

NEW ULM CO. GETS HIGHEST AVERAGE

MACHINE GUN CO. RETURNS FROM TEN-DAY STAY AT SPARTA.

GIVEN PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN FIELD ATTACK AND DEFENSE.

The "soldier boys" of the local Machine Gun Company are walking the streets of New Ulm in the midst of their admiring friends with chests just a little fuller and chins a trifle more elevated, and they have their reasons for it. They went on a ten day encampment to Sparta, Wis., and came back with several festoons of glory in the shape of the highest average and the highest score of any company present, and this in spite of the fact that they were considerably handicapped by a shortage of men. Instead of eleven men for each gun they had only five, yet their record soared quite a bit above those made by the other companies from several different states.

The boys returned last Friday morning with the feeling that they had learned in this ten day period more about the practical handling of a machine gun in actual service than they had known in all the time of their enlistment.

Eleven men, Capt. Ed. Juni, Lieut. Dengler, First Sergt. Jahnke, Sergeants Koeck, Stone and Hahselbruck, Corporals Herrian and Hesse and three others were the New Ulm representatives at Camp Robinson at Sparta. The Federal Reserve at Sparta consists of about 23,000 acres of reservation, most of it rolling sandy country, with long ranges of low hills crossing it in parallel lines, very little of it covered with shrubbery or woods. All civilians have it forcibly impressed upon them that they must keep out, and within the reservation every move is made on absolute schedule time so that the shooting ranges cross and recross each other, and companies go about their work with shrill flying overhead without the slightest danger of the fool killer getting in his inning.

The work of the machine gun companies, especially the four detachments, three from Minnesota and one from Missouri, at Camp Robinson,—is described by the New Ulm boys in a way which will interest most people, especially in these times of Mexican Villas and Carranzas and German submarines.

Sergeant Herman Jahnke gives an account of the concentrated dose of practical experience which was dished out to the Machine Gun Companies.

"The mornings from 6:30 until 11:30 were spent in firing on the rifle and artillery ranges, beginning with the 500 yard range and gradually working up to the 1200 yard range. The targets used were the "E" type, which consisted of a canvas sheet 4 by 6 feet on a wooden frame, over which the pasteboard target, 3 by 5 feet, was fastened. The bullseyes ranged from eight inches in diameter on the 500 yard range to fourteen inches on the 1200 yard range. The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth of the month were spent firing for record on these ranges.

Score in Tactical Work.

"The following week was spent in tactical work. Tuesday night they were given a night attack problem. A little before dark they were told that they were to be sent out to protect the rear of an advancing column. After sunset we took our position on the range and awaited developments. The targets used here were what are called the "figure" targets, that is, they are built to represent the upper part of a man's body as he would be seen standing in a trench or marching up to an attack. We were told that there were four groups of targets somewhere out in the dark, to represent four attacking parties. We used the Weldon range finder in this work, which is about the best in use although not quite what it should be. The signal for an attack consisted of a light burning about ten feet before the target groups which were located anywhere from a quarter of a mile to two miles distant. This fire burned for five minutes, and in that time we had to figure out the distance and the range sight the gun, and fire our volley. We made forty eight hits out of ninety shots fired on fifteen targets, so that we practically hit every man three times, which was quite enough to put him out of commission. One of the Minnesota companies made as low an average as

two hits on three targets out of the shots fired during that night's attack.

"Wednesday morning we had another problem to work out, this time in platoon defensive work. Instead of taking shovels and digging ourselves in, as they do on the Belgian battle front, we saved time by filling canvas bags with sand and throwing up temporary breastworks. There were three groups of targets coming up to attack us, from what direction we did not know. We had 540 rounds of ammunition to use in this attack, and the score was computed both from the number of hits made and the length of time it took us to deliver our shots.

"In this work, directions are expressed in the form of the figures on the face of a clock. For example, twelve o'clock would mean that the attacking force was directly in front of us; nine o'clock meant that the attack came from our left flank. The officer in charge would call out the direction of the attack, and then we were obliged to sight the gun on the enemy, deliver our shots and shift back into position behind our breastworks. Sometimes we were outflanked, which meant that the gun had to be dragged out from our improvised trench, trained first on one party and then on those coming on from the other side. Our record, which was the highest made, was sixteen minutes, ten seconds, and this included the time it took us to throw up embankments, get the gun into position and then fire our 540 rounds at the enemy.

Got Acquainted With Gun.

"Before we were put through our paces on the range, however, we were taught all the things we didn't know and thought we knew about the machine gun. Absolute precision is required by the federal authorities in this kind of work. The machine gun is made up of mechanism as delicate as that of a fine watch. No one is allowed to use anything sharper than a fine emery cloth on any of the parts, and every particle of dust and rust must be cleaned off, otherwise the thing will kick worse than a superannuated Ford. If everything is not adjusted the way it should be, the gun is liable to jam in action, and that means that it will have to be taken apart which is scarcely convenient under fire from an enemy. One of the other Minnesota companies had a jam while on the firing range, which exploded one cartridge within the remains of another one and filled the whole machine with bits of shell. If an accident like this should happen in actual service it would mean disaster for that part of the force so that it is no wonder the government is insisting on accurate work.

"We were also given our share of the riding school. Here the horses used are regular Federal Army mounts, who know the army drill better than most of the men. They are very sensitive, however, and many accidents occur from careless handling. There was one detachment from Missouri that had every one of its men suffering from some kind of bruise or broken bone because of avoidable accidents in the riding school. In connection with this instruction, we were given training in the care of stables and sick animals, and were shown the different ways of packing equipment.

Work is Practical.

"Altogether we put in seventy two hours of hard work in the ten days we were out there. The work was of the regular army type, the instruction intensely practical, and the methods such that many of those who were used to the easy going militia tactics were rather surprised at what was expected of them. This encampment is the result of an attempt on the part of the Federal government to put the national guard on a basis of efficiency. There is a danger now that these state organizations may be called out for active service and no chances can be taken with slipshod methods in their instruction."

COMMERCIAL CLUB TO RESUME WORK.

The first meeting of the Commercial Club, after their summer vacation, is scheduled for Monday evening, September 6. There have been several executive sessions during the summer months, but no general meeting since last June. The central heating proposition and several other matters of general interest will be taken up. It is expected that a good number of new members will join the Club at its first session.

PIPESTONE GOES DRY.

Pipestone woke up last Friday morning to find itself quite parched, in spite of its season of joy since the June 7 returns which declared it wet by four votes. Judge Flynn rejected seventeen votes for various reasons, and sidetracked poor Pipestone into the arid territory. Brown County next!

SUPT. R. B. KENNEDY COMPLETES REPORT

ENROLLMENT OF 4089 THIS YEAR. AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY IS \$73.

GRADE OF WORK IN RURAL DISTRICTS RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

County Superintendent of Schools, R. B. Kennedy, has completed his annual school report for Brown County schools for the last year ending July 31, 1915. From this report it is seen that school matters are being rapidly improved and systematized under the able direction of Supt. Kennedy. While the scope of the work is so extensive that it is impossible for a county superintendent to do as much direct supervision as he would like to be able to do, yet the grade of work is steadily increasing, better teachers are being employed, higher salaries are paid, and more pupils are attending for a longer time each school year.

4089 Pupils Enrolled.

Brown County has eighty-four school districts, including three high schools, and two graded schools. These schools have an entire enrollment of 4089 pupils, out of which 2072 are boys and 2017 are girls. A comparison of the figures shows that more boys attend school in the county schools and fewer in the high schools.

The figures for enrollment of pupils in high and rural schools are given here:

	High & Graded	Rural
Male pupils	952	1120
Female pupils	956	1061
	1908	2181
Male teachers	9	5
Female teachers	54	76
	63	81

There were 5,817 books taken out from school libraries by high school pupils and 12,441 by country school pupils.

Interesting also are the wages received by school teachers. These average, for men, \$130 in the high schools and \$54 in the country. For women, the average is \$61 in the high and \$54 in the rural schools. No great difficulty is found among teachers in meeting the demands of the income tax collector.

The qualifications of teachers also form an interesting feature for those who are desirous of getting the best education for their children. There were this last year, among the teachers, 25 college graduates, 38 normal school graduates, 27 graduates of a high school training department, 90 high school graduates, 14 who have attended college for some time, 44 with some normal school training, and 49 non-graduates of high schools with some high school training.

Supt. Kennedy, who has the interests of the country boys and girls at heart, feels the insufficiency of the present methods. He has steadily bettered the grade of teachers furnished to the country schools, but with the small salaries which most boards are willing to pay that is an uphill job. The consolidated school, in his opinion, would solve the problem, provided the public could be made to back it up properly; but unless this were done, it would soon be even more inadequate than the present system. The present great need is to get the work so systematized and divided that the superintendent may get time to visit the schools more frequently and give the work some personal supervision.

OLD RELIC COMES TO LIGHT.

J. H. Forster, of this city, last week shipped a table to Mr. Henry Hammer, of Harvey, N. D., which is made of good strong oak mixed thoroly with the stuff out of which they make New Ulm history. The table was made in New Ulm by H. Hammer, Sr., for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roos, in 1861, which makes it now fifty four years old.

Mr. Hammer has some interesting reminiscences to tell in regard to the early days in New Ulm. He comes from Ohio, moving to New Ulm in 1859. The table was made in his father's shop on Front Street South, which was later burned by the Indians. The table, fortunately was saved as it was in possession of the Roos family, on Minnesota Street. Mr. Hammer's wife was Miss Emma Kiesling, born in New Ulm the same year that the table was made. The table was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Hammer as a keepsake by Mrs. Charles Roos, together with some of the tools out of his father's shop which survived the fire and the Indian raids.

NEW GAME LAWS GOVERN HUNTERS

APPROACH OF OPEN SEASON BRINGS UP RECENT CHANGES IN LAWS.

LICENSE NECESSARY—ANOTHER CHECK PLACED ON ONE DAY'S BAG.

Brown County Nimrods, who are already planning their yearly campaign against the game birds and animals of Minnesota, will meet with several new provisions in the game laws of the state. In the first place a license will be required of every hunter, whether resident or not, except those hunting on their own property. Co. Auditor Louis Vogel says that a host of would-be hunters have already put in their applications for licenses, which cannot be issued until within ten days of the opening of the season.

The license fee this year will be \$1.00 for all residents of the state. This license will entitle a resident to hunt anywhere in the state. It may be procured upon application to County Auditor Vogel. The license fee is deposited to the account of the State Game and Fish commission and used for the proper enforcement of the game laws. The license is good for only one year.

The non-resident license fee for big game is \$25; for small birds is \$10. Failure to take out a license subjects the hunter to a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$25, or thirty to ninety days in jail. The licenses are not transferable, and violation of this rule is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50. License must be shown to any person upon request.

Season Opens Sept. 7.

The open season for snipe, prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, white-bellied or sharp-tailed grouse, wild duck, goose, and all other aquatic fowl except wood duck begins September 7. Federal game laws prohibit shooting game birds before sunrise and after sunset. Quail, partridge and ruffed grouse may be hunted during the two months of October and November; moose and deer from Nov. 10 to Dec. 1; snipe and prairie chicken until Nov. 7th.

Smaller Game Limits.

The number of birds allowed to be killed in one day has been reduced this year so that sportsmen will have less difficulty in reaching the maximum number. It is ten for one day's bag of all varieties except ducks; thirty allowed in possession; fifteen ducks may be slaughtered in one day and forty-five are allowed in possession.

Game can be retained after the close of the shooting season by any person lawfully in possession of same by securing retaining tags to be attached to the game until consumed. Heretofore there has been no limit to the length of time that game might be had in possession under such restraining permits. A new law limits the time that game birds may be held under permit to December 31.

For those who have difficulty in remembering what to do and what not to do, besides the sage advice to be sure the bird is not a man before shooting, the following little list of "don'ts" is here given.

It is Unlawful—

- To kill harmless birds.
- To hunt deer with dogs.
- To fish with more than one line.
- To break or destroy bird's nests or eggs.
- To place or receive game in cold storage.
- To hunt on land of another without permission.
- To wantonly waste or destroy game birds, animals or fish.
- To ship (except as baggage) brook trout, black, gray or Oswego bass.
- To sell fish caught in lakes of Hennepin, Ramsey or St. Louis Counties.
- To obstruct the Commissioner or his Agents while gathering fish spawn.
- To carry guns in training dogs during close season on lands frequented by game birds.
- To serve bass, wild trout (except lake trout) or any kind of game in hotels or restaurants.
- To hunt or carry firearms in state parks or forest reserves or to hunt in game refuges.
- To use traps, snares, artificial lights, nets, bird lime, set guns to kill game animals or birds.
- To deposit sawdust or refuse in waters planted by Commissioner, or where fish abound.

To retain game more than five days after close of season unless tagged by Commissioner.

To use the hunting license of another person—minimum penalty \$50.00—or to use another's shipping coupon.

To kill any game birds or animals in any other way than by shooting them with a gun held to the shoulder.

To spear fish within 100 feet of a fishway, dam, or state fish hatchery, or to fish with hook and line within 50 feet of a fishway.

To take fish in any other manner than by angling with hook and line, except that Pickerel, Suckers, Redhorse, Carp, and Bullheads may be speared.

To use sink boats, floating batteries, sunken boxes, tubs or floating blinds when shooting, or to shoot waterfowl from motor boats, or on the open water outside natural growth of vegetation.

The best method of assisting the State Game and Fish Commissioner is in the organization of local game and fish protective associations, the members of which are pledged to promote manly sportsmanship, and to co-operate with the officers of the Department in enforcement of the laws.

WILL TAKE BUSINESS PARTNER.

Mr. Ottomeyer has decided to make a definite change in his business which will give him more leisure from his duties and more chance for the many other activities in which he is interested. Beginning on September first, Gustaf Kleinschmidt, of Mankato, will take charge of the Ottomeyer store for several months, and then enter into business partnership with Mr. Ottomeyer, provided such a move proves agreeable to both parties at that time. Mr. Ottomeyer will retain charge of the financial affairs of his business, while Mr. Kleinschmidt will have full charge of the purchasing and sales departments. Mr. Kleinschmidt is at present in the employ of Richards Bros. of Mankato, as the manager of the dry goods department. He has had seven or eight years of experience in his line of work, is an expert window trimmer, and fully competent to give the best kind of service to his customers. He is quite well known to the New Ulm public, as he was born and raised in this city. He is known as a young man of good habits, pleasing personality and sterling character.

Mr. Ottomeyer, in giving his reasons for this move, said: "Do not understand by this that I am retiring from business. Not by any means. I believe in a busy life, and while Mr. Kleinschmidt will relieve me of some of my duties at my store, I shall be free to get out more in the open air."

Mr. Ottomeyer has been in the mercantile business now for thirty-three years, twenty-six of which were spent in charge of his store in New Ulm. After these years he feels glad to leave the work in charge of a competent man and devote his energies to other matters as well as his business.

CLAM FISHERS FIND VALUABLE PEARLS.

Few of the many pleasure seekers who have paddled a canoe over the smooth waters of the Minnesota ever stop to think that its bottom is a veritable treasure trove, a floor strewn with pearls, if one could only find them. A few days ago, R. P. Smith, whose clam digging crew is a familiar sight on the Minnesota, was showing his friends a case of pearls which comprise the seasons' find. Two of them were priced at from \$100 to \$150 a piece, and besides these there were others of all sizes which altogether amounted to quite a tidy little sum for a summer's work.

A few years ago when it was discovered that the finest pearls on the market could be found in the fresh-water clams of Minnesota streams, a general exodus of pearl fishers took place to the streams and rivers. Pearl fishing, however, while it combines all the pleasurable elements of hunting, fishing and swimming, is an industry which requires steady application to bring results. Not all clams are loaded with pearls. In fact these high-toned jewel wearers are as hard to meet as their human prototypes at Atlantic City.

The "Nature Study" books of a generation ago, wisely told their breathless readers that pearls were made by clams as a cushion or an absorber against particles of sharp sand that had lodged within the shell. Alas for the boys who attempted to aid and imitate nature by filling captive clams with sand and pieces of shell! The clams seemed somehow strangely reluctant to produce the expected fortune. What was the reason? Now comes another scientist who tells us again that these tiny encrusted particles are not sand nor bits of shell, but tiny parasites which mean death to the clam if not taken care of in this way.

CIRCUS DAY DRAWS A RECORD CROWD

OVER TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTEND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

CITY PUTS ON GALA APPEARANCE. DAY GOES BY WITH NO ACCIDENTS.

"It was Sir-Kuss day in town yesterday." Not that this fact had been kept a mystery needing any more publicity, not at all! Approximately with the time scheduled for sunrise the advance cohorts of the big show began to creep and crawl in: street vendors of circus peanuts and popcorn, fake and real cripples from the entire Northwest, "kids" in for a good time, hobos in for a good spree, and a ceaseless stream of automobiles and Fords filled with the population of the three adjoining counties, besides several special trains and a jitney bus. Yes, it was a record crowd! With a score of eagle eyed officers of the law, assisting Chief Klause in keeping order and nabbing would-be speeders, Minnesota street took on the appearance of Market Street, San Francisco, at fair time. Quite a cosmopolitan crowd it was, a sort of melting pot mixture of town and country joined by the single desire for a good time.

Two hours after scheduled time as usual the parade made its appearance. Everything that could walk, ride, creep or limp, from the steam caliope to a superannuated Ford, put on a bit of tinsel and a glad smile and was given a place in the parade. The fierce lions roared just at the opportune moment to give a little thrill of horror for the "kids" who clustered around "mamma," and the American flag was prominently displayed with the Union Jack to get its little patriotic outburst of applause.

The big show has a seating capacity of nine to ten thousand, but "standing room only" signs were out long before the hour set for the beginning of the performance. And the "kids" were there, too, for this was to be a red-letter day in the lives of quite a few youngsters. They stared open-mouthed at the big elephants, got into everybody's way, smeared their happy faces with sticky popcorn, and cracker jack, and in general had a glorious time of it. The antics of the clowns meant more to the "kids" than the most wonderfully daring performance on the flying trapeze, and they stared at the big elephants with open eyed wonder and a faith that they were really as monstrous as the advertising posters made them out.

Three rings of performers inside the big canvas tent, that is if one still had a little of Uncle Sam's universal password left after running the gamut of side shows, all intent upon separating you from your money as quickly and painlessly as possible. The gymnastic work was up to the usual Ringling Brothers' standard; the trained elephants again gave their exhibition of near-tragedy; but the act that seems to have won favor in the hearts of the most was that of the posing dogs and horses.

The regiment of soldier boys who were sworn in to help Chief Klause in maintaining order had an easy time of it during the day. Not a single accident more serious than a blowout was reported to the notice of the police during the day. While many of the "young bloods" from the country who were in for the day with their very, very best girl, were at times tempted to burn up a few speed ordinances, a curt reminder from the ubiquitous officers of the law sobered them down. Chief Klause is to be congratulated on keeping the crowd so well in hand.

FIRST FROST IN SIXTY DAYS.

When we are still enjoying the novelty of the first taste of summer weather this year it may seem a little out of place to speak of the first frost. The weather man, who is even more unpopular this year than the man circulating the county option petition, tells us that September will be the hot month of this year. He is pretty safe in his guess at least. Records of the weather observation bureau at St. Paul show that the average date for the first killing frost of the season is October 8th. According to the records we may expect a frost within thirty days, which will sound like good news to those who are trying not to get too chummy with a bad case of hay fever.