought best to get along without the usual big celebration.

Quite a number of our citizens took advantage of this fact and spent the day in the country and a goodly number of those who remained in the city made themselves as comfortable as possible at home. A large majority, however preferred to be on the go and fully 700 fans congregated at the Athletic Park to witness the ball game and cheer the Pirates on to victory.

A picnic which had been arranged by the Lutheran Church in the school-house grounds was very liberally patronized. The largest crowd, however, gathered at the Catholic Park where ample provision had been made for the entertainment of all the guests. The total receipts aggregated nearly \$900.

In the evening the streets, especially Minnesota Street, were thronged with a merry lot of promenaders. The small boy with the firecracker and the toy gun were very much in evidence also. Even some of the grown-ups burned up a lot of fireworks to furnish the requisite proof that they are still free and untrammelled. The dances held in the evening at the various halls were well attended. There was no dance at Turner Hall.

Male Chorus Has First Rehearsal.

Fully 35 singers responded to the appeal sent out by a committee to organize a male chorus which is to assist in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Indian Massacre and for German Day. The first rehearsal was held at Turner Hall Wednesday evening and under the able leadership of Prof. F. Reuter considerable progress was made. Prof. Reuter is enthusiastic in the work and succeeded in passing some of this enthusiasm over to the members of the chorus. He wants to increase the membership to a hundred, if possible, and an urgent appeal is made to all singers to attend to-night's (Wednesday) rehearsal at Turner Hall which begins promptly at 8 o'clock. It was deemed advisable at last Wednesday's rehearsal to perfect a permanent organization and the following officers were elected:—Pres., L. A. Fritsche; Vice Pres., Otto Meyer; Secy., E. J. Buehrer; Treas., Fred Oswald; Librarian, Arthur Blauer; Assistants, Martin Burk, Peter Scherer, Waldemar Retzlaff and Kurt Bell.

A. C. Klein Exonerated.

A. C. Klein, who was charged with arson and arrested some two weeks ago was given a hearing last Friday and after taking all the testimony Judge Cutting exonerated him on account of lack of evidence.

The hearing commenced Friday morning and lasted all day and on Saturday the Judge rendered the decision in the defendant's favor. County Attorney Erickson of Springfield was here to handle the state end of the case and Hanser and Davis represented Klein. E. A. Simpson, deputy fire warden from St. Paul was here for the hearing and also as a witness.

This, however, does not settle the case as at any time if the State can produce evidence that can indict, the case can be taken up again before the grand jury.

The many friends of A. C. Klein are pleased to see him discharged. No one in the first place ever believed in his guilt.—Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch.

Shoot at Hunter's Rest.

The spell has at last been broken and Hugo Geiser walked off with the gold medal and M. Hippert relieved Joseph Klaus of the hoodoo which has followed in his wake for some time and copped the leather medal at last Sunday's shoot at Hunter's Rest. The following scores were made:

King	Man
H. Geiser.....	185
H. Meyer.....	153
Theo. Johnson.....	174
Aug. Jussemann.....	119
Wm. Koeh.....	172
Jno. Hansen Jr.....	170
Chas. Hansen.....	166
Jos. Smasal.....	157
E. Windhara.....	151
Geo. Jahnke.....	133
Hy. Ahla.....	123
Jos. Klaus.....	88
M. Hippert.....	61

CAPTAIN PFAENDER JUSTIFIED

In Supreme Court Decision Handed Down This Week.

Several decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court of our State last Friday which are of general interest. The one pertains to the transportation rate of 1 cent a mile for the Minnesota National Guard and was upheld by the highest tribunal. The reduced rate was directed by the 1909 legislature and covered the mobilization of the guard when needed and the annual transfer to Lake City where the yearly maneuvers are held.

The Milwaukee road was the first to make a test of the compulsory rate. The contention of the company was that the new rate was class legislation; that it was taking its property without due process of law and depriving it of a profit to which it was rightfully entitled.

In the opinion written by Justice Holt the contentions of the company are swept aside and the law is held to be constitutional throughout. The national guard, the court says, is in a class by itself and can be legislated for without discrimination for others who travel.

Capt. Albert Pfander is entitled to practically the entire credit for the passage of this law which has now been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

During the closing days of the Legislature the necessity of such a law became apparent, and Capt. Pfander secured permission from the Governor of the State to introduce the bill which became a law and is now on our statute books. He framed the law and it was thru his untiring efforts that it was rushed thru in the last days of the session, which is quite a feat when on takes into consideration the fact that there is usually a large number of bills which their authors try to force to a final reading and passage.

In the second decision of the Supreme Court the Minneapolis Musicians' Association, a labor organization, won a signal victory. The District Court of Hennepin County was sustained in the appeal of the Starford Opera House Company from the decision of this tribunal.

The controversy involved the right of the Musicians' union to compel the employment in the makeup of its orchestra of a certain number of musicians whether the production required the number or not. The opera house company contended that the compulsory compliance with this particular provision in its by laws was beyond the corporate powers of the organization. In effect the suit was a test case of the right of the Musicians' union to dictate to the opera house company and practically every show house in Minneapolis and St. Paul employing an orchestra was interested.

The show houses are now compelled to recognize the reasonable rules of the musicians' union. This is certainly a step in the right direction and gives rise to the belief that hereafter labor organizations will fare better at the hands of the courts than they have in the past.

In the third decision the Court denies its authority to act in the case of Carl C. Van Dyke vs. The Railway Mail Clerk's Association and follows the action of the lower court and sustains it throughout. The case came from Ramsey county and grew out of an order issued by the parent association in Massachusetts, which refused to uphold the action by the Tenth division, with headquarters in Minnesota, creating the office of chairman of the welfare committee.

Van Dyke, who is at the head of the movement among the railway mail clerks to secure better wages and other relief for those employed in the Northwest, was elected to the chairmanship of the committee in question. Later he was given a salary of \$1,500 a year and the dues paid by the members were raised from 50 cents to \$3 a year in order to meet the expense. The parent association was appealed to and the new order of things was denied.

The case went to the supreme court on the appeal of Van Dyke, denying the right of the parent organization that the rule that the courts of one to interfere. The supreme court says state have no jurisdiction of an action wherein the relief demanded involves an interference with the internal affairs of a foreign corporation, holds in this case and is therefore followed and applied.

Postal Cards Show City's Historic Places.

The postal cards now on sale at the various drug stores for the purpose of raising funds for the Home Coming Celebration picture a very interesting and attractive group of subjects. All citizens, young and old, should make use of them extensively as by this means a goodly sum will be realized for the Celebration and fewer direct contributions will be required to finance the undertaking. It is important also that those who intend using the cards should secure them early so that if the sales are great enough to clear up the amount now on hand before the end of this month there may be time to order a new supply to have in stock for the week of the celebration when no doubt a large number will be used by visitors. Keep this in mind next time you come down town and drop in at the first drug store and buy a package, or two or three. And don't forget to stop at the Review office for a bunch of slogan envelopes. While there is no money made on the envelopes you will still be doing your part to help advertise.

The most interesting picture of the lot is that of New Ulm as it was before the Massacre. The view is from the hills of the Minnesota and takes in the whole valley lying between the river and the heights on the south and west of the city. In the immediate foreground we see the thick woods of the east banks of the Minnesota with Indian wigwams among the trees and a couple of Indians standing over the valley, watching the growth of the white men's homes. Between them and the object of their gaze lies the curving, blue Minnesota on which are seen steamboats and river barges and on the terraced plain are the homes of the early settlers. The picture was made from a drawing which was the work of Julius Berndt, Sr., who should receive credit for it.

Another picture which gives us of today an idea of the terrors of that time is one taken from a painting by Anton Gag. The painting is now owned by Nick Kleinschmidt of Mankato and is valued at \$1000. It depicts vividly the scene of an attack upon New Ulm by the Indians. Another card made from an old daguerreotype pictures the camp of the refugees on the prairie, all of them worn and anxious looking.

There are two portraits of Indians, one of the friendly John Other Day and the other of crafty Little Crow. Two other portraits are of the early settlers, one being a group of nine of the first comers in which the likenesses are very good. The other is a picture taken at the time of the last celebration and shows the four surviving settlers at that time holding the loving cups which were then presented to them.

The old log cabin on the Toberer property on North German street which stood after the destruction of New Ulm forms the subject of another card and the famous old Dakotah House with the name of A. Seiter over the door is shown on another. The old Stark House, a part of which still remains standing on Minnesota Street shows next door south of the Dakotah House.

Old original Fort Ridgely as it appeared in 1862 is shown and two very pretty pictures are those of the chimney which still marks the site of the Warren Distillery at the foot of Herman's Heights and the Indian Monument at the intersection of State and Center Streets. The Committee selecting the subjects for the postals showed very good judgment in the choice of fitting pictures for the occasion and deserve to have every one of the four thousand sets which they ordered sold promptly.

Trap Shooting at Fair Grounds.

Out of a possible 25 singles the following scores were made by the gun club at their regular shoot Thursday evening at the Fair Grounds:

Ad. G. Bierbaum.....	22
B. Esser.....	22
Dr. J. P. Graft.....	22
Alfred J. Vogel.....	22
W. D. Edwards.....	21
Aug. Jussemann.....	19
Robt. Fuenemaler.....	17
John Gratz.....	17
Arthur Janka.....	17
Louis G. Vogel.....	17
Theo. Johnson.....	16
Matt Pedersen.....	16
Stanis. Spatz.....	13
Anton Simons.....	12
Albert Evertling.....	12

To settle the tie for first place, two were drawn and A. G. Bierbaum proved to be the lucky man.

Rudolph Case to be Briefed.

Last Wednesday the brought by Henry R. Joseph A. Wright to of his business pro Minnesota Street to t aside on account of end. The case was previous Thursday an before the plaintiff ha introduction of his te case and Wednesday evidence was in.

The plaintiff is repr action by Messrs. Son & Mueller and the Joseph A. Eckstein. T stubbornly fought throu number of witnesses from were in attendance, giving for the one or the other side a nature of the soil and the value land.

The plaintiff must prove fra warrant the Court in setting the a and transfer aside. This is the g. of the action and all this mass of testimony was introduced to prove or disprove fraud. The attorneys will have the next 40 days within which to prepare their briefs, setting forth the reasons why they should win out and decisions of Courts sustaining their views. Under the circumstances it will take fully two months before the Court will render a decision in the matter.

The Conservation of Men.

The Chicago Northwestern Railway Company is one of the up-to-date corporations that has decided very sensibly that it will be cheaper to prevent accidents than to pay for them. Another thing which shows their alertness to present day conditions is the fact that they realize that desired results can be obtained much more surely and quickly thru co-operation than by compulsion. The active world realizes more clearly every day that it is impossible to make people be good or careful or thoughtful of others rights by using compulsion. We are learning what an easy matter it is to secure the assistance of almost any one, provided he is rightly handled, when compulsory measures would have failed utterly with him.

The Northwestern managers saw this and have instituted Safety Committees to work with and for the employees of the road to the end that fewer of the employees be injured or killed. These committees have attacked the problem at the beginning. They have pointed out to the laborers the fact that it was not the officers or stockholders that were being killed or injured but the working men and that it was the purpose of the committees to assist in preventing accidents, not to seek escape from blame. This being a common-sense plan the men were not slow to favor it. Numerous Safety Committees were formed in which each employee of the Road is represented and every man feels himself on a level with every other in this effort to advance the general good of the Company, the traveling public and the employees.

A most interesting little booklet gotten out by the Chairman of the Central Safety Committee, Ralph C. Richards, shows how the work has been carried on and gives a summary up of results thus:

"We show the following reduction in our accident record, as compared with the last sixteen months prior to the organization of the safety committees:

45 fewer employes killed; 3708 fewer employes injured; 9 fewer passengers killed; 201 fewer passengers injured; 53 fewer other persons killed; 87 fewer other persons injured; Total of 107 fewer persons killed; Total of 3996 fewer persons injured. During seven of these months no trainmen were killed.

"This result has been obtained because we have learned that accidents were not inevitable, as we had commenced to believe; but, on the contrary a large proportion of them could be avoided by the exercise of care.

"If the first 16 months' work is an indication of what we can do in the future, it would certainly seem to show that the plan which we have adopted, in which Enthusiasm and Co-operation for Safety is the keynote will surely result, as the years go by, in greater Safety and Regularity, which is what we all want."

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It appears that Mrs. E. Liedloff, the wife of a Great Western Railway brakeman, with her sister, Miss Susie Warts, were on their way home from a shopping tour Wednesday evening and were near the intersection of Main and Front Streets when they saw a woman struggling in the embrace of a man. Mrs. Liedloff remarked about it which Haack heard and made some reply. One word led to another and Haack followed the women as far as the Kaiserhof saloon. Here Officer Pollei was acquainted with the circumstances. Haack started to run as soon as he saw the women talking to the officer. He was followed up an alley by Officer Pollei and finally arrested in the Inn saloon. Haack was brought back, identified by the women, and he in company with Officer Pollei started for the police station, the two women following to file charges. When near the Saulpaugh Hotel corner Haack is said to have ducked out of reach of the policeman and saying "No police station for me, I am up against it anyway" started to run. Pollei gave chase and when near the Saulpaugh cafe called to his man to stop and when no result was attained drew his revolver and shot Haack who was some fifty feet ahead. Haack ran on for a few steps, passing one or two persons, then fell. Pollei ran to him, saw he was shot and attempted to secure a hack to take the man to the hospital. Failing in this he hailed Ralph Macbeth who was passing in an auto. The wounded man was then placed in Macbeth's car and rushed to the hospital, but died before the Immanuel was reached.

The news of the shooting spread quickly and an angry crowd soon gathered at the police station. About midnight Sheriff Osten thought it wise to remove Pollei from the crowd's reach and took him through the rear door of the police station, across the railroad yards to an auto, and thence to St. Peter, where he was confined until the coroner's inquest on Friday.

Coroner Kennedy was in charge of the inquest and the examination was conducted by County Attorney J. W. Schmidt. Very little new information was brought out at this time. The two women stated they had been insulted by Haack and several parties gave testimony concerning the shooting.

County Attorney Schmidt had a warrant sworn out Saturday for Officer Pollei, on complaint of Herman Haack, a brother of Hubert Haack, charging the policeman with manslaughter in the first degree. Sheriff Osten served the warrant and brought Pollei from St. Peter Saturday afternoon and he was then arraigned in the municipal court. He waived examination and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury when court convenes in November. The punishment for manslaughter in the first degree is from five to twenty years. Mr. Pollei has a wife and four children.

The coroner's jury brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that Hubert Haack was killed by a bullet from a weapon in the hands of one, Charles Pollei, an officer of the police force of the city of Minneapolis as about 10 p. m. on July 3, 1912."

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