

CHILD WELFARE IS BIG QUESTION NOW

SPEAKERS TELL OF HORRIBLE CONDITIONS IN HOMES OF DELINQUENTS.

EXPERTS IN SOCIAL SERVICE CONDEMN EASY MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Unfavorable weather marked the opening of the convention of the State Charities and Corrections in this city Saturday evening but in spite of that a good deal of interest was shown by people in general and there was a well filled auditorium at Turner Hall where the opening meeting was held. About one hundred twenty-five delegates had arrived during the course of the day and located at the various stopping places assigned them. The evening session was scheduled for 8 o'clock and was opened quite promptly.

After the Turner Hall orchestra had rendered a selection F. W. Johnson, chairman of the local committee, called the meeting to order shortly after eight o'clock. In his introductory remarks he said that the value of a convention of any kind to a community is dependent on the interest shown by the local people in the meetings and work of the convention and hoped that New Ulm citizens would take advantage of the opportunity to learn something of social service work in the state of Minnesota. He advised everyone to be sure to see the exhibit in the Turner Hall gymnasium and invited them to participate in the trip to St. Peter on Monday.

After the invocation by Rev. Robt. Schlinkert, Mayor L. A. Fritsche spoke a few words of welcome to the visiting delegates and hoped their work would be crowned with success. Prof. Geo. Franklin, president of the conference, was then introduced and took charge of the meeting. The response to the address of welcome was made by Chas. E. Vasaly, member of the State Board of Control, St. Paul. He said that he felt at home in New Ulm because he had been here before and knew of New Ulm's hospitality from personal experience. Then he spoke of the importance of the social problem which the dependant, the defective and the delinquent present to the state. It is a problem which concerns everyone both financially as well as morally for over two million dollars are spent annually in this service in Minnesota. The secretary of the conference, Otto W. Davis, of Minneapolis, made a number of announcements of committees and the program of the convention.

The president of the convention, Geo. A. Franklin, then read his annual message, choosing for his subject "What can the Home and School do to Lessen Delinquency and Crime." He advocated closer companionship between fathers and their sons, separation of the 7th, 8th and 9th grades from the other grades to form a Junior high school, improvement in the physical condition of many boys and girls, and proper supervision of their recreation and play so that their leisure hours are not given to loafing. Loafing at home, on the street and in school he named as the main cause of delinquency. Good literature and amusements he also mentioned as necessary to gain the best results.

Gov. W. S. Hammond, the main speaker of the evening was then introduced. The governor favored a practical treatment of the social problem and declared that people should not be led away by those who have more sentiment than good judgment. He stated that the question to be answered in the problem of the defectives is not "What will it cost?" but "What is best for the Unfortunates?" He spent most of his time discussing the penal institutions of the state and insisted that one must consider the conditions in Minnesota because they are state institutions. In construction, discipline and organization our penal institutions rank with the best in the country, the only disappointment being in the large number of inmates.

Society demands that a criminal be punished for his crime, not because of a desire for vengeance but because the certainty of future punishment has a tendency to deter others from committing crime and also because society is protected when the criminal is incarcerated, according to the Governor. "Society also demands that if he can be returned to his freedom from the state's penal institutions, a reformed man, that the state put forth its best efforts in this respect. True practical reformation is what we should strive for, the

looking after the men as they are released from prison, obtaining jobs for them and aiding them in every possible manner to become good citizens. But if reformation cannot be accomplished, society demands that it be protected from the criminal by incarcerating him in its institution." Mr. Hammond criticized those institutions which advertise the fact that they set at large upon society as reformed a large per cent of those who are incarcerated.

In developing the idea that conditions in the state of Minnesota must be considered in deciding what is best to be done and not the conditions as they are throughout the country, the Governor digressed for a few moments to laud the University of Minnesota, comparing it with his Alma Mater, Dartmouth college. He said the university draws its student body, some 4,500, from the confines of the state, but Dartmouth draws its 1,500 students from all over the United States. The university, therefore, must consider the conditions as they are in Minnesota, and is specializing in lines that will fit its students peculiarly for vocations in this state. In closing the Governor said that he hoped the citizens of New Ulm would take full advantage of the opportunity to come in contact with the men and women who are engaged in the charitable and correctional work of the state. An informal reception in the lounging room of Turner Hall followed the addresses.

Sunday morning the pulpits of the German Methodist Church and the Congregational Church were filled by members of the Convention who had come here for the purpose of delivering a message to the delegates and the townspeople. At the Congregational Church the speaker was Dr. Todd of the State University Sociological Department. Rev. Wheeler was absent from the city and Alexander Massopust conducted the devotional services preceding Dr. Todd's talk.

Dr. Beach, of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, of Walker, Minn., gave a talk at the Methodist church morning services. His speech contained much practical information dealing with methods of helping the sufferers. During the course of his talk he used several illustrations which brought out quite forcibly the ravages of this terrible plague.

"Over one seventh of all the people in the world die of tuberculosis," he said. "We shudder when we read of the ravages of smallpox or yellow fever epidemics in the past; but these never levied such a toll as this great white plague. It attacks people most often between the ages of twenty and thirty, just when they are taking upon themselves the responsibility of a family. The cause of the disease has been known for a number of years. It is a germ disease, and the cause is the tubercular bacillus, which will never attack a healthy and normal person. The soil must be made ready for the growth of this disease by improper housing conditions, reduced vitality on account of hunger, cold, or lack of pure air and exercise. The disease is not hereditary but it may be contracted through infection from diseased persons. Therefore, it is of the most vital importance that diseased persons be persuaded to enter a sanatorium and remove the grave danger from their families.

"There are two great popular fallacies in connection with this disease. The first is that it can be cured by a drug. That is not true; there is no drug cure for it. The second is that it eats away the lungs of a patient and causes death that way. Death is caused by poisoning from the toxins given off by the bacilli. Very seldom are the lungs so far gone as to cause death."

Dr. Beach made a strong appeal for popular aid in the crusade against this plague. He made the significant statement that if all the counties in the state provided sanatoriums they could not care for one tenth of the patients suffering from this disease. The fight against tuberculosis is not a matter for charity but for justice to solve. Society is largely the cause of this disease and society should aid in the movement to stamp it out.

Dr. Todd in outlining his talk announced that what he would have to say was to be considered in conjunction with what would be given at the later sessions of the Conference during the day since his subject dealing as it would with the prevention of crime is closely correlated with the subject of proper recreation for children and young people which would be taken up by Mr. Weller at the afternoon mass meeting and with the evening address by C. C. Carstens who was to speak on the topic "A Community Plan in Children's Work." The Doctor who has but recently come to Minnesota University to take the place of Dr. Smith in the Sociological Department has had a great deal of experience in dealing with

(Continued on Page 2)

PICKPOCKETS BUSY AT SUNDAY PICNIC

ACCUSED OF TAKING MONEY FROM VISITORS AT VOLKS-FEST.

FORMER ACQUAINTANCE MAKES FREE WITH CAPT. JUNI'S PROPERTY.

Some of the light fingered gentry plied their nefarious trade at Hermann's Heights Sunday. During the early part of the afternoon William C. Bonn reported to the special police on duty at the picnic grounds that \$20.00 had been picked from his pockets and later on Charley Kral came with the doleful tidings that he had in some mysterious manner lost \$17.00 and some loose change. Albert Ring also reported that he missed \$4.35 of his hard earned money.

Chief Klaus was notified and he got on the job at once. He spotted one heavy-set fellow and two smaller fellows who looked suspicious to him, took them into custody and escorted them to the police station where they were thoroughly searched. One of the suspects gave his name as Victor A. Hanson, another as Louis Harris and the third as H. B. Davenport. All claimed to hail from St. Paul.

From the pockets of Hanson the Chief extracted \$45.00 and later on unearthed a \$20.00 bill from one of his shoes. Harris disgorged in the neighborhood of \$185.00. Eighty-five dollars of this amount was found in the pockets and \$100 had been tucked away in an inside pocket in the waist belt of his trousers. The third man had only \$15.10 on his person.

Chief Klaus called up the Police Department at St. Paul and asked for information about the men, but they were not known to the police under the names given here. To make sure that he had arrested some crooks Klaus made them over to Goede's photograph gallery and had front and side views of them taken.

There was no question in the mind of Chief Klaus that he had in custody the fellows that had stolen the money at Hermann's Heights but no one had seen them take the money and the stolen money was not marked in any way so that it could be identified. From the proof in the hands of the Chief, he could not even make out a strong enough case to warrant their being bound over to await the action of the grand jury. The only thing that Klaus felt that he could do under the circumstances was to hold out enough money to cover the losses that were reported to him and let the culprits go. He retained \$48.00 and about noon Monday chased the men out of town. They admitted to Klaus that there were four more in their gang, but this did not go to show that they were guilty of relieving any of the people here of their money.

The robbed ones, no doubt, were surprised to get their money which was sent to them yesterday. It is a safe bet that practically all of the swag carried by the three was taken from the picknickers and that the four other members of the gang had not been overlooking anybody either.

A fellow who gave his name as Harold Crippen drew a five day's jail sentence in Justice Buschers Court Saturday. It seems that Crippen who is a chance acquaintance of Capt. Edwin Juni drifted into town Thursday of last week and remembered that he had at one time met Mr. Juni. He called at the house and was told that Capt. Juni was not at home.

He called again the next day and found Ed. at home and talked with him for some time in his room. At the time a 22 calibre revolver belonging to the Machine Gun Co. was lying on the table. The next day the fellow showed up again and told Mr. Ben Juni that he had forgotten his revolver and asked him for permission to go upstairs and get it. Mr. Juni remonstrated slightly but as he is a mild-mannered man, he did not prevent Crippen from going to Capt. Juni's room.

When the Captain came home he was told what had happened and he immediately investigated and found that in addition to the revolver, Crippen had also taken a flash light. He was found shortly afterwards in a soured condition and the property was recovered. Crippen claimed that his life had been threatened and gave this as his excuse for getting too familiar with other people's property. He had no money wherewith to pay the fine Justice-Buschers imposed and went to jail.

DELEGATES VISIT INSANE HOSPITAL

SEE ATTEMPTS OF STATE TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF UNFORTUNATES.

MINNESOTA RANKS HIGH IN THE CARE TAKEN OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

An interesting and instructive day was spent Monday at the hospital for the insane at St. Peter by delegates to the Conference of Corrections & Charities and men and women of New Ulm to the number of about 80. The forenoon was spent in visiting the various buildings on the grounds and in inspecting the various wards of the hospital.

The first building visited was the nurses' home. This building is three stories high and has accommodations to house one hundred nurses. In addition to the sleeping apartments the building has two parlors and three stenographic rooms. Nurses must undergo a three years' training course before they graduate. The next building visited was the tubercular ward. This is a one story building provided with an open porch. Twelve women and thirteen men were receiving treatment for tuberculosis in this ward at the time of the visit of the delegates. The next building visited was the detached ward south. This building is occupied by women exclusively. The main building was reached from this ward by means of a subterranean passage.

The main building contains the office, the main kitchen and the infirmary. Besides ten regular employees in the kitchen, twelve patients assist in doing the work of preparing the meals for the patients. This building also contains the assembly hall with a space where all the meetings and entertainments for the patients are held. The main building contains most of the patients, both men and women being housed there. In the dining room most of the tables are supplied with china, but there are some that are not. The visitors were told that some of the patients are in the habit of breaking the chinaware and for these patients aluminum ware has been provided.

The last building visited was the detention hospital. In this hospital all newly arrived patients are placed that have been committed by the various probate courts of the immediate vicinity. Of St. Peter and also such patients as come there either voluntarily or are brought there by members of their families without a formal commitment. In this building the sifting-out work is performed. After they have been there for some time a commission is appointed to examine into their insanity and if this commission is satisfied that a certain inmate of the institution is really insane he will be formally committed. Those who are considered sane by this commission are returned to their respective homes. Attention was called to the fact that it was not generally known that people who are believed to be insane may be admitted to this detention hospital without a formal commitment from some proper court; and it was suggested that wider publicity be given to this feature of the detention hospital.

To those of the party who had never visited an insane hospital before, the passing thru the various wards proved quite depressing. It gives a person a feeling of sadness to see hundreds of the human family bereft of reason; to see them, having in many respects lost all the attributes of human beings, and showing a lack of all human intelligence. Quite a number of the patients look sickly and emaciated, and seem to take no interest whatever in their surroundings. Others again are quite active and talkative and immediately pounced upon the visitors and tried to tell them all their troubles and besought them to use their endeavors to get them out from the place where they do not rightfully belong.

An excellent dinner was served to the visitors at 11 o'clock. Preceding the luncheon and immediately following it, Dr. R. M. Phelps, superintendent of the hospital, gave the visitors a very interesting talk on the general scope and character of the scenes of mentally deficient patients; and also endeavored to answer some of the questions that people are usually in the habit of asking. The superintendent stated that practically all letters that are written by patients go out to the persons to whom they are addressed. In cases, however,

where they are satisfied that the sender might use obscene and abusive language the letters are read before they go out. The incoming mail is never opened by the hospital attendants except in cases where the letter is registered or is sent by special delivery. In that case the patient is expected to open the letter in the presence of one of the nurses.

At the present time there are from 50 to 60 patients in the hospital on whom there is practically placed no restraint whatever, and 60 to 75 are partially restrained. All of these do more or less work on the farm and around the building. All the others are under more restraint, but they have their walk and other exercises and are given an opportunity to spend some of their time on the porches. Some are too feeble and some too demented to be given any privileges whatsoever.

Supt. Phelps does not believe in mechanical restraint but admitted that there are patients where mechanical restraint may at times become necessary. He believes, however, if they could have a corps of trained nurses that

(Continued on Page 7.)

AUTO TOUR IS A PLEASANT SUCCESS.

Whether it was because the committee in charge of the affair had the temerity to choose the twenty-third day of the month for their booster tour or whether it was due to the usual timidity of New Ulm auto owners one cannot say, but when the boosters pulled out of town last Thursday morning exactly twenty three cars were in line. It is true that the arrangements were rather hurriedly made, but it seems strange that a city of New Ulm's size cannot turn out a larger crowd for an affair of this sort. The trip had been called off and postponed so many times that the more skeptical believed that it never would take place.

The committee appointed by the New Ulm Commercial Club to take charge of the booster tour to Redwood Falls consisted of Chas. Vogtel, Dr. A. V. Seifert, Wm. Mather and Aug. Dahl. They had only a few days to work and they hustled hard to get a large turnout. Although only about one hundred people participated in the trip it was an enthusiastic and good natured crowd and everybody enjoyed the outing so much that they felt sorry for the stay-at-homes.

The tour took the boosters thru five counties, Brown, Redwood, Renville, Sibley and Nicollet and stops were made at eleven towns, Essig, Evan, Morgan, Redwood Falls, Morton, Franklin, Fairfax, Gibbon, Winthrop, Lafayette and Klossner. The Second Regiment Band accompanied the tourists and played several pieces wherever they halted, a treat which was appreciated by the townspeople and visitors alike. Favorable comments regarding the band were heard in every place visited, but New Ulm people are so accustomed to hearing their favorite musical organization praised that they think nothing of it.

In the hope that more cars would turn out for the trip they delayed the start half an hour but shortly after 7:30 the pathfinder, Chas. Vogtel, tooted his horn and started away. Arriving at Essig they dismounted and with the band at their head marched into town. That is, everybody marched except A. W. Bingham who took to the sidewalk and headed for the town pump. A glass of water, cold and clear, refreshing him, he feared that marching in the street would make him thirsty again so he remained on the sidewalk.

The same program, parade and a few pieces by the band, was adhered to at Evan and Morgan, the next two stops, and Mr. Bingham continued taking his constitutional on the cement.

Redwood Falls was reached shortly before eleven o'clock, half an hour behind schedule time. After the parade around town the boosters dispersed for a few minutes and became acquainted with the townspeople while the band played a few pieces. Then they reentered their cars and were escorted by a number of Redwood Falls men, among them Mayor Luscher and Mr. Hitchcock, to the Ramsey State Park. Mr. Hitchcock, is the chief park enthusiast in the Scenic City and never fails to take advantage of the opportunity to show its splendors to visitors. The park is owned by the state and is a veritable beauty spot of seventy acres. Part of it is given over to deer and other animals, which add to its attractiveness. The road leading thru the park is one of the finest in this vicinity and is a powerful temptation to speeders.

The falls, called Redwood Falls were not visited, but the tourists saw Redwood Lake and the Redwood River. They also passed the Redwood County Fairgrounds, which put our own exposition grounds to shame. They already have two well-built exposition buildings and

(Continued on last page)

WEATHER MAN NOT IN PLEASANT MOOD

BUT CANNOT PREVENT GOOD CROWD FROM ATTENDING BIG PICNIC.

THOSE IN CHARGE SATISFIED WITH RETURNS FOR DAY'S WORK.

In spite of the cold and raw weather Sunday quite a large number attended the 18th annual outing of the Sons of Hermann of the State of Minnesota. Fully 300 came by special train from the Twin Cities and were escorted to Hermann's Heights by the Second Regiment Band. Many came by automobile and the largest number that was present at the Heights at any one time is variously estimated at between 500 and 1000. The people were continually coming and going and possibly 1500 may have been at the Park at some time during the afternoon. If the weather had been warm, several thousand people would have found their way to the Heights. It is a hard proposition to work up enough enthusiasm to enjoy a Volksfest when it is so cold that one needs an overcoat to be comfortable. And that was the condition that the picnickers had to contend with Sunday.

Three speeches were delivered. Mayor Fritsche delivered the address of welcome to which the Grand President of the Order of Sons of Hermann of the State responded. The main speech was delivered by Julius Moersch, President of the German American Alliance of St. Paul.

Among those who took advantage of the excursion to visit New Ulm were the following twelve members of the Liederkranz singing society of Minneapolis: E. Thomas, F. Woebling, William Dubke, William Fredel, G. Orban, Math. Theisen, Louis Kopfmann, Otto Huebner, H. Hennig, A. H. Woebling, G. Halladag and William E. Fust, director. In the evening they had a "Kommers" at Turner Hall at which about ten of the local people were present.

The affair was a very enjoyable one and it may have been the means of again organizing a male chorus in the city. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon some of the local singers by the Minneapolis fellows to start a "Maennerchor" again and New Ulm is nearer now to having this brought about than at any time since the disbandment of the New Ulm Maennerchor about 3 years ago. During the afternoon they were shown the sights of the city by A. J. Mueller, Supt. of the Electric Light Station who was a member of the Liederkranz when he lived in Minneapolis.

WELCOME THE STRANGER.

All newcomers to the city are cordially invited to attend a social to be held at the Congregational Church parlors Friday evening of this week. The ladies of the Church have arranged the affair to enable all in the congregation and their friends to get together for a social visit particularly with the new teachers and others who have come to New Ulm to reside during the past few months. The idea is a good one and all who can be present should go to help make the new people feel at home in New Ulm. If you know of a stranger who is apt to feel lonely here don't fail to extend the invitation of the ladies to attend the social and go yourself to help make the affair a success.

A NEW BIT OF NEW ULM HISTORY

A postal card was received here the other day addressed to the Central Bank of this city and was turned over to the Citizens' State Bank. The postal card was postmarked Portland, Oregon, altho the writer, one E. M. Church, gave Grant's Pass as his place of residence. The writer informs the Bank that he has two \$1.00 bills in his possession issued by the Central Bank of New Ulm in 1859 and 1861 and wants to know if the Bank would care to have them. F. H. Krook, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank has about decided to write Mr. Church to send on his two bank bills for inspection with a statement of the amount that he wants for them. Mr. Krook had never heard of the Central Bank and every one that he spoke to seemed to know as little about it as he does. Even some of the old pioneers to whom the matter was mentioned could not recall a banking institution by that name.