

DECISION AFFECTS ALL THRESHERMEN

THEIR EMPLOYEES CONSIDERED FARM LABORERS AND NOT OPERATORS

THIS RELEASES THRESHERMEN FROM COMPENSATION ACT LIABILITY

A decision of the supreme court of this state, handed down June 28th has created considerable interest among the threshermen of the state in as much as it means the saving to them of thousands of dollars. It is of particular interest also to people residing in or near Madelia as it was there that the case in question arose. According to the Madelia News the facts were as follows:

Sued Under Compensation Act

"John Bykle, the plaintiff was employed by Joseph Mero, as separator during the fall of 1914, and while so employed, accidentally injured himself while attempting to repair the threshing machine, before starting to work one morning. He sought to recover compensation for his injuries, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed in 1913.

Threshing Is Farm Labor

"The case was in court several times, first while Judge Quinn was sitting for Judge Comstock. At that time defendants demurred, but Judge Quinn overruled the demurrer, holding that threshing was farm labor. Thereafter the case was tried before Judge Comstock at St. James, and the verdict was given to the defendants on the grounds that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of plaintiff's employment, since plaintiff was injured before daylight in the morning.

Plaintiff Cannot Recover

"The case was then brought to the supreme court on a writ of certiorari, and after reviewing all proceedings that court sustained the decision of the District Court, holding that threshing was farm labor, and as such plaintiff could not recover.

Only Two Similar Cases

"The case is of special interest to the threshermen of the state because it was generally believed that they were independent contractors and were subject to the liabilities imposed under the Compensation Act. There was no precedent in this state to go by, and in fact there are only two similar cases in the whole country, one arising in New York, holding that threshing beans is not farm labor, and the other arising in Iowa, holding that shelling corn is farm labor. Since Minnesota courts generally give credence to New York decisions, insurance companies, insuring against liabilities in this state, have considered themselves liable, in cases like this, and consequently have been paying compensation.

"Two days after the decision was handed down, Atty. Eide, who was acting in the Madelia case, received a letter from one of the largest insurance companies, stating that on the strength of this decision, they had denied liability, in a similar case.

Threshers Will Save Money

"The real significance of this decision is that threshermen will no longer be compelled to protect themselves with insurance against liability, and since there are some 5,000 to 7,000 threshermen in the state, and since the cost of this kind of insurance is from \$75 to \$100, it is easily seen that the saving to them runs high into the thousands of dollars and approaches the half million mark. This insurance expense has been a great hardship on the threshers, and has been mentioned in their conventions from time to time. It has been suggested that they go before the legislature, asking for special legislation, allowing them to form their own mutual insurance company, but now, the broad and sweeping effect of this decision makes all this unnecessary, and they stand in the same position as the farmer, and no longer come under the workings of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and are no longer liable for injuries received by workmen, from accidents, over which the employer has no control."

THESE MEN ARE WANTED FOR THE U. S. A.

New Ulm, Minn., July 6, 1918.

To the Press of Brown County, Minn. There is herewith transmitted to you a copy of a general order issued by the Provost Marshal General under date of July 3rd, and it is the wish of this Board that the Press give the widest publicity to the same that they feel they can afford to do. It is more a favor to the registered men of this county than to the Board.

"The Engineer Corps is in need of certain skilled men. The following types of men are desired:

- Auto Repairmen
- Axemen
- Blacksmiths
- Boatmen
- Bridge-Carpenters
- Cabinet-makers
- Caulkers
- Concrete Foremen
- Cooks
- Draftsmen
- Electricians
- Gas engineers
- Stationery engineers
- Farmers
- Topographers
- Horseshoers
- Lithographers
- Machinists
- Buglers
- Photographers
- Plumbers
- Powdermen
- Quarrymen
- Riggers
- Saddlers
- Shoemakers
- Surveyors
- Tailors
- Teamsters
- Telephone Operators
- Timbermen.

Under this "Want Column" any registrant of the June 1918 class can get in, provided they waive all time limits for classification and examination. The time for listing under this call with the Local Board expires Saturday, July 13th, so that men who wish to take advantage of this opportunity must act quick. If by that time not enough voluntary men have been procured, the draft will be used to secure the allotment of this Board."

The Local Board for Brown County, Minnesota, wishes to extend its thanks to the Press for its help in the work of carrying out the Selective Service Law, and hopes that this favor will receive the attention of all.

By order of
Local Board for the County of Brown,
State of Minnesota,
New Ulm, Minn.

RED CROSS PLANS FOR TAG DAY HERE

SAVE YOUR DIME FOR THE GIRL WHO PINS A TAG ON YOUR MANLY BREST

AND DON'T WORRY IF MORE THAN ONE GIRL GETS YOUR SHINING DIMES

Members of the Red Cross are arranging for a Tag Day to be held in New Ulm on the occasion of the leaving of the next draft contingent which will be some time between the 22nd and the 26th of this month. The idea of taking advantage of this occasion when so many people are in New Ulm to see the boys who originated with Mrs. Ida Ozias and she and other Red Cross workers are enthusiastically preparing their forces for the drive against the supply of dimes in the city.

Each tag will cost only a dime, and, of course, everyone will wear a tag. This will mean quite a considerable sum to go into the coffers of the Red Cross for their mercy work. Everybody now should put away a dime in some certain pocket and keep it there, so that when a pretty girl steps up to him and pins a tag on his coat he will know just where to find the dime to pay for it.

Ladies are not exempt, either, since nowadays they have almost as many pockets as the gentlemen and they will be expected to dig down and produce the shining silver piece which will pay for their tag.

The sum asked is not too much for the children and probably they will be just as anxious to display their tags as the grownups are. There is nothing whatever to prevent everyone from putting away two dimes if he likes or three or more, in fact the more he puts away the more merrily they will jingle in the secret pockets and the more tags they will purchase, the more pretty girls will be made happy, the more smiles will be seen to chase away the gloom caused by the departure of the boys. A dime is not much to pay for a smile, now, is it? Especially when the smile is one of New Ulm's pretty young girls.

FARM HAND STRAYS FROM NARROW PATH

ABUSES LAW OF HOSPITALITY AND BREAKS SEVENTH COMMANDMENT

ROBS HIS GUESTS AND DEPARTS MINIONS OF LAW BRING HIM BACK

Booze got the better of one of the best workmen in the county Saturday night when he came to Sleepy Eye to relax a little from his heavy farm labors. The man affected by the booze while on his holiday was John Schmidt, a farm laborer employed near Sanborn. Schmidt had put in a hard week's work and decided to spend the Sunday at Sleepy Eye. He went down Saturday for this purpose and late at night met Mr. Honl, father of Ed. Honl of this city, and an employee of the Leona Hotel. Mr. Honl had been locked out of the hotel by mistake and Schmidt kindly offered him quarters in a room which he had hired for the night in a building belonging to the Leona House, but separate from the main building.

Important Business

Mr. Honl gratefully accepted and went peacefully to sleep with his host. His host, however, had something more important to do than to sleep and as soon as the quiet breathing of his guest assured him that he would be free from interruption, he proceeded to go thru the old gentleman's pockets. In his search he found a watch and some money and Mr. Honl's shoes fitted him so well that he decided to take them along also and when he had acquired everything he thought he could make use of he bade his guest a silent farewell and faded away into the shadows of the night via the midnight freight going west.

Mr. Honl Registers Kick

Mr. Honl did not like that kind of hospitality and made complaint to the authorities who followed the fellow and finding him, brot him to Sleepy Eye where he was taken before Justice Cutting and fined \$30 and costs, with the alternative of 60 days in jail. Lacking the funds he was brot to New Ulm Monday afternoon to meditate upon the peculiar things a man will do when he has a load on.

Employer Pays Fine

The man for whom he worked at Sanborn, however, did not fancy the idea of losing the services of so valuable a man and he came to New Ulm and paid the fine and took Schmidt back home with him.

It seems Schmidt had done just about such a trick once before and the fault seems to lie with booze entirely as he is a very good workman.

PFAENDER SPEAKS AT GAYLORD CELEBRATION

Announces Tender of His Services To the Government And Urges United Support Of War's Activities

A crowd of about 5000 people gathered at Lake Titloe Park on the outskirts of Gaylord to celebrate the Fourth and to hear Hon. John W. Boock of Gibbon and Major Albert Pfander of this city deliver addresses. Mr. Boock gave an interesting sketch of the events of the Revolutionary War and emphasized the necessity of united support of the government in the present war.

Major Pfander spoke in part of the attitude of the citizens of German origin. He stated that this class of citizens had never defended the government nor the autocratic system of the Kaiser, they had sympathized with the German people, but the time for sentiment and readjustments was past, and they fully realized the necessity of a united citizenship. He spoke of the fact that there are now a million men in France, it is the duty of everyone, no matter what his attitude may have been as to the justice of our entering into the war, to stand by those men and the government and to respond to the extent of his ability whenever called upon.

He stated that he had some time ago made a formal tender of his services to the government, and would gladly respond to his country's call when it came. He encouraged the singing of the American war songs, and discouraged the speaking of German in public or in the presence of those who do not understand the language. The audience, which was largely of German descent, applauded his address liberally.

Two bands were kept busy playing patriotic airs during the afternoon, and a baseball game was played between Gaylord and Gibbon, in which the latter won out by a score of three to one.

CHILD DIES OF LOCKJAW

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Christiansen mourn the loss of their three year old son Vernon Frederick who died Saturday morning at 5:34 from tetanus. He was born here in New Ulm, April 14, 1915. June 17, while outside playing, he found a broken bottle. He threw it away and in doing so he cut a gash in one of his fingers. The wound was carefully washed at the time, but evidently the virus of the poison had gotten into the blood before then. The boy appeared to be in his usual good health until Monday evening when he complained of not feeling well. His condition grew rapidly worse until the end came. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon. Prof. Ackermann officiated at the house and also at the Rice Lake Lutheran Church in the Town of Linden. The remains were laid to rest in the Rice Lake cemetery.

NEW ULM'S FOURTH IS A GREAT SUCCESS

SPITE OF OPPOSITION AND RAIN CELEBRATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS COME HERE TO SPEND NATION'S BIRTHDAY

Thousands of people were in New Ulm Thursday to celebrate the natal day of the Republic and incidentally to dedicate the Pioneer Lodge erected in Turner Park by the Junior Pioneers of New Ulm and to usher into existence as it were a new park for the city of New Ulm which has been given the appropriate name "Riverside Park." In addition to these celebrations there were also well attended picnics at the Catholic Park and at the Lutheran parochial school house.

Success In Spite of Opposition.

The remarkable thing about the 4th of July celebration in New Ulm this year was the large attendance in spite of the fact that no advertising to draw people had been done and, as a matter-of-fact, there was some opposition to a celebration by the citizens of New Ulm. Prior to the primary election, offered to assist in staging a worthwhile parade and drawing the people here also on horseback. This support was later withdrawn and a parade participated in by the entire city therefore was abandoned. Besides these handicaps there was the weather which was very threatening in the morning and there were several showers during the forenoon.

Riverside Parade

There would have been no parade at all if the citizens from the East Side, which is now to be known as Riverside, had not come to the rescue. That part of the city acted as one man and arranged a parade that for uniqueness and splendor had everything backed off the board. The people who lined the streets where the parade passed were more than surprised and vociferously applauded the paraders as they passed by.

Details Of The Display

Cadets Lindmeyer was marshal of the parade which was headed by Pete Steinbach on horseback, with Cyrus Walrath and Christ Lindmeyer, Jr., also on horseback. Then came two huge flags and the service flags with sixteen stars, showing that that number had joined the national army from Riverside. Next came the Riverside band. Following this was a fine float with Herbert Groebner as Uncle Sam. Next in-line were the Riverside Home Guard under command of John Lindmeyer. Boys to the number of 24 from that part of the city, dressed in khaki trousers and blue shirts, carrying wooden guns showed thru their maneuvers that they had been well drilled.

Upon the heels of the Home Guards followed the Riverside battery. Then came the symbol of that part of the city which in former years was known as "Goosetown." Resting in all her majesty was a goose in a cage placed on a two wheeled cart drawn by Breezy Zangl. Next came Hose Co. No. 3 which is located in the mill district and the members of which are recruited from Riverside. Then came a beautiful Liberty Float with Miss Florence Lark as Goddess of Liberty. Following this float marched the Red Cross section from Riverside and the older citizens from the east end. There were two other floats, both beautiful, one furnished by the Eagle Mill Co., representing a battleship and the other furnished by the New Ulm Roller Mill Co. on which were the Junior Red Cross girls. Sixteen decorated automobiles filled with men and women from Riverside brought up the rear end of the procession.

Patriotic Addresses

At the park, Attorney W. H. Dempsey delivered a patriotic address and in the afternoon Mayor Eibner and Anton S. Dorn delivered addresses. A platform had been erected in the park and there dancing formed the main attraction during the afternoon and evening. Quite a number of booths had been erected where refreshments were sold and there were also the usual 4th of July attractions. The attendance was very large and the returns exceeded by far the expectations of the most sanguine. The gross receipts being over \$800.

Dedication of Lodge

For the afternoon the main attraction was the dedication of the Pioneer Lodge which had been erected by the Junior Pioneers as a memorial for the pioneers of Brown and Nicollet Counties. Music was furnished by Hofmeister's Band for the afternoon and evening. The youth's class of the New Ulm Turnverein under direction of Prof. Hermann Hein gave an exhibition on the parallel bars.

A. J. Alwin of Mound, one of the most enthusiastic members of the Junior Pioneers was master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers. The afternoon's program was opened by two song numbers rendered by a sextette, consisting of A. J., William G. and Archie Alwin. William Pfander, Armand Petry and Otto Kohn. The first speaker was Mayor Willibald Eibner who paid the pioneers a glowing tribute for founding and building up our beautiful city. In the course of his remarks the Mayor also said that he was proud of the fact that he is an American citizen and that he is not ashamed that he is of German descent. He also said that New Ulm was as loyal a city as there is in the State of Minnesota and if there should

be any who doubted this, he would be only too glad to enlighten them by the most positive proof. His address was well received. Mrs. L. B. Krook then read the Declaration of Independence and she acquitted herself of this duty in an admirable manner.

Cost of Lodge
Chas. A. Stolz was next introduced as chairman of the building committee and he told of how the work had been carried out, giving special praise to Henry J. Meyer and Otto Heymann of the building committee who had the actual work of construction on their hands. From the report he read it appears that the actual sum so far expended is a trifle less than \$600. All the logs and even some of the labor had been donated and that is why the lodge did not cost any more in hard cash than it did. He made special mention of two log donors, John Krueger who donated a rock elm log and Henry Mueller of Courtland who donated an oak log, each of which was worth more than \$50. The log cabin as it stands there is worth in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

The following donated logs and other materials:

- Anton Henle, Adam Bros., Otto Wiedenman, Albert Knees, Herman Pfander, Matt. Siebenbrunner, J. P. Graff, Chas. Oetting, Ed. Reinhart, Nic. Reinhart, John Reinhart, Paul Lehmann, Otto Fritsche, John Seifert, Wm. Hoffman, John Sturm, Paul Sturm, Hy. Mueller, Fred Wellner, Jos. Altmann, Wm. Dehn, Herman Nagel, Fred Lueder, Geo. Marti, Adolph Scheil, Wm. Schaeffer, Emilia Schneider, Geo. Wager, John Fritsche, Jake Hindermann, Jack Klossner, Herman Fritsche, Jos. Schaefer, Anton Hillesheim, Mrs. F. H. Retzlaff, Alfred Vogel, Geo. Guggisberg, P. P. Manderfeld, Rudolph Massopust, Rudolph Alwin, John Krueger, Herman Held, Hauenstein Brg. Co., C. A. Stolz, Ben Juni, Henry Steinhauser, Henry Pfeifer, Albert Lueder, J. P. Manderfeld, Aug. Backer, Elmer Haeberle, Wm. J. Julius, Dr. J. H. Vogel, Louis G. Vogel, Andrew Tauer, Emil Fritsche, John Mack, Otto Heymann, Henry J. Meyer, August Frank, Herman Juni, Philip Filzen, Christ Filzen, John Essig, Fred Seiter, Aug. Schell

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FIVE WILL TRAIN AT DUNWOODY INST

SPECIAL CALL ISSUED FOR MEN NEEDED TO WORK AS MECHANICS

NEXT DRAFT WILL TAKE ONLY THIRTY MEN. LEAVE LAST OF MONTH

Word was received by the local board June 29 to furnish five men for special instruction as auto mechanics, carpenters, electrical workers at Dunwoody Institute. The men selected for this service are Wm. N. E. Berger of Sleepy Eye and the following registered from New Ulm: Ben A. Rolves who is now in Montana as a traveling salesman, Leo J. Seifert who is a practicing attorney at Fairmont and Alfred J. Groebner and Henry Stechmann who reside here now.

Necessary Equipment

Each man is expected to carry with him at least two suits of underclothing, one suit of outer clothing in good condition, a sweater, a stout pair of shoes, three extra pairs of socks and two bath towels as he will be kept in civilian clothing during the first three weeks until he can be supplied with a uniform and other clothing.

Next Draft Call

Under call No. 870 Brown County is expected to furnish 30 men. These will entrain for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. between the 22nd and the 25th day of July. The exact date has not yet been announced.

Class I Men Scarce

Only white men and men physically qualified for general military service are to be inducted under this call. Because all the married men who were in Class I have under recent amended instructions been transferred into Class II, the local board will have some trouble in getting enough men for the next draft without calling on some of the farm help.

The five men called for special instruction are to report for duty July 15 and will entrain on the M. & St. L. at 1:10 P. M. of that day, arriving at their destination shortly after 6 o'clock.

JUDGE QUINN SETS MARTIN CO. RIGHT

REVERSES DECISION OF LOWER COURT IN NON-PARTISAN INDICTMENTS

SAYS FEDERAL AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT YET SEEN FIT TO INTERFERE

The state supreme court, in a decision filed Friday, held that A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert, president and organizer, respectively, of the Non-partisan league, by circulating league literature of the war did not offend against the Minnesota law to punish those discouraging military enlistments and those advocating that citizens should not aid the government in the prosecution of the war.

Judge Quinn's Opinion

"The resolution taken as a whole," says the opinion, written by Judge J. H. Quinn, "appeared to be nothing more serious than a rhetorical and somewhat flamboyant platform and which a certain class of citizens are solicited to join an organization whose avowed purpose is the amelioration of the alleged evils of present economic conditions, and to bring about a more equal distribution of the wealth of the world among all classes of mankind. The pursuit of this object does not violate the statute in question. It is perhaps not out of place to say that the resolutions have not yet attracted the attention of the federal authorities."

Martin County Orders Reversed

Distribution of war resolutions and other Non-partisan league propaganda in Martin County resulted in the joint indictments accusing Messrs. Townley and Gilbert of violating the state law in question. Demurrers were made to both indictments and based on grounds first, that the section of the statute under which they were found was invalid for a technical reason, and, secondly, that the facts stated did not constitute a violation of the law.

Overruling both demurrers, the Martin County district court certified the question involved to the supreme court.

The attack on the validity of the statute section involved was made on a contention that its provisions were not within the subject of the act as expressed in its title, but the court holds that the law in this respect is valid. "Whether the provisions of Section 3 have reference only to the sale of bonds and stamps or include as well the interference, by written or printed matter or by oral speech, otherwise than prohibited by the former sections of the act," the opinion continued, "we think the substance of the provision of Section 3 within the scope of the title to the act, and we so hold."

Quotes From League Literature

The opinion quotes at length from the league literature stating its war principles and reaches the conclusion that the language cannot be held as tending to discourage enlistments or other aid in the prosecution of the war.

Reference is made to a league statement which begins with an assertion that "the moving cause of the world war was, and is, political autocracy used to perpetuate and extend industrial autocracy." "This matter," the opinion says, "treats of the origin of the present war between the German empire and its allies on the one hand and France and her allies on the other, the cause, purpose and probable consequences thereof, coupled with the condemnation of those responsible for bringing the curse upon the people. It is a matter of common knowledge that the military autocracy of Germany and Austria caused and brought on the war and it has been obvious from the beginning that the purpose and object thereof was territorial expansion and thereby to subject the authority of those governments to people of other lands and countries. That the language contained no reference to the United States government or officials is pointed out, and it is held to convey an accurate characterization of the German-Austrian military machine and of the purposes intended to be accomplished in September, 1917, when the pamphlets were circulated by Townley and Gilbert."

Similar constructions are placed on the resolutions on the war as adopted by the league and they are held not to encroach upon or violate the prohibitions of the statute.

Program for Concert July 14th

1. March: "The U. S. Field Artillery." J. P. Sousa
 2. Overture: "Summer Nights Dream" F. von Suppe
 3. Polka: "Two Little Bullfinches" H. Kling
 4. a. Reverie: Andante espressivo. R. Schumann
 5. b. Serenade: Andantino grazioso. Victor Herbert
 5. Barcarole: "O Belle Nuit" from Tales of Hoffmann. Offenbach
 6. Air de Ballet: "La Torpille" F. H. Losey
- Intermission
7. American March: "The Jubilate" Jean Kastowsky
 8. Overture: "Gypsy Queen" K. L. King
 9. Sextette from "Lucia" Donizetti
 10. Mazurka de Concert: "La Carina" B. Young
 11. Hungarian Dances: No. 5 and 6 J. Brahms
 12. "Star Spangled Banner"

Where The Bombs Fall

By E. G. Pipp
(Copyright, 1918)

We left Paris at 11 o'clock on the Tuesday evening following the opening of the great battle on the western front.

Unable to cut off the railway communication at Amiens with their land forces the Germans had sent airplanes over to blow up the railway station and tracks, to interrupt the traffic. Bombs had been dropped in many places. One hit the train that left Paris four hours ahead of us, and another had hit the track just ahead of us, so that when dawn came we were stranded about three miles from Amiens. Looking out of the window we could see airplanes flying back and forth, singly, in pairs and three or fours.

All along the highways people were fleeing before the onrush of the Ger-

mans. Women and children had gathered what few belongings they could convey and were walking along the road and pathways, trying to reach the station, hoping to go somewhere, anywhere, that would afford safety. They used wheelbarrows, baby carts, top wagons — anything with wheels that would carry a load, large or small.

As the morning wore on, passengers began to leave the train. One man, with important papers that he didn't want the Germans to get, caught a train to Paris, with a plan of reaching London by way of Havre; we were going by way of Boulogne.

Hunger came with the noontime, and we left the train to hunt for food, which we found after a walk of about two miles. A house had been abandoned and with it some bread and a dish of salmon which we appropriated. (Continued on page 2)