

## EAGLE MAY SCREAM GLORIOUS FOURTH

COMMERCIAL CLUB COMMITTEE  
WILL CANVASS CITY FOR  
SENTIMENT.

RESOLUTION URGES LEGISLA-  
TURE TO EXERCISE CARE IN  
FINANCES.

Improvements of North First and North Second streets, from Minnesota street to the river, agitation for a Fourth of July celebration, and legislative appropriations were among the subjects discussed at the regular meeting of the Commercial Club, Monday evening.

Judge I. M. Olsen, chairman of the legislative committee of the club, in the absence of Secretary Hess, reported the activities of that body during the past month. Judge Olsen said the most important bill that had been given consideration since the last meeting, was the proposed measure, which if it passes the legislature will create a so-called "Trade Commission," to be composed of three members, each to receive a salary of \$4,500 a year.

### Bill Too Radical.

It will be the duty of this commission to examine the books and papers of corporations, firms and business individuals of the state, for the purpose of preventing the unfair fixing or boosting of prices, etc. The committee considered the proposed measure as being too radical and notified the Representatives and Senator from this district to that effect. The committee approved of the bill now before the legislature which calls for an appropriation to make up the deficiency for the state aid to the High Schools of Minnesota, caused by the failure of the legislature of 1915 to make the necessary appropriation to pay the various schools the amount that is due them, according to law. The New Ulm schools, Judge Olsen said, now have between \$1,200 and \$1,300 due, which will be paid until the legislature appropriates the necessary amount.

### Large Appropriations Asked.

Judge Olsen said that, according to the state press the legislature has before it appropriation bills for unusually large amounts, which if passed, will about double the state taxes. He offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the New Ulm Commercial Club feels deep concern over the very great increase in appropriations asked for, from the present Legislature, and the great increase in taxation for state purposes, that must result in case these appropriations are granted. And we earnestly urge upon all members of the House and Senate that the strictest care and economy be exercised in making appropriations at this session."

The proposition made a year ago to improve First North and First South streets was brought up by President Ottomeyer and the club urged to get busy in the matter. C. A. Stolz, the only member present of the committee having the matter in charge, said that last year all efforts to get the council to take action failed, and it was decided to wait another year, when it was believed sufficient money would be raised to erect the necessary "White Way" lights on the two streets, and the other improvements made.

### May Celebrate Fourth.

J. A. Kennedy brought up the matter of a Fourth of July celebration, declaring that from many standpoints it would be good for the town, good for the children, and good for the old folks. Others agreed with Mr. Kennedy and the president was authorized to appoint a committee of five to canvass the business men, and if sufficient encouragement is met to proceed in soliciting funds to carry out the project.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to assist in the reorganization of the band reported that progress was being made, and the park board had partially promised to employ the new organization in the park amusements during the summer, but that a halt had come when it was learned that the band might be called to the front. Band Manager John Henle, who was at the meeting, said that even should the call come there would plenty of musicians remain at home to fill a first class band, and the committee was instructed to proceed with the work of assisting in the reorganization.

### Ready for Banquet.

F. Armstrong, of the Entertainment Committee, reported that plans were completed for the annual banquet to be

held at Turner Hall on the evening of April 25. Several acceptances of invitations have already been received and the banquet promises to be one of the most successful affairs in the history of the club. Hon. W. I. Nolan, of Minneapolis, and two local speakers will furnish the oratory, while plenty of music has been secured to make the program a very entertaining one.

President Ottomeyer reported that the collections for dues had been very successful, and that the membership had met with excellent success in the past few weeks. The collections since the last meeting had amounted to \$384, he said.

The following new members have been added: P. McHale, Archie Alwin, A. A. Amman, Peter Kitzberger and R. A. Seeman.

The following have been dropped from the roll: Otto L. Erickson, Emil Frenzel, P. A. Murphy, H. J. Schmidt and L. G. Kiland.

## EASTER SUNDAY IN NEW ULM CHURCHES

SOME ELABORATE SERVICES TO  
BE HELD BY THE SEVERAL  
CONGREGATIONS.

Holy Week is being observed in most of the New Ulm churches, and programs have been prepared for Easter Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Monday, or Second Easter day.

### Methodist Church.

At the Methodist church special services are being held every evening of this week. Friday extra service will be held 10 o'clock in the morning. Easter Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock the service will consist of exercises by the Catechism Class, reception of new members of the church and the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

### Lutheran Church.

At St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, on Good Friday there will be a sermon in German, and the Lord's Supper at 10 o'clock in the morning. Easter Sunday morning Rev. C. J. Albrecht will preach at St. Paul's church at 10 o'clock, at which time the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. In the evening of that day Professor Wagner will occupy the pulpit, when he will preach a sermon in English. Monday morning, Second Easter day, services will again be held in the church, at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Albrecht will hold Easter services and the Lord's Supper at Essig.

### Friedens Church.

At the Friedens church, Good Friday morning at 10 o'clock, services will be held at the local church and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day services, followed by the Lord's supper, will be held at Essig. Easter Sunday morning festival services will be held at the church, which will be followed by the Lord's Supper. In the evening the children of the Sunday School will give an Easter program, consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, etc. Easter Monday, at 10 o'clock, Rev. George Mayer will conduct services, followed by the Lord's Supper, at Nicollet.

### Catholic Church.

At the Holy Trinity Catholic church, services will be held on Holy Thursday and Holy Friday, at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 7:30 in the evening. Saturday morning there will also be services at 9 o'clock. Easter Sunday the first service will be held at 7:30 a. m. At 9 o'clock there will be a sermon in English, and 10:30 solemn high mass will be said. At 2 o'clock p. m., solemn vesper services will be held.

### Bethel Church.

Rev. F. H. Schlaak, pastor of the Bethel church, will hold Easter services at 10 o'clock Sunday morning; at Courtland at 2 p. m., at Nicollet at 7:30 in the evening.

### Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church, Sunrise Prayer Meeting at 6:30 a. m., will be held by the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor Societies. At 9:30 the Sunday School will give an Easter program, and at 10:30 Rev. E. F. Wheeler will preach an Easter sermon. In the evening the congregation will be joined by that of the Methodist church, when the Easter services of De Molay temple, Knights Templar, will be held at the Congregational church, Rev. C. G. Hohn preaching the sermon.

Regular services will be held at the Episcopal church Sunday morning, Rev. F. W. Street coming from Faribault for that purpose, as usual. Owing to the fact that the church has no local rector Easter services will not be held.

## Little Chance Seen For Peace

Special from Peace Delegation — War seems imminent — Only forty pacifists in House — Davis strongest anti-war man — Ellsworth for war — Admits district over-whelmingly for peace — Hates Kaiser — Minnesota delegation about evenly divided — Nelson and Kellogg lined up for President — Pacifists insulted by drunken militia men — Stirring speeches at monster pacifist meeting — Conscription of property and other far-reaching measures advocated by meeting.

The above telegram was received Tuesday afternoon from the Peace Delegation sent to Washington by the monster Mass Meeting held at the Armory last Friday evening. The message explains itself.

The friends of peace believe that if there is to be conscription of men for war, there should also be conscription of property, which was advocated in the mass meeting at Washington referred to in the above telegram.

As had been expected, Congressman Ellsworth of this district is for war, right or wrong, irrespective of the wishes of his constituents, simply because he "hates the Kaiser". Congressman Davis maintains his belief that armed conflict should be prevented if possible.

In a long message to Congress Monday night, President Woodrow Wilson asked that body to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate denunciation of the course of the German government, which he declared was a challenge to all nations, President Wilson declared neutrality no longer is feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved; that armed neutrality has become ineffectual enough at best, and is likely to produce what it was meant to prevent, and urged that Congress accept the gauge of battle with all the resources of the nation.

### Both Houses Take First Step.

When the President finished speaking resolutions to declare a state of war existing were introduced in both Houses, and referred to appropriate committees.

The message which occupies many columns in the Tuesday morning papers, reviewed the acts of the German government, and of the action so far taken by the Washington administration. He discussed the submarine warfare, which he said appeared to be for the purpose of sinking every ship that approached Great Britain, Ireland or the ports of Western Europe.

### President Wilson Said In Part

"That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year, the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

### Precautions Were Haphazard.

"The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents.

### Even Hospital Ships Sunk.

"Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the

latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

### Unable To Believe Threat.

"I was, for a little while, unable to believe such things would, in fact, be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations.

"International law has its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world.

"By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

### Swept Aside By Germany.

"This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

### Lives Destroyed Wantonly.

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate.

"Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

### Warfare Against Mankind.

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people on other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind.

### Urges Temperate Judgment.

"Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation.

"We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

"When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February, last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence.

### German Submarines Outlaws.

"But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines

are in effect outlaws when used as the

German submarines, have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea.

It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

### Neutral Rights Are Denied.

"The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend.

President Wilson declares that America (Continued on Page 2)

## MINNESOTA RIVER WAY ABOVE BANKS

SITUATION GIVEN TEMPORARY  
RELIEF BY BLASTING OUT  
ICE JAM.

The Minnesota river has been on its usual spring rampage for the past week, and is now far outside its banks. The first noticeable rise was noted last Tuesday, when the water rose some three feet, and soon threatened to overflow the various bridges. The trouble started when the ice from the Cottonwood flowed out into the Minnesota and clogged the flow of the water in the latter stream.

### Ice Is Dynamited.

Friday afternoon the ice was lodged below this city for more than a mile in length, forming a dam that was causing the water to back up at an extremely rapid rate, and it was decided by the Eagle Roller Mill Company to send a force of men down stream to dynamite the ice, releasing the water. About 6 o'clock that evening a party of men, headed by Ed. Veeck, of the mill company, and City Engineer L. M. Norelius, succeeded in freeing the ice from its moorings by a liberal use of dynamite. Almost immediately the water receded about eighteen inches. Sunday afternoon it started to rise again and by Monday morning had gone up nineteen inches. During Monday the water rose at the rate of an inch an hour, and yesterday was still rising.

The Courtland road is well under water, and has been impassable for the past two or three days.

The Courtland road across the bottoms is under several feet of water, and has been impassable for some time.

### Ten Feet Above Normal.

Yesterday morning the river was estimated at about ten feet above normal. During Monday night the river raised about nine inches, but during yesterday the rise was not nearly so rapid as the day before. A telephone message from ten miles up the river gave the information that the water raised but about an inch Monday night. Chas. Vogtel, general manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Company, yesterday said he believed the water would soon begin to recede unless a heavy rain should set in at this time.

It was reported here last night that the high water had carried away the Cummings bridge across the Minnesota river near Golden Gate. The water raised yesterday at the rate of about half an inch an hour. It was said at the Eagle Mill that should the water continue to raise at the same rate the mill would be obliged to close down by tomorrow.

## COUNTY PHYSICIAN ELECTED.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners last Friday, Dr. J. H. Vogel was elected county physician.

The salary of F. D. Minium, county surveyor, was fixed at \$7.50 a day, when employed in connection with the duties of his office.

Jacob Klossner, Jr., representing Hecker Post, G. A. R., appeared before the board and requested that the following sums be appropriated for the proper observance of Memorial Day in the various towns of the county: New Ulm, \$120; Sleepy Eye, \$65; Springfield, \$60; Comfrey, \$55. Commissioner Graff and County Attorney Frederickson were appointed as a committee to look the matter up and see if this could be legally done.

The board allowed a number of bills that had accumulated since the last meeting.

## PATRIOTISM RINGS AT PEACE MEETING

CITIZENS PACK BIG ARMORY  
TO PROTEST AGAINST POS-  
SIBLE WAR.

PASS RESOLUTIONS AND SEND  
DELEGATION TO NATIONAL  
CAPITAL.

Resolved, by citizens of New Ulm and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, That we affirm our allegiance to our country and the principles upon which it is founded, and declare that we yield to none in loyalty and devotion as American citizens.

Realizing the serious problems confronting the executive and legislative departments of our nation in connection with the unfortunate European war, we feel called upon in this solemn hour to express in this public manner, the convictions that we have formed as the result of earnest and patriotic thought on the subject.

With the immortal Washington, we fear the danger of an entangling alliance with any European power.

Considering all the acts and conditions of the nations beyond the seas, we hold that there is up to this time no adequate reason for the entry of our nation into the war.

We point to the ten millions of dead and disabled of the flower of European manhood as the innocent victims of an institution which cannot be classed as other than a relic of barbarism, and we call upon America to heed the lesson of that great human sacrifice.

We declare that war is justifiable only when waged in defense of our country against invasion, or of its citizens against active oppression, conditions which do not now exist.

We further declare that in a matter so vitally affecting the nation, no decision should be made without first consulting, by means of the referendum, the people at large who are the ones most deeply affected in their homes, their happiness, their fortunes and their very lives.

We therefore respectfully but most emphatically protest against the entry of these United States into the war, and beseech our representatives in Congress to use all available means to avoid the same, to the end that there may be assured to us a continuation of the blessings of Peace.

### Introduced by Mayor Pfaender.

These resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of more than one thousand citizens of New Ulm and vicinity, at a mass meeting which packed the Armory Friday night. Patriotism rang through the big hall as speaker after speaker voiced his sentiments relative to the present situation, declaring for the flag and the country, and yet insisting that a war at this time would be an unnecessary slaughter of the best of American citizenship.

The resolutions, which were presented by Mayor Albert Pfaender, in a strong and patriotic speech, were cheered as they were adopted without a dissenting vote. Mayor Pfaender, in presenting the resolutions, said it might appear strange to New Ulm that the sentiments expressed should come from one who had been identified with the military department of the state for the past fifteen years. He declared, however, the members of the national guard were in that organization purely from patriotic motives and for the defense of the country, and not for conquest. Mayor Pfaender's remarks were greeted with prolonged cheers.

Mayor L. A. Fritsche, who presided at the meeting, explained the object of the meeting which he said was purely from a patriotic standpoint, called by and for loyal American citizens. The gathering was opened by singing "America," the audience standing, the singing being accompanied by the Ex-Regiment and New Ulm Concert Bands, under the direction of Capt. Hofmeister.

### Professor Ackermann Speaks.

Major Pfaender was followed by Prof. A. Ackermann, who made the most extended address of the evening. Professor Ackermann discussed the situation from the standpoint of the Constitution of the United States. He began by reminding the naturalized citizens present, that they should remember their oath of allegiance to the United States when they became such citizens, and that when they did so they renounced the country of their birth. He read the oath as administered to all naturalized citizens.

"It has been said," Professor Ackermann (Continued on Page 2)