

SOLDIERS DO NOT EXPECT LONG STAY

SOME INDIANA COMPANIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN MUSTERED OUT.

CONDITIONS ALONG BORDER PEACEFUL AS A SUNDAY AT HOME

Llano Grande, Texas Saturday, July 22. Special to the Review.

The 2nd Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard is encamped about 3 miles southwest of Mercedes, Texas, and nearly 5 miles from the Mexican border. Between the guardsmen and the border are the regulars and the Texas Rangers so the boys fear that they will never see any actual service.

The first battalion train pulled into Llano Grande at 10:20 Wednesday morning. After unloading all the baggage and freight the boys lined up in heavy marching order and marched to their camping place, nearly a mile from the station. The day was hot and the boys had not walked for quite a while, so it was hard for them to march thru the sand.

Fortunately the camping grounds had been somewhat cleared. The boys had to burn the brush piles which made the day seem doubly hot. After the tents were put up the boys had a light supper.

There was little or no rest for the Co. A boys the first night as they had to go on guard at 8 o'clock. The first relief went on guard with fixed bayonets. Later on each man received 5 rounds of ammunition with strict orders to keep the clip in the belt. The boys were told to challenge in the following manner and to fire at the last command if not obeyed.

"Halt, who goes there?"
"Halt." (The boys were told to load here.)
"Halt or I fire."

The only one to make use of the last command was Charles LaDuke. He claims that he saw a Mexican trying to get thru the line. The officers seemed to think that LaDuke loaded and fired and then intended to ask questions, so he was put in the guard house over night.

"Bloody's" shot wasn't heard around the world but it was enough to keep the Co. A boys awake, that is while on guard. Nothing else happened that night nor since and nobody expects anything to happen. The camp is as peaceful as Camp Bobleter but so far the boys have had to work hard to clean up the grounds. The first days the meals were somewhat irregular and not up to the standard but now things are getting back to the former standard. The water at first seemed bad but after the boys got used to the alkali it was not so bad. The water is warm but there are "canteens" only a short ways from camp where the boys can get ice cold lemonade.

The climate does not seem to effect the boys. The thermometer registers higher than up north but the heat is not so oppressive and there is always a breeze. The only things that trouble the boys, besides work, are the scorpions and spiders. Many have bought cots and some have made some. There are but few mosquitoes.

All the New Ulm boys are now well tho some of them were feeling rather bad the first days, from the effects of vaccination against small pox and from the trip.

The boys got their last "shot" against typhoid fever Saturday morning. All that is really hard on the boys is cleaning up the camp grounds and drinking warm water. After the grounds are entirely cleared, there will be a few hours of drill in the forenoon and the boys will have more time to themselves.

Friday morning Lieutenant Puhlmann and Corp. Anton Dewanz in an attempt to help the cooks made some biscuits. They turned out hard enough for Tony to break one of his teeth when he tried them.

Thursday afternoon Corp. Henry Krieger, James Stevens and Henry Junge hiked to the border to the regular encampment. The regulars told them that they have been waiting three years to get across the border but that there doesn't seem to be any chance. The regulars can't understand what the guardsmen want down here as there is no danger.
The Indiana troops were mustered out Friday night and sent home. They

have been here only 10 days so very few expect to stay here longer than a month. The Minnesota troops will no doubt go to San Antonio before coming home.

All the boys agree that the trip was worth a great deal. They stopped in some large cities and saw some fine scenery.

At Muskogee, Okla., all three battalions stopped and took a shower and swim in the Muskogee shower baths. At San Antonio they stopped for about four hours. Ice cream coffee and rolls were served at the depot. The boys also took a swim at San Antonio.

A few months training down here in the dry Texas air will be worth a great deal to the Minnesota boys. They will have some hard times once in a while but hard times and the hot Texas sun will make strong, tanned, and well trained men out of what the Southern papers call "Uncle Sam's pale faced boys."

E. F. Buenger is having his furniture store brightened up by the lavish use of paint. Everybody's doin' it.

STATE OFFICIALS SEND OUT WARNING

LOCAL DOCTORS NOTIFIED OF PRECAUTIONS AGAINST "POLIO"

STRICTEST QUARRANTINE MUST BE ENFORCED IN EVERY INSTANCE

Dr. O. J. Seifert is concerned lest epidemic of infantile paralysis which has spread with such alarming swiftness from one end of the country to the other may reach New Ulm and he has done everything in his power to enlighten the people as to what measures to take to prevent the disease getting a hold in the community. He calls particular attention to the fact that as a rule the disease is found in communities where the rules of sanitation are not properly observed with regard to dust and also filth in barnyards. The disease manifests itself on its first approach as a slight malady such as children are often afflicted with, feverish conditions, sore throat and headache, not alarming until the paralysis sets in, and then too late. Parents should therefore pay particular attention to the state of the health of their small children. The scourge also attacks adults but not so frequently as very young children.

The following letter was received by Health Officer Seifert this week.

"Since infection may be spread by nose and throat secretions, and bowel discharges of patients and convalescents, and also by well persons who become 'carriers' thru association with patients, the regulations of the State Board of Health for prevention of spread of infection should be enforced strictly. These regulations require: Prompt reporting of cases and suspected cases;

Isolation of patient in screened room during acute symptoms and convalescence;

Collection of patient's nose, throat and mouth discharges on cloths which should be burned at once.

Disinfection of bowels and bladder discharges before putting into sewer or cesspool. Where no sewer or cesspool exists, bowel and bladder discharges must be disinfected and afterward buried in such a manner as to prevent the access of flies or insects to them. All articles exposed to possible infection from the aforesaid discharges must be cleaned and disinfected.

In case of death the funeral shall be strictly private.

"Children in the house, and persons associated with the patient shall be kept under observation for two weeks after last exposure and during this period must not attend any public, private, parochial church or Sunday school, or any public or private gathering whatever. Dogs, cats and other household pets must be kept out of a house where infantile paralysis exists.

"Abortive cases are dangerous and should be isolated under the same precautions as paralyzed cases.

"Fever, headache and pain, muscular tenderness, constipation, vomiting, drowsiness or irritability, retraction of head, and sore throat, with or without marked paralysis, characterize the disease. A slight degree of paralysis is often overlooked in an infant. THEREFORE, TAKE NO CHANCES; CALL YOUR DOCTOR TO INVESTIGATE."

PURCHASE PROVIDES CITY PLAYGROUND

BUSINESS MEN OF NEW ULM BUY BATHING SITE FOR USE OF PUBLIC

LOOK TO MUNICIPALITY TO FURNISH BATH HOUSES AND EQUIPMENT

Since the hot wave struck New Ulm the crying need has been for some place where members of both sexes could find a place to divest themselves of all superfluous clothing without incurring the wrath of the authorities whose duty it is to conserve the morals of the citizenry. It is considered perfectly modest and decent to appear in mixalr company clad in the briefest of skirts and skantiest of waists provided only there is a reason other than the heat for the disrobing process. When one wants to cool off, therefore, it is absolutely essential that one find a proper excuse. Bathing furnishes a perfectly proper and sufficient excuse for behavior that would secure a free lodging place for the "behavior" under other circumstances. Hence the throngs that have frequented the banks of the Cottonwood between the Bentzin Mill and the Poor Farm bridge.

However, the dressing rooms provided at this place were even more abbreviated in their extent than the costumes donned in their seclusion. In other words, the leafy woods which constitute the sole screen for the would-be bathers do not offer the privacy that a strict observance of the customs of Society demands and it took rather a daring spirit to complete the disrobing process without many quakes and qualms as to what observers might be at hand. These matters were all carefully considered by some of the public spirited men of the city and the result was announced last Thursday when it was made known that a piece of property along the Cottonwood had been secured for the purpose of locating a bathhouse for the convenience of those who found the heat of the city quite unbearable.

The public spirited citizens in this instances are G. A. Ottomeyer, Henry N. Somsen and J. A. Ochs. These gentlemen had been trying for some time to make a deal with the Bentzin Milling Company to lease a piece of land near the mill but the Bentzin people said that it was necessary for them to retain control of all land lying near the mill in order to have the privilege of ridding themselves of people who might make themselves obnoxious about the mill, as certain persons in every community will do. It being impossible to lease a site for the bathing house, the gentlemen decided to purchase a four acre piece on the opposite side of the river from the mill, below the dam and above the Poor Farm. The owner, John P. Drexler of Cottonwood, was approached and signified his willingness to part with the property for a consideration, \$435.00, which was agreed upon with the added stipulation that the buyers pay for a certain amount of timber which Mr. Drexler desired to take off the land and which the buyers preferred to have left standing.

Plans for the use of the land have not yet been completed. It is expected that in time the City will be given the tract with the stipulation that it be maintained as a public bathing place, with proper bathhouse facilities. Later events will shape the course to be pursued by the men who have secured the ownership of the tract but it is hoped by them that their purchase will lead to the establishment of a big out-of-doors playground for young and old. The location is a favorable one for community outings, the scenery is beautiful, the river is safe and New Ulm must fall into line soon with other cities of its size in providing for healthful and happy amusements for its citizens.

FOOD POISONS SOLDIERS IN TEXAS.

A number of the Minnesota men are suffering from ptomaine poisoning in the camps in Texas, due to eating spoiled canned tomatoes, according to Twin City papers of Tuesday. The men affected were from Minneapolis and Duluth and no mention was made of any others.

Several serious cases of dysentery are reported in the hospitals, caused by injudicious eating of things to be had outside of the regular fare.

DECISION AGAINST SWITCHING CHARGE

FARMERS AND MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS EXPECT TO SAVE THOUSANDS

LOCAL CONCERNS WILL NOT REAP ANY PARTICULAR BENEFITS

Savings of thousands of dollars in switching charges annually to Minneapolis milling interests and to farmers of the Northwest was assured yesterday in a decision by the Minnesota supreme court in the first of a series of cases involving the switching railroads of Minneapolis.

The supreme court holds this particular road, the Minneapolis Eastern railway, is really only a part of the Milwaukee and the Omaha railroads, which jointly own the Minneapolis Eastern. That is to say, the owner of roads may not add to their charge for carrying grain to terminal houses, or mills on the switching roads any more than they may charge for switching a car of grain from their main track to one of their sidetracks.

The switching charge, which has been collected for many years is \$1.50 a car.

Under the decision the roads must refund the switching charges collected in the last six years. The court's stand is believed to forecast a general "ironing out" of the switching situation in the Minneapolis terminal which would save the public a sum which even those most familiar with the problems involved will not attempt to estimate.

The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court, according to J. B. Sheehan of St. Paul, counsel for the Omaha.

The immediate effect of the decision will be the removal of the switching charge on cars delivered to the Eastern by lines which are competitive with the Omaha and Milwaukee at points in the grain producing territory. All this indirect effect of the case is not included in the estimate of \$50,000 which will be saved the market and its shippers.

The decision of the high court, which was unanimous and comes after a period of litigation extending from 1912, removes a condition which has been in operation since the formation of the Eastern in 1878.

"The decision opens the way for a general clean up of the tangled switching situation in the Minneapolis terminal," said W. P. Trickett, director of the Minneapolis Traffic association, which brought the suit. "We are happy over the outcome of the litigation and look for favorable action in our complaints in similar cases."

The above decision affects the local mills and elevators but very little. There has been no switching charge in the strict sense of the word in New Ulm. All grain cars received by the mills here from points outside of New Ulm are switched by the railroad companies to the mills without any extra charge. Should, however, Bingham Bros. or the New Ulm Farmers' Elevator Company load a car from their respective elevators and have it transferred to either of the mills, the railroads make a charge of \$1.50 which is called a "switching charge" but which, in reality, is only payment for services rendered for which the railroad companies have received no other compensation whatever. It is only when the Farmers' Elevator or Bingham Bros. ship grain to some milling concern or elevator in Minneapolis, that they were subjected to this switching charge that the Supreme Court now says is contrary to law and morals and which must be refunded for the past six years. H. L. Beecher of the Eagle Roller Mill Company, and for many years in the railroad business, says that the Eastern which has been gathering in the switching charges is in reality a combination of various railroad interests formed for the purpose of getting at the pocket books of the shippers by taking charge of the switching business in the cities.

He says that the mills here will not be affected in any way by the decision as they have no shipments handled by the Eastern.

A. W. Bingham of Bingham Bros. says that locally they are practically not affected at all, because they sell all their grain to the mills. Whenever they have elevators outside of New Ulm and ship to Minneapolis, they have been subjected to this switching charge and would be entitled to some

of that refund that the Supreme Court orders. Mr. Bingham does not expect a check by next mail however, as he has been informed that the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court has already been perfected and in his opinion it will take at least two years before this tribunal gets ready to render a decision.

When interviewed by a Review reporter August Dahl, manager of the New Ulm Roller Mill Co. stated that his mill had been up against this switching charge of \$1.50 at different times. He says that whenever the mill gets a car of wheat from Minneapolis, there frequently appears among the various other charges, a charge of \$1.50 for switching. Lately there has been a let-up on this charge and it seems to him as tho this charge was inflicted on concerns outside of Minneapolis whenever the "Eastern" thought they would stand for it without a holler. It will mean some little saving to the New Ulm Roller Mill Co. because they have been in the habit of getting 100 or more cars of wheat from the Minneapolis market every year.

BLACK RUST GETS BIG PART OF CROP

PRICE OF WHEAT SOARS AS REPORTS OF DAMAGE COME IN.

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS HIT HARDEST BY PLAGUE AND HAIL

In the twinkling of an eye the hopes for a bumper crop are destroyed and the bright visions of splendid returns are replaced by gloomy prospects of wasted effort. Before the heated spell came on crops never looked better but the early part of last week rumors of shrunken, shriveled kernels of wheat that had been found in the fields pointed to the rust scourge. The rising wheat market confirmed the suspicion and the end of the week saw such a rapid advance as to convince the most skeptical that enormous damage had been done the crops by the muggy weather.

South Dakota seems to have suffered most, according to H. L. Beecher. There not only the black rust but the heat itself has been too much for the small grains and piled up on top of these unfavorable conditions has been the damage done by hailstorms over extended areas. The damage is variously estimated at 25 to 75 percent of the crop.

In North Dakota conditions are not so bad. There is still a chance that the grain may mature without suffering such great damage on account of the rust but the only chance lies in dry weather as damp, hot days will encourage the growth of the rust spores and a few days of the mugginess which has recently afflicted this section will do for the crops of North Dakota.

Here at home, in the immediate vicinity, there is a great deal of rust to be found in the fields and all over Southwestern Minnesota the conditions resemble those in North Dakota. Continued favorable weather can still save the crop while a little more of the excessive humidity will result in a great deterioration of the grain which is just in the stage to be badly injured by the rust spores. August Dahl of the New Ulm Roller Mill said Monday that 50 per cent damage to the crops of this section is already reported.

The wheat market reflects the rising tide of pessimism. Saturday's close showed an advance of between 4 and 5 cents over Friday's price and Monday's close was more than 3 cents still higher. The Minneapolis close on July wheat Monday was \$1.25-1-2 which indicated a price here for Tuesday of \$1.18. The mills were paying \$1.15 here Monday. The rise of the past five days amounts to 11 cents.

TOO FAST A PACE

While driving at a clip of fifty miles per hour, Tony Janni, a New Ulm young man who is employed in the lumber yards at Hamburg, Minn., was thrown from his car when it ran through a mud hole made by the recent rains. He was badly bruised over his entire body and hit the ground on his head in such a manner as to render him unconscious for nearly an hour.

Claus A. Swanson of Lafayette has been appointed Deputy Clerk of District Court of Nicollet County. He received his appointment from Clerk Wm. Mallgren last week.

PAPER SITUATION BECOMES SERIOUS

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES DEEM IT NECESSARY TO MAKE INVESTIGATION

NEWSPAPERS FIND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE SUPPLIES

It is the usual business of a newspaper to chronicle the troubles and difficulties experienced by everybody and in every other line of business except that of the newspaper itself. This year the situation has changed and the most interesting troubles to the newspaper are those being experienced within the newspaper field. Things have reached such a pass that the newspapers for their own salvation must publish the vital facts and must bring the public to a realization of the conditions that exist in order that everything may be done to correct the evils of the situation.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has taken the matter up with publishers all over the United States and has asked them to co-operate to reduce the consumption of news print. Figures given by the Association show that during the first five months of the present year the news print mills of the United States and Canada delivered approximately 800,000 tons of news print, an increase of about 13 per cent over deliveries of the corresponding months of the previous year. This is at the rate of about 1,900,000 tons per annum, or 150,000 tons in excess of 1915 deliveries.

Notwithstanding this largely increased production of news print—approximately double the normal average increase—there has been so great consumption that the mills have not supplied the demand, and there is much concern regarding the future.

During the first five months of the year, 26,901 tons of news print were exported from the United States, as compared with 18,862 tons for the same period of 1915, and 19,102 tons for the same period during 1914. During the same period imports from Canada increased over 63,000 tons.

Ordinarily, mills expect to begin to accumulate stock during the latter part of May for the fall and winter demand. However, up to the present time there has been no appreciable evidence of reduction of consumption and that leads to the conclusion that if consumption of news print be not immediately reduced there may be a greater shortage of supply next winter than has been the case during the past few months. This conclusion is emphasized by the fact that machines to produce any material increase of news tonnage seem not to have been provided by the manufacturers.

During the early part of the year, the Association drew the attention of its membership to the conditions existing and has since been urging its members to practise every economy, with the result that a material saving has been made through the elimination of waste. The situation, however, is now so serious that the attention of every publisher is called to present conditions and all are urged to either individually or in co-operation with other publishers, take active steps to cut down the consumption of news print. Newspapers published in the largest cities have made reductions of from three to ten tons per day by practising economies and one New York newspaper has reduced its consumption eight tons a day through the elimination of returns, as papers are designated which are ordered by news agents and then not sold.

It is estimated by one Minneapolis daily paper that at the present price of news print, it will cost them \$33,000.00 more next year to issue their paper than it has in the past. This enormous advance in costs will have to be met by some one and the publishers are hardly in a position, even if they were willing, to bear it themselves. What is true of the large plants, is true in a lesser degree in every small country shop. The Review is printed at the present time on paper stock that costs just twice as much as the same sheet cost in February of this year.

The more serious feature of the situation, however, is the chance of being unable to secure sufficient paper to run on. There is at this office, stock on hand to print the paper for something like two months. Whether more will be obtainable before that time ex-

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