

# New Ulm Review

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## What Is Misconduct?

At a public meeting in this city, on the evening of July 25, Major Albert Pfander, in an address told the men who had been drafted that the government was acting wholly within its rights; that Congress had a perfect right to pass the draft law, and that it was the duty of every drafted man to respond.

Two weeks ago a resolution, introduced by an upstart lawyer of Mankato, was adopted by the State Bar association, demanding the disbarment of Major Pfander, on the grounds of misconduct.

In Heaven's name, what is misconduct? Will this man Bowen, the Mankato upstart, kindly inform an anxious public?

It seems to be nip-and-tuck as to which employs the most persistent press agents, the United States government or the automobile manufacturers.

## Tyranny In America

Certainly, there never was greater need for men, real men, thinkers who can stop in the midst of passion and prejudice that are rife just now to give a clear and unbiased decision when it comes to matters of patriotism. Here we have in Minnesota a tyranny more absolute than any one dreamed could possibly exist in free America and yet in the blindness of prejudice induced by war hysteria, who can see clearly that it is tyranny that is being practiced every day? Few indeed except those directly affected by the tyranny. And yet, justice demands that even those who are not affected by the stringent rulings of the Safety Commission should stand up for the rights of those who are wrongfully put down by those rulings. It can not possibly be fair to prohibit anti-draft meetings so long as loyalty meetings are allowed. One set of ideas has as much right to be given publicity as any other set. Nobody in New Ulm protests against the holding of loyalty meetings by those whose inclinations run that way but the "loyalists" have secured a ruling that no more peace meetings may be held. What justice is there in such conduct of affairs of state? How long can we bare facedly call this "Free America"? But who cares, except the man who suffers under the ruling? Too true it is that it makes a difference whose ox is gored. No one cares a rap until his own liberty is endangered. A nice, selfish lot we are!

## Senator LaFollette's Platform

In the face of all the abuse that is being heaped upon the head of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin for the courageous stand that he has taken, before and since the declaration of war, it is only fair that the people should know just where he stands. They should also know why he has taken and held to his present position. That the public may understand this matter, The Review is glad to be able to print the senator's platform, which is extremely concise and to the point. Here it is:

First—La Follette believes war for us might have been avoided if a wise and consistent policy had been adopted by our government from the beginning, and that the world war might now be ended if the United States had used its great power and resources in co-operation with other neutral nations to bring about a just settlement on terms of lasting peace.

Second—La Follette believes this country should exercise its great influence and leadership to secure agreement among the warring nations, and that this nation should steadfastly resist any demand which may come from other countries that we shall bear the burden of a prolonged European war for political aggrandizement or commercial supremacy.

Third—La Follette recognizes the fact of war and believes we should meet its responsibilities fairly and squarely. Revenues must be raised for the conduct of the war; the young men, the flower of the nation, who must risk their lives in the awful strife, should receive every possible consideration.

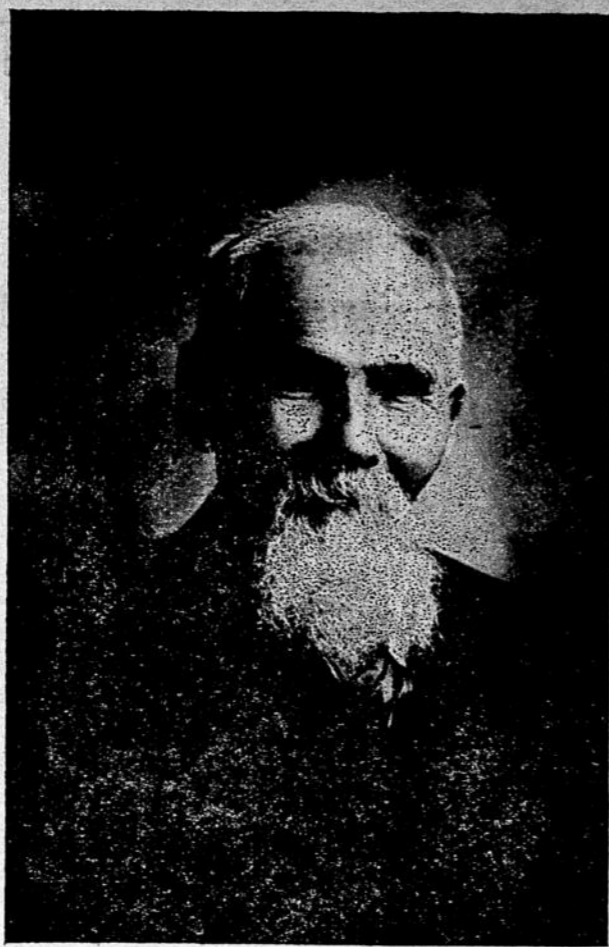
Fourth—La Follette will stand now and always for the ideals of democracy. No forces, however powerful and bold, will prevent La Follette from fighting to place the financial burden of war on those who profit by the war.

What more could any American citizen do, who has the welfare of the United States more at heart than that of some foreign nation?

## RURAL CARRIERS EXAMINATION

There will be a Rural Mail Carriers Examination for Brown County held in New Ulm and in Sleepy Eye Saturday, Aug. 25. In New Ulm the examination will be conducted at the High School Building. There is one vacancy to be filled on the New Ulm routes.

Some of the new wheat being brought to market runs considerably over eight and the crop seems to be a remarkably good one all around. Weather has been and still is of the finest.



## GOLDEN WEDDING OBSERVED BY AGED NEW ULM COUPLE

Surrounded by their children and families Mr. and Mrs. John F. Arhart celebrated their Golden Wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in this city last Saturday.

At noon a wedding dinner was served in the basement of the Congregational church, to which aside from a very few invited guests, only the immediate family which included their children and families, were present. Those invited included Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. Elsworth Palmer, Mr. Palmer is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Arhart.

E. R. Arhart of Grand Forks acted as toastmaster and responses were made to toasts by the several sons-in-laws and daughters of the aged but happy couple.

In the afternoon a reception was held at the Arhart home on South State street, when a large number called.

Mr. Arhart was born in Mulhausen, Germany, February 4, 1839, and came to America, in 1844, when only 15 years of age, coming with an older brother, Christ Arhart. The boys lived for a time in New York City, going from there to Pennsylvania, and then to Wisconsin, and later to Illinois where he resided on a farm for some time. Later he removed to Gentry county, Missouri, where he lived when the Civil War broke out.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri cavalry, serving until the end of hostilities, and was mustered out in April, 1865.

Miss Katherine Louise Ballenger was the maiden name of the bride of fifty years ago. She was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 16, 1849. She removed with her parents to Houston county, Minn., in 1865. The following year they went to Gentry county, Mo., locating in the same neighborhood with Mr. Arhart. When they decided in 1867

to return to this state Mr. Arhart came with them and on August 18, 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Arhart were married at High Forest, Mower county, Minn.

They lived on a farm near Rochester, for a time, and in 1869 came to West Newton, where Mr. Arhart purchased a farm of 320 acres. In 1902 Mr. Arhart retired from farming and the family came to this city to make their home.

The following are the surviving children, ten having been born to them; Charles W. Arhart, Fargo, N. D.; Louis Arhart, West Newton; Mrs. A. F. Rieke, Fairfax; Edward R. Arhart, Grand Forks, N. D.; Mrs. G. A. Ottomeyer, New Ulm; Henry Arhart, Thief River Falls; Ira Arhart and Mrs. W. E. Engelbert, New Ulm.

There were also eighteen grandchildren present at the festal occasion Saturday.

The entire community joins in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Arhart on this joyous occasion.

## More Than Single Tax Is Suggested

A system of leasing lands, in addition to the single tax plan, is an idea presented by William Kent, a member of the Federal Tariff commission, in a comprehensive article published in The Public magazine of August 17. Mr. Kent goes to the bottom of the high cost of living problem by naming as one of the chief causes the increase in land values. He points out the necessity of converting these land values into the public treasury as a means of lowering the cost of production. While he believes the single tax to be the means for beginning this restoration of the people's rights, he expresses doubt as to whether something more will not have to be added to complete its purpose.

Mr. Kent is inclined to the idea that the ultimate solution of the land question will be a system of leasing. This point has been raised before, but the editor of The Public, discussing Mr. Kent's communication, believes that it is a question if it is not after all, a change in the terms applied to the same idea. The following is quoted from Mr. Kent's article:

"I do not believe that if Henry George had lived he would have confined his revenue system to the taxation of land, either as abstractly perfect or concretely feasible, and I think he would have recognized the fact that after taxing all of the rental value out of the land and forcing the owner to the trouble of cashing his crops and turning in taxes, no benefit of holding title would appear. Just as millions of acres of chopped over timber lands have been permitted to revert to the state rather than to irritate the owner with taxation charges, in the same way this taxing of the unearned increment would eventually throw the land back to the taxing community. The taxation plan would be self-destructive and a leasing system would take its place, an evolution to be devoutly sought, and one only to be reached thru taxation or revolution."

The believer in the single tax system is in full accord with Mr. Kent in the conclusion that taxation is the means of producing this evolution, but questions the idea that the evolution will end in a leasing system in which the tenant, while retaining the full fruits of his own labor will pay to the community a rental equivalent to the value that the community has conferred upon the land. The single taxer is likely to say that Mr. Kent, in describing his leasing system has set forth the identical idea that is intended to be conveyed by the term single tax.

A leasing system that would protect both the community and the land user in their respective rights would have to be of long duration, and accord to the tenant full title to his improvements. Mr. Kent suggests that the lease might be perpetual, providing the terms were carried out by the occupant, and required the fullest and best use of the property

in the public interest.

The essential point in the land question is how to maintain a tenure that will give to the individual all that he produces, and at the same time give to the community all that it produces. Mr. Kent's proposed leasing system would no doubt do that, and if we were a nation of philosophers, entering upon an absolutely new territory such a system might be adopted. But since this is a nation of creatures of limited mental grasp, and victims of long established habit, and heirs to a long established system of land tenure, it would no doubt be better to follow the natural bent of mind when it secures the same result. For when all is said and done is not ownership in fee, subject to a tax that takes annually the value the community confers upon it, but with all improvements and labor values exempted, equal to any leasing system?

The point raised by the adherents of the leasing system is that if title were reposed in the state, conditions as to its use could be imposed. The very thing advanced by these people is already obtained. That power is now inherited in the state. The owner of land is not permitted to do with it as he pleases. He must respect the rights of his neighbors, and as population increases his limitations as to the use of his land grow. Building ordinances in cities limit the material, size and use of buildings. There is no restriction that can be put in a lease that may not be imposed in a title.

Under conditions now existing and likely to continue it is believed that the single tax proposition will correct the present inconsistency of allowing the land owner and speculator to profit from the labors of his neighbor without any exertion on his own part.

Daniel Pickett, who founded the Sibley County Independent at Henderson in 1873, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., August 1. Mr. Pickett, who was 78 years old, was a well-known attorney, editor and county official in Sibley county from 1865 until 1884, when he removed to California.

## Hoover An Iowa Boy

Comparatively few American people know that Herbert C. Hoover, who is to control the food supplies of the nation while it is at war, he is a product of the state of Iowa, having been born at West Branch, and spent his boyhood days not more than a day's automobile drive from New Ulm.

He had none of the advantages of even the moderately rich. His parents were poor Quakers. While yet a young boy he realized that he must make his own way in the world. His ambitions were high and he also knew that to attain them he must have an education, and that he would of necessity be obliged to earn the money to get it. His bent was toward engineering, an inclination developed by reading of the achieve-

ments of John Hays Hammond and other men eminent along the same lines. His heart was set on doing big things, and he was willing to make personal sacrifices in order to gain his end. It is related that while a student at the Leland Stanford Junior university he was employed as a laundry agent, and took on other jobs equally as menial. As usual in such cases, he made his way thru college very creditably, and from this point onward his progress was not only remarkable, but exceptional.

Upon leaving college he was appointed to take charge of a geological survey in Arizona, and in the Sierra Nevada. He was next made assistant manager of the Carlisle mines in New Mexico, after which he was given rapid advancement until he filled the post of engineer of the Imperial Bureau of Mines in China.

The only sketch of his career at hand, meagre and condensed in the extreme, giving only bone-dry facts, becomes almost romantic when it tells of the little bare-foot Iowa boy becoming in succession the trusted consulting engineer of mining corporations in different parts of the world, the authorized representative of a hundred millions of capital, director of properties almost beyond price and the employer of 500,000 men. He is recognized, in reality, as a second John Hays Hammond. He is accorded distinction as one of the big men of the world. He is consulted by cabinets.

Mr. Hoover is a silent man, according to all newspaper interviewers who have been assigned to the task of making him talk. It is said that he allows the interviewer to do most of the talking.



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