

New Ulm Review

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A Question of Attitude

Because the Review is not shouting for the war a number of our exchanges take us to task in a fashion which would be very trying were we not absolutely sure that it is quite as loyal and patriotic to dissent honestly as it is to yell and follow the crowd just because that seems to be the thing to do just now. And because the Review is considered "disloyal" any thing we may say which apparently favors the German race is called pro-kaiserism. This, too, is of little consequence except as it exhibits the narrowness of thought among the country press.

It is refreshing to find the Madella News able to go beyond such narrow confines and look at questions which concern things of German origin in the light of common sense. Had the Review advocated the continued teaching of German in the schools of the state it would have been pro-kaiserism. We sincerely hope that the various exchanges will be able to read what the News has to say on the subject without prejudice for it is only a fool or a blind man who can not see that England and Germany both are far better equipped than the United States to gain the trade of the world and now that we have come out of our shell and gotten into the national race, we've got to be fit or we shall lose out. We must be equipped to meet not only the German but every other nationality as well on an equal footing.

The Madella News says it all so well we reprint its editorial on "Provincialism" in full elsewhere on this page. We have only to add to it that not only will a knowledge of languages equip us for the commercial fray but it will tend to a cementing of the friendships among peoples which will lead eventually to the millennium of Internationalism. We need not all speak one language to be brothers but we do need to be able to speak each others tongues since in only that way shall we be able to understand each other and sympathize with each other's aims. If one wants proof of these facts he has only to study Colonial history of America and see the difference in feeling that the Indians exhibited toward the English whom they hated and the French whom they loved, for so other reason in the world than that the French learned the Indian tongue and treated them as brothers while the English scorned the Indian language and treated the Red Men as inferiors. It was all a misunderstanding due to a difference in attitude, and it is time that America who is fighting for Democracy should realize that her attitude needs careful consideration.

The liquor interests have certainly had a hard row to hoe during the last twelve years or so. Millions of dollars have been spent to put them out of business and thousands of people have enjoyed the soft jobs which were created in the process of suppressing the cup that cheers, but the flowing bowl is still very far from empty. In Minnesota the fees of liquor are divided into two camps and altho centralization of effort might mean the death of John Barleycorn, yet the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition Party cannot make up their minds to eliminate any of the fat offices which they are now holding down, but which would have to go by the board in case of consolidation of the two anti forces.

Word To The Wise

Don't wait until tomorrow to subscribe for the New Ulm Review. You may find yourself in the predicament of the fellow Walt Mason tells about in the following lines:

"Tomorrow," said the languid man, "I'll have my life insured, I guess; I know it is the safest plan, to save my children from distress." And when the morrow came around, they placed him gently in a box; at break of morning he was found as dead as Julius Caesar's cat. His widow now is scrubbing floors, and washing shirts, and splitting wood, and doing fifty other chores that she may rear his wailing brood. "Tomorrow," said the careless jay, "I'll take an hour and make my will; and then if I should pass away, the wife and kids shall know nod!" The morrow came, serene and nice, the weather mild, with signs of rain; the careless jay was placed on ice, embalming fluid in his brain. Alas, alas, poor careless jay! The lawyers got his pile of cash; his wife is toiling night and day, to keep the kids in clothes and hash. "Tomorrow" is the fatal rack on which a million ships are wrecked.

Be warned and subscribe to the Review before the price advances March 1st.

At a meeting of the members of Camp Bohleter Spanish-American War Veterans held last Wednesday, the present officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. It is expected that they will be installed at the monthly meeting on the first Tuesday in March.

Preparedness

Recently Charles M. Schwab, the steel king, made the statement that we are at the threshold of a new social era in which the workers will soon rule the world.

To show their appreciation of Schwab's prophetic vision, the I. W. W. headquarters of Chicago sent him a pair of overalls and gloves so that he may be ready to go to work when the time comes and appended the following note:

"We, the Industrial Workers of the World, agree with you when you say that 'We are at the threshold of a new era.' It is going to come upon us sooner than we expect. It is the social renaissance of the whole world. Some people call it socialism; others call it Bolshevism."

"We, the Industrial Workers, call it industrialism."

The Pioneers

They are going fast, the pioneers; and in their going we are losing a sturdy lot of men. Time is taking its relentless toll, and one by one like the giants of the forest, they are dropping down. They were men of vision, these pioneers. They had the spirit of adventure in their souls, and they were forerunners of civilization. From the virgin forest and untouched prairie, they hewed out homes for themselves. No danger was too great for them to face, no privations too severe. They came when the country was at its rawest and most primitive, and even as they built their cabins of sod and of logs, they had the vision of the great commonwealth that was to be. They anticipated the future, and the blessings and the privileges that we enjoy today are largely due to their fortitude and their perseverance. They were horny-handed, but soft-and-large-hearted men. They labored ceaselessly, and yet their labor did not sour them, for they always had time to extend a friendly hand, or to perform a neighborly function. "Honesty" was their watchword, and no men were more honorable in their dealings one with another. The pioneers are going fast now, but their memory will ever be enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. —Winnebago City Enterprise.

A PRACTICAL ENTERPRISE

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that a milk products factory had been launched at Hutchinson in this state. This week we are in a position to call attention to the launching of the Northfield Milk Products Company, which will manufacture and sell evaporated cream. To judge from the picture of the factory published in the Northfield News, this enterprise is of no mean proportions and will mean quite a little to Northfield and to the farmers adjacent.

It occurs to us that it might be possible for the local creamery to branch out and increase its field of usefulness. At any rate it ought to be worth our while to have the matter thoroughly investigated and steps taken at once to launch such an enterprise if it should appear to be a safe financial venture. No doubt, the patrons of the local creamery could enlist the support of our commercial club if this should be necessary to get the venture under way.

PROVINCIALISM

A petition has been circulated for the taking out of the Win-dom high school curriculum the study of German. We signed it. We will sign another petition to eliminate the study of Norwegian and every other language that is being run into the schools of the country. This is America and whenever the American language is not sufficient to be taught in its schools, then we say lock the doors of the school houses, and never open them until American is good enough to the exclusion of all other languages. —Cottonwood County Citizen.

The above from a nearby exchange is quoted merely as an expression of a common view held in this country at this time, and to serve as a text.

If it argues anything it bespeaks a mind which does not see beyond the confines of the county in which the owner of the thinking apparatus lives and a mind which is fixed upon the immediate present rather than taking a view of the future.

Since the war began the United States has been given such an opportunity for the expansion of its trade abroad as it never before enjoyed in all its history. The Germans and English have been busy destroying each other and letting their foreign trade go by the board. Meanwhile Uncle Sam has been permitted to step in and take their place.

But he has found himself unprepared to take advantage of this unprecedented opportunity. One of the principal obstacles has been the lack of commercial representatives to go to the various countries where these trade opportunities were and talk business with the people of those countries in their own languages. In many cases even the diplomatic representatives of the United States cannot speak the language of the country to which they are assigned. Linguistic

adaptability is the very first essential to successful trade getting in any country.

Americans have been notoriously indifferent to the advantages of a foreign language. Linguistic accomplishments have never been rightly valued here. One who could speak, read and write several languages has been looked upon mostly as a freak rather than as a serious student or as one worthy of emulation.

We are a provincial people in many ways, and in none more markedly than in our attitude toward this matter of language attainments. We somehow seem to think that people all over the world ought to learn English in order to converse with us instead of our learning their language in order to speak to them. We will never get far in the way of foreign commerce until we shed this phase of narrow-mindedness.

If our schools are going to do their best for the pupil and the nation they must fit the pupil for his life work. If we are going to succeed in foreign trade as we fondly imagine we are going to we must train our own commercial representatives in the languages they will require when they go abroad in quest of trade. If we do not train our own we will have to depend on the citizens of other countries who have had the good sense to master several languages — and we cannot expect them to push our trade advantages as one of our own people would. And if we are to train linguists to represent us who should do it if not the public schools?

If anyone takes the trouble to inquire into the tremendous program of preparation for the resumption of world commerce being made now by England and Germany, he will be impressed by the fact that we will have our hands full after the war to hold the advantages, we have now and it follows that we cannot overlook any item in the way of preparedness for the trade war after the war.

Just because we are fighting the German government is no reason we should bury our heads in the sands of provincialism and ignore the fact that the German language will serve us well in future commercial ways. Instead of discouraging the study of German it should be urged upon the ambitious student and in addition there should be departments for the study of French, Spanish, Portuguese and the Scandinavian tongues.

One of the curious traits of Americans is to confuse the menace of the foreign language newspapers in this country with the study of languages in the schools. We believe there has been a vast amount of harm done by the hostile propaganda spread by the German language publications in this country, but with the exception of occasional instances where disloyal instructors in parochial schools have taught sedition to the children under their direction, we do not believe the study of the German language has resulted in any harm to the student. On the other hand it has been the means of equipping him with an invaluable aid to future attractive openings in the world of trade if he has the ambition to look for the opportunities thus afforded. —Madella News.

LINCOLN AND PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

By M. J. Wagner,
Dr. Martin Luther College,
Feb. 12, 1918.

Every crisis, whether political, moral, or social, produces great men. We say produces in the sense of 'brings forth' rather than to say either creates or discovers great men. For we know that opinion would differ as to whether the crisis creates or discovers the man. Our own private opinion is that the Almighty God, whose omnipotent hand swings the lash of visitation upon an unrepenting people unto repentance in every crisis, also prepares the man for the occasion and in the development of events brings the two together that they are thus guided one by the other and the two again, in turn, by Him.

Such a crisis, in a certain sense moral, political, and social, was the Civil War in our country from 1861-65 and the man produced by it, greatest of the great, was our own Abraham Lincoln, in whose honor we have assembled here to-day, his natal day, to commemorate his greatness and to learn from his example a salutary lesson that shall be of benefit to us in the great crisis of our day. For, while it is true that a great crisis produces great men, it is also true that it greatly excites the masses of the people and momentarily disturbs the otherwise well-balanced mind of public opinion which in this frame of mind is intensely impressionable and for the moment probably equally susceptible to evil or good and therefore is greatly in need of careful guidance. By careful guidance we mean an honest and clear statement of the case with such power of conviction the public mind will clearly grasp the great object in view, and set itself, heart and soul, with self-sacrifice and self-denial, to the support of the good and destruction of evil for the common weal. It is for that reason that we have before stated with such positive conviction that the example of Lincoln cannot but teach us a salutary lesson in the present great crisis.

We are at present engaged in the greatest war of the world's history. In spite of the secret documents and agreements, recently published, in spite of the many possible causes and aims of war, our European partners in the conflict, our President has definitely stated, and from time to time reiterated, that we have but one great issue, one great aim in the war, viz: "That Democracy shall not perish from the earth." But rather than Democracy shall find a home in every land of the earth, so that every living soul may

enjoy with us, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

You will have noticed that in stating our case in the present great conflict, it became expedient, if not necessary, to quote from the Gettysburg Address of our Abraham Lincoln, delivered Nov. 19, 1863. The only difference being that I used the term "democracy" and Lincoln gave the definition of the term in its stead, saying: "that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

If we then ask, what is democracy, we find here the answer. It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. That means to say, it is a government, a power, not inherited by anyone person or a number of persons from an ancestor; not a power bought or purchased by gold; not a power possessed by special privilege, to be used or abused at will, but a power coming directly out from the people, conferred upon one man or a number of men, also taken from out of that same people. And these men are then to guide, not according to their own mind and will, but according to the will of these same people. The people prescribe the form, the manner, the direction that the guidance is to take. And even there the interest of the people does not cease, but these men, so chosen, shall use such power conferred according to the prescribed orders and will of the people; use that power, not for the benefit of a few, a certain class, interest, or section of the people only, but to and for the benefit of all the people concerned. That is Lincoln's definition and conception of democracy; and such is the government of the great United States. Our government consists of a President, and two Houses of Congress. These men have been taken by us from out of our midst and set by ourselves out above ourselves to be our guides. They have received their power from us and also their instructions in the form of a Constitution and numerous Federal Laws, accepted and ratified by our vote. And they are now to execute these to the welfare of all concerned. And with us, the people, now lies, in the form of the ballot, the power to repudiate or endorse that government. Truly a Democracy in the most lavish interpretation of the term.

But such lavish freedom and liberty of the people also imposes a binding duty and obligation upon that people. In organizing such form of government they have made a covenant and henceforth the individual or class or any section of such people, while enjoying their personal liberty to the greatest extent possible, must at no time place its private, individual weal above the common weal. At no time can an individual or class or a section of such people try to impose without breaking its covenant and tearing to shreds all democratic ideals its personal or private opinion upon the masses or seek to attain under such form of government personal gain and advantage to the detriment or harm of the common interest. While they may suggest, they must not, dare not, cannot impose. Wherever such an attempt is made, the mass of the people will repudiate and in a democratic manner, with the interest of the mass and with the interest of even these individuals or classes or sections that have made such an attempt, at heart, correct the evil done the common cause by such individual, class, or section.

That I have given you precisely Lincoln's conception of the matter, every page of history on the great Civil War will attest. He personally was convinced that slavery was a moral wrong. The South did not share this conviction with him. The North was to some extent divided. The South did not share this conviction with him, because slavery had grown up with them from the youth of the land, had been tolerated, even legalized, by that great instrument, the Constitution of the United States of America, and was so much a part and so necessary a part of their cotton enterprise that for the South itself to abolish slavery meant financial suicide; for the North to impose it upon them, financial murder. The South did not mean to impose slavery upon the North, save a few radicals; the North did not mean to impose abolition of slavery upon the

South, save a few radicals; but each distrusted the other and feared that to concede in any one instance meant ultimate defeat and subjugation.

How did Lincoln apply his democratic principles in this matter? He, as stated, recognized in slavery a moral wrong and for that reason felt that, sooner or later, in a country, founded upon the declaration of the "privilege of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," slavery must go, for it is undemocratic — even tho a part of that people, living under that government, was of black skin. Therefore in his speech at Springfield, Ill., June 16, 1858, he said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." By this statement he primarily meant to say that this government could not stand half of the States tolerating, another half condemning slavery. But, by implication, he meant to voice just as strongly that this government could not stand as a free government if one half of the citizens remained in bondage, slaves to free men. Yet he did not believe in immediate and complete abolition. He was too democratic of principle. The Constitution legalized slavery. But it must ultimately be amended to correct its own wrong. In the South slavery must be tolerated until it can be legally abolished. And then such abolition must come slowly, gradually; and those suffering financially or otherwise by the process in the South must be reimbursed for their loss by the entire people who in this entirety had originally legalized such practice and now was in its entirety to correct, not the South only, but to correct itself. But in the government lands in the Western Territory now under federal control slavery must never be allowed to enter. And the South must likewise not try to impose its institution upon the North. A beautiful application of his democratic principle "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

When the South had seceded and begun to shed the blood of their brothers of the North, yes, after pools of blood covered the land, then still did he hold to this principle of a government "for the people." Even then he did not look forward to a conquered and defeated South, a section of that people, to be punished for its error, but rather that that erring child should return to its mother's bosom and its father's arms and there be received with open arms and a warm heart, "receiving double for all her sins," the apple for the rod. Read his second Inaugural: "With malice to none, with charity for all" — and his last speech of April 11, 1865: "Finding themselves safely at home, (namely the South), it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad." What a beautiful application of his doctrine "a government for all the people!"

And him do I hold up to you tonight as an example to follow in the present crisis. We, too, must know no individualism, no class feeling, no sectionalism; we must know no German-Americans, no English-Americans, no Irish-Americans, but Americans only. We must have but one common country, one common flag, and but one allegiance to the government of our United States. And this government we must support not only, not mainly, by word of mouth, but by action — by self-denial and self-sacrifice to the common good of all. And we have ample opportunity. Food conservation! Just a little less meat, just a little less heat, just a little less sugar and other essentials! If each does his bit, it amounts to quite a "bit". But you must not in a selfish spirit pass it up to the other fellow! In self-sacrifice and self-denial the individual must do his duty towards the mass. Fuel conservation! Just a half shovel less each day sums up quite beautifully. And don't forget the Red Cross. Don't buy the button for your sake, but donate for the Red Cross in an unselfish way. I know some who wear no button at all and it would surprise you to know, what they have done, not to get a button, but for the Red Cross. And I would like to add: give ungrudgingly once, twice, and again to support the pastors already sent and the many more we must

send to give to our boys the spiritual food and guidance so extremely necessary.

I have been trying to enjoin upon you loyalty and support of your government by the example of Abraham Lincoln, but I would be denying myself, if I were not to enjoin loyalty upon you in a more earnest tone. Mouth-patriotism, by speech and applause is so fearfully cheap; but it fights no battles, heals no wounds, feeds no hungry, comforts no distress, in short avails nothing lest it be followed up by action. And unless the fear of God is in your heart, your patriotism will surely fall flat. But every Christian knows that it is his Lord's will that "every soul be subject unto the higher powers. And that, whosoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." Rom. 13. That leaves you no quarter. That makes of you not a patriot of the hour, but a patriot of conviction. And likewise: "It is not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?" This especially in support of the Red Cross.

I now come to my close by reiterating: our government is a democratic government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We still stand upon the interpretation of Abraham Lincoln, the world's greatest and broadest democrat and will individually, by class and section as one united people stand by our flag as it waves "o'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave."

And may I not now express the wish that this fearful struggle may soon end and peace again reign o'er all the lands! And is it not worth while in closing this speech to once more quote from a speech of Abraham Lincoln, held at Philadelphia, in Feb., 1861, while on his way to Washington for his first Inauguration? For in it he refers, as it were, in prophetic words, to the present conflict and its outcome, an outcome that we so devoutly hope and expect. And these words are: "The Declaration of Independence gave Liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time."

To-day is February 20. This means that exactly one more week after to-day the price of the Review will advance from \$1.50, the figure at which it has sold for many years, to \$2.00, the price at which country publishers nowadays are selling their papers with but few exceptions. We have tried to keep the price down, but it couldn't be done so up it goes in just 8 days. Meantime, are you going to pay up and take advantage of the opportunity to keep the cost of your paper at present level? Subscriptions accepted for some years in advance but not to exceed five. Remember, we absolutely will not accept any \$1.50 subscriptions on or after March 1, 1918.

At the J. Johnson sale of thoroughbred Chester white hogs a week ago Saturday forty-two fine brood sows were sold at public auction. Not all of the outside buyers were fortunate enough to secure hogs at the sale. Among those who did buy was Gustav Radloff of Essig.

CANDIDATE FOR

Register of Deeds

At the earnest solicitation of my numerous friends throughout this county, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination and election to the office of Register of Deeds of Brown County. Believing myself qualified to hold this important office I earnestly solicit your vote and support.

H. G. PETERSON

First News of Spring Fashions

Women and misses seeking new clothes will find our showing of ladies' coats and suits full of interest.

The styles are so original — so unusual — that they are bound to create interest where new things are the favorite.

The fabrics are of exceptional quality and breathe an air of quality that will gladden the heart of all women folk.

Let us have the pleasure of showing you these new garments TODAY. Their prices will be a pleasant revelation to you.



The Bee Hive

Better goods for less money