

New Ulm Review

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Saving At The Spigot;
Washing At The Bung Hole

An army of paid and unpaid men and women through the land; some enlisted and some drafted—few of the latter, however, who are giving advice freely—that the people of this country save!

And all are doing their utmost to save. But, how about the government itself? Is it saving in proportion to that of the people?

A couple of months ago Victor Schluender enlisted in the navy at the naval recruiting station at Minneapolis; he was accepted by the examining physician, and sent home to remain until called upon to go to a training camp. He received his orders and three or four weeks ago left for the east. After remaining there for some time he has now been rejected by an examining physician here.

When the first call was made for volunteers, Lowell Metzinger enlisted for service in the coast artillery, and was sent to St. Louis for examination, was rejected and sent home.

These are only two cases out of many thousands, the cost aggregating the price of a great many Liberty Bonds. And it is all absolute waste to the government, while us common folks are constantly coached in the art of saving.

Before long the movement of troops from one training station to another will be in force over the tan land. The men in the north are to be sent to camps in the south and the southerners are to come north. The railroads must furnish the rolling stock, and this traffic must be taken care of first, at all hazards.

The fact that a serious car shortage exists makes no difference to the government. The public can go hang. Except that it must save, so the government will have more to waste.

Gen. Fred B. Wood, adjutant general of the state troops, is to be ousted, and replaced by Capt. W. F. Rhinow, military secretary to Governor Burnquist. Rhinow is a friend and tool of Colonel Mollison. But they seem to be about the calibre wanted in the National Guard.

"Car Shortage" Is Defended

Criticisms, many of them probably unjust, has caused the railroads of the country to issue a statement regarding the car shortage situation, and to give their version. The charges often published, to the effect that the carriers are not keeping up with the needs of the public, but have used their incomes to declare big dividends rather than in serving the people. This, the railroads claim, is not true, and publish some very convincing figures to substantiate their contentions.

The American Railways association has compiled figures which show that during the ten years previous to December 31, 1916, the railroads of the country purchased 678,000 new freight cars, and during this ten year period, on an average of ninety-two out of every one hundred days the railroads of the country offered more cars than the shippers asked for to carry the nation's traffic.

The railway people contend that a fact usually lost sight of by their critics is the conditions that had continually confronted the roads for those ten long years before the "war business" suddenly and without warning descended upon them of the millions which the railroads lost thru a lack of proffered tonnage, but also in the cost of maintaining equipment in excess of the public's needs.

The statement claims, and probably truthfully, the carriers lost during those ten years, the gross sum of \$1,057,977 because the shippers of the country did not have enuf freight to keepy their cars moving.

In those days, the railway claim, especially during the winter of 1914, most of the steel mills were working on half shift and thousands of workers were tramping the streets looking for work.

Then, says the statement, would have been the time for the railways to have gone into the market for thousands of new cars and other equipment, but they neither had the money nor the credit to do so. Many Western roads, which have gone into the hands of receivers, were unable to obtain the release of new equipment which had been ordered because they were unable to meet the required payments.

The railway companies declare that the future is anything but bright, and that the car shortage situation is likely to grow worse during the balance of 1917 and the sooner the public is forewarned the better.

The roads are certain to be called upon to furnish a large amount of equipment to the government for the movement of troops and supplies. This business

must take preference over all other classes of traffic, and will therefore not merely reduce the ability of the railroads to serve the general public, but also inject a degree of demoralization into all ordinary traffic movements.

Another thing that confronts the railroads is the greatly increased cost of construction of cars, locomotives and other equipment. These prices are greatly inflated and the bankers knowing this refuse to advance money against equipment securities.

The Review has no desire to uphold the railroads except where they are unjustly criticised, and it believes in some cases they are.

There probably never has been a war when politics were played so hard and systematically as in the one in which the United States is now engaged. And the peanuts of the Mollison stamp haven't a monopoly in the game, by any means.

"Blue Sky Law" Now In Force

From this time on if the citizens of this state allow the smooth-tongued salesmen to sell them worthless stocks and thus separate themselves from their money, it will be their own fault. That is if the so-called "blue sky law," passed by the Minnesota legislature last winter, is any good.

The State Securities commission, provided for in the new law, has been organized, and is composed of the following members: Chairman, Andrew E. Fritz, state public examiner; Lyndon A. Smith, attorney general; John B. Sanborn, state insurance commissioner. C. G. Schultz, a Minneapolis attorney, has been appointed secretary of the committee, and it will be his duty to answer all questions regarding any company whose stock is offered for sale to the public. This advice will be free for the asking. All that is necessary will be to write to Mr. Schultz at the state capitol.

In a communication to the Review Secretary Schultz says that those slick salesmen who go about the country to swindle people with valueless oil, mining or automobile shares, or other "wild cat schemes," probably will find few victims now that the commission is beginning its work.

The new state board is expected to protect all Minnesota communities against bogus investment schemes. Its plan is to license companies, dealers and agents to do business in Minnesota, and grant certificates only to the reliable ones as far as can be learned. The investor should report agents without certificates, thus aiding the commission to protect them and others.

Mr. Schultz says the state can give the prospective investor much protection in this way, but it cannot guarantee returns in any instance. Efforts will be made to keep out of Minnesota the concerns having only "blue sky" to sell.

The expenses of the commission will be covered by license fees and its services to the investors will be entirely free. The man with only a few dollars to invest will be given the same attention as the one with many thousands.

The only thing on which the price has not advanced is advice.

Fighting Military Censorship

The Masses, a New York magazine, is fighting against the military censorship; it is an uphill fight. It is a fight against the arrogance of the military powers of the United States, and as the Masses says, "the cards are stacked" against it.

The August issue has been declared unavailable, and the post office department refuses to specify the particular article or cartoon which is in violation of the law. It has also refused to interpret the law to guide the future action of the publishers, and even refuses to pass on advance proof sheets.

In a circular letter sent to its subscribers, the editor of the Masses charges the department with using the espionage bill, passed June 15, 1917, in direct violation of the wishes of congress as evidenced by its defeat of the drastic censorship bill.

"This arbitrary exercise of authority constitutes a clear cut suppression of free speech and opinion," says the letter. "Its object is to frighten us and thru our uncertainty as to what the law is, prevent us from making any free comment on the war."

Injunction proceedings have been started against the post office department to compel the authorities to allow the Masses to pass thru the mails.

People who have a desire to assist this magazine in its fight for the rights of the people and free speech, can show that they are behind it, by sending the amount of one year's subscription to The Masses, which is only \$1.50, and do their "bit" in a worthy cause.

This is not an advertisement and the publishers of the magazine do not even know that it is to be printed; it is simply written in a desire to assist a worthy publication in its fight against an onerous and unconstitutional measure, perpetrated by an organization which cannot stand just criticism.

The address is the Masses Publishing company, 34 Union Square East, New York City.

Albert Everling was in Gaylord last Monday. He returned the same day.

EDITORS' BRAIN THROBS

A big noise never indicates a wise head. It is often the pastime of the fool.—Tracy Herald.

With Medicine Hat returning the highest temperature report on the continent, it is only natural to suppose that the Canadians are getting hotheaded.—Duluth Herald.

The higher the state of civilization to which people have attained the less do they surround themselves with perfectly useless dumb animals.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The world is full of joy in spite of war, and considerable of it is concentrated right in Nicollet county, no matter what the knockers say.—Nicollet Leader.

Strange, indeed, but true. Since the trenches have become the center of the stage, we seldom hear hell or Mexico mentioned.—Morris Sun.

If we could only regain the time we spent doing favors that were not appreciated, what a long vacation we could take.—Springfield Free Press.

Can not Mr. Hoover do something to prevent restaurant chefs from wasting alfalfa by sprinkling it over everything from soup to pie?—Minneapolis Tribune.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HOLD SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Nearly five hundred people attended the picnic given by the local Knights of Columbus at Hunters' Rest last Sunday afternoon. People were there from all parts of Brown county, as well as from points far beyond, Redwood Falls, St. Peter and many other towns being represented. All reported a big time and went away happy.

Refreshments were served and the afternoon was spent in various games. The following were the winners in the various games and races:

Boys' running race, 9 years, Sylvester Arbes; Girls' running race, 9 years, Viola Ranweiler; boys' running race, 9-14 years Eugene Tauer; girls' running race, 9-14 years, Florence Merth; boys' running race, 14-18 years, John Graff, Jr.; girls' running race, 14-18 years, Catherine Gales; men's running race, Edward Berg; ladies' running race, Eleanor Henle; fat men's running race, Joe Bianchi; fat ladies' running race, Mrs. W. G. Rafferty; smoking contest, Alb. Flor.

Bowling (Ladies): 1st, Mrs. Theo. Scheidrich; 2nd, Mrs. Geo. Fesenmaier; 3d, Miss Marie Korbel.

Base ball game won by visiting knights. Tug of War: Team Captains: Chas. Pietch, Springfield; Frank Kosek, New Ulm. Won by Mr. Pietch's team.

HUMAN LIFE IS CHEAP

There is nothing so cheap as human life, says Francis Neilson, M. P., in "How Diplomats Make War." Mr. Neilson's book contains the following paragraph which most timely is just now:

"To those who cannot understand why certain people should be horrified at the burning of the Louvain library, the ruination of beautiful buildings, and not be just as shocked at the loss or mutilation of a soldier, it must be pointed out that it is the custom of the world to regard the body and soul of a man as something inferior in value to a rare volume or a grand cathedral. There is nothing so cheap as human life. It is the popular notion that men are easily replaced; and so long as men permit certain sections of their fellows to think they are cheap, not worth the interest bestowed on a book or a building, the world will have little rest from war, and only very few men will ever have the chance of learning how to appreciate the architecture of their own country, or why the art of Elzevir should be revered."

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

Now there are a lot of us who are not socialists, anarchists, democrats or republicans wets or dries, but most of us have ideas on some one of the above, and at the same time the most of us, who are not entirely so thick headed on any one subject that we are beyond redemption, are perfectly ready and willing to hear about the other fellow's side. We stand a chance to learn something by so doing, not alone about his side, but about our own as well as by seeing his side at the same time. In this connection we are firmly of the opinion that the Minnesota Public Safety commission made quite an error in prohibiting Eugene V. Debs, late socialist candidate for president and chautauqua speaker, from speaking in Minnesota. Now we do not believe in letting common agitators and flapdoodle artists run rampant over the country, on or off the chautauqua platform, political stump or elsewhere, because the most of them merely do it for a price, but we believe it is possible that Mr. Debs is not a man of that type and might have a good message of constructive type for the people, and that he, or anyone else should at least not be condemned without a hearing. A better way to do it would have been to go out and see what Mr. Debs had to offer, and if it was not right, then it would have been plenty of time. It may be that the commission did this, but if they did they failed to tell the public. And the public wants to know.—Le Sueur Center Leader-Democrat.

The Open Forum

AT FORT SNELLING

Editor of The Review:

A tax payer who lives not more than a hundred miles from New Ulm had an opportunity last Friday afternoon to inspect the military camp between Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Falls. He spent three hours at the camp in question. The first regiment that he saw was evidently the First Minnesota because of the fact that there was a sign there bearing this information. What other regiments there were he could not say but he thought there were several other regiments in addition to the First Minnesota. He says also that he saw some cavalry troops and some artillery in the same camp.

What impressed him most was the evident lack of discipline and orderliness which was manifest everywhere. It seemed as tho the camp was taking care of itself. The drilling as far as he was able to find out was being done under the commands of privates and non-commissioned officers. During the whole time that he was there he saw no commissioned officer but is willing to admit he might not be sufficiently familiar with the officers' uniforms and insignia of rank to recognize them, but this he knows to be an absolute fact, that during the whole time that he spent in the camp he did not see one enlisted man salute a superior officer.

In the guard-house he noticed men who were evidently on duty playing card games for money and one of the men in the guard house, according to his statement, was stark naked. Inquiry among the men elicited the information that altho they were expected to be in camp after a certain hour in the evening there seemed to be no trouble whatsoever in sneaking out of camp after taps and getting back in at almost any hour during the night without being caught.

Another thing that impressed itself on his mind was the apparent brutality with which the mules and horses are being treated. He said, in substance, to the Review, that if private citizens would treat dumb animals the way the government-owned horses and mules are being treated at this particular military camp they would be arrested for cruel and inhuman treatment of dumb animals and sent to jail. He noticed two fences about a block long each to which hundreds of horses and mules were tied. The fence is made by putting posts into the ground with the top sticking out about five feet above the ground. Thru these posts a gas pipe is run and to this gas pipe the horses and mules are tied on each side. Here they are kept during all kinds of weather, day and night, during sunshine and rain and during the hottest part of the day, when only a half mile away are spacious barns with nothing in them. The gentleman in question stated further that some horses and mules are dying fast.

What he is especially interested in is to find out if this is the kind of discipline that is maintained in the militia and regular army of this country. He wants to know because he has two sons who may be drafted and he wants to satisfy himself in his own mind whether it would be better for his sons to go thru the demoralizing camp and military life, as he saw it, or if he should advise them to refuse to take the dual oath and go to jail.

As a tax payer and American citizen he also wants to know whether anything can be done to better the conditions in the camp which he visited.

CITIZEN.

If congress doesn't hurry up with that food control legislation it will be too late to keep this year's apple crop from rotting on the ground—just as in times of peace.—Duluth Herald.

It's all right for the Minnesota State Safety commission to engage in the work of moral uplift, but there are people in this commonwealth who would be greatly pleased and would appreciate any effort made on the part of the commission to bring down the prices of foodstuffs and fuel.—Mankato Free Press.

LARGEST CROWD OF SEASON AT TURNER PARK CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

A record crowd gathered at Turner Park last Sunday night, to hear the concert given by the New Ulm Concert Band, it being estimated that more than 2,000 people were on the ground during the evening. The playing by the band is greatly appreciated, not only by the people of New Ulm, but by those from away, as visitors from most of the towns for many miles around here listen to the music. Following is the program for next Sunday evening:

1. Mount Kineo, March..... Jean M. Missud
 2. War Eagle, March..... E. W. Berry
 3. Living Pictures, Over..... Dalbey
 4. Noisy, Bill, Characteristic March..... F. H. Loey
(Trombone Solo by Andrew Wagner and R. A. Weinkauff)
 5. There's A Little Bit of Bad in Every Good Little Girl, Fox Trot..... Grant Clark
 6. Advance, March..... Harold Bennet
- Intermission.
7. Under the Double Eagle, March..... J. F. Wagner
 8. On the Beautiful Blue Danube, Waltz..... J. Strauss
 9. Serenade, "Loves Response"..... J. H. C. Miller
 10. Cheerful Greetings Over..... Schilling
 11. Norembega, March..... J. C. Heid
 12. Easy Street, March..... Roland F. Seitz

CONCERT BY HOFMEISTER'S BAND

1. March, "The Army Mule"..... Ph. Egner
2. Overture, "Light Cavalry"..... F. v. Suppe
3. "The Hunting of the Snark"..... F. H. Rollinson

SYNOPSIS

CANTO I—Andante pastorale — Noonday in a peaceful hamlet.
CANTO II—Moderato pomposo — The Bellman (an ancient mariner) relates "The Terrible Tale of the Snark."
CANTO III—Maestoso — The Hunters (The Bellman, Bakner, Baker, and others) seek the Snark in his lair. They march boldly but fearfully.
CANTO IV—Mysterioso tremoloso — Danger is near — The hunters mover softly and silently.

CANTO V—Allegro Vivace — Danger is too near — The hunters become panic-stricken and a general stampede ensues, leaving the Banker,
CANTO VI—Marziale — The hunters return in triumph, congratulating themselves upon having made a masterly and heroic retreat, but the Baker had met with the Snark.

4. "Anvil Chorus" from Il Travatore..... Verdi
5. Barcarole, "O Belle Nuit"..... J. Offenbach
6. Double Time, "The Pack Train"..... Egner

Intermission

7. "Songs of the Nation"..... Lampe
8. An Episode of the Jungle. "The Elephant Trot"..... C. Kahn
9. "The Skibbereen Sheik"..... Tracy
10. Grande marcia de Concert— "Florentine"..... Julius Fucik
11. "Dance of the Song Birds"..... B. Richmond
12. March "The Emperor"..... O. E. Christens
12. March, "The Emperor"..... O. E. Christense

Louis W. Hill, head of the Great Northern railway, is one of the most democratic rich men in Minnesota. When the St. Paul snobs decided that those attending a reception given a number of Belgian visitors in that city, must appear in dress suits and silk hats, Mr. Hill, who was a member of the reception committee, promptly balked and refused to attend. That the several plain clothes policemen, detailed to be at the function, might not be thrown out by the snobs, Mr. Hill bought and presented them with the necessary "tiles." Mr. Hill is made of the right kind of stuff.

Keep Cool

Hot weather is here, so be sure that your ice box contains some pop or cider. Here is a list of flavors we always have on hand.

IN POP BOTTLES

24 Bottles to a Case

- Orangeola
- Propto Bubbles
- To-Kay Lemon Cream
- Strawberry Root Beer
- Cola
- Lemon Sour Birch Beer
- Ginger Ale
- Orange Cherry
- Raspberry Grape
- Blackberry

IN LARGE BOTTLES

12 Bottles to a Case

- Selzer
- Lemon Cream
- Strawberry Lemon Sour
- Champagne Cider
- Orange Cherry

IN PINTS

24 Bottles to a Case

- Ginger Ale
- Selzer

SPRING WATER

12 1-2gal. Bottles in a Case

New Ulm Bottling Works

H. H. and A. J. FRENZEL, Props.

Phone 55

ODDS & ENDS

SMALL lots, incomplete assortments and remnants left from our big Clearance Sale go at decided reductions this week.

The lots are small but the bargains big.

The Merchandise is all right but the Prices are cut.

COME EARLY AND HAVE FIRST CHOICE.

THE BEE HIVE

J. A. OCHS, PROP.