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## MEMORIAL DAY FOR CITY'S PIONEERS

FIRST SETTLERS ARRIVED IN  
NEW ULM 65 YEARS AGO,  
OCTOBER 7th.

JUNIOR PIONEERS ARRANGE  
BANQUET AT TURNER  
HALL.

Tuesday, October 7th, will be a memorial day of special importance in the history of this community. On that day, 65 years will have passed since the arrival of the first pioneers in this neighborhood. They settled in the Town of Milford and laid the foundation there for the future developments in civic and agricultural lines, which we are now witnessing in this territory. Two of the very first settlers are still living, Peter Mack of Milford and Mrs. Hembish of St. Paul.

Following a time-honored custom the Junior Pioneers of New Ulm are making arrangements to honor the old Pioneers still living by giving a banquet at Turner Hall. The Junior Pioneers also will take part in this celebration. A special committee has been appointed to take charge of the preparations. Members of this committee are Alfred A. Schlumberger, John H. Weddendorf, Alfred J. Vogel and Dr. Emil Mueller, assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. Carl Crone, Sr., Mrs. George Marti, Mrs. Bertha Fenske and Miss Bertha Pfeiffer and Miss Lydia Schilling. Several meetings have been held and it is reported that the arrangements are well under way.

**The Program.**  
According to present plans, the pioneers will gather in the small room at the Turner Hall around 4 o'clock in the afternoon for an informal social meeting. At 5 o'clock, the memorial plate dedicated by the Junior Pioneers to the memory of county surveyor H. Volk, who designed the city project will be presented to the county commissioners. Fritz Fritsche of Nicollet county will deliver an interesting talk on the work done by Mr. Volk and the many difficulties he had to contend with.

After this ceremony the pioneers and junior pioneers will sit down at the banquet table. A program of speeches, recitations and musical numbers will be rendered during the course of the supper. All old and junior pioneers are expected to take part. Assurance is given that everybody will enjoy a pleasant evening.

**Annual Meeting.**  
The Junior Pioneers will hold their annual meeting at the close of the banquet. Plans for future work will be discussed. Officers will read their annual reports and new officers will be elected.

During the year just nearing its close the Junior Pioneers have gained 50 new members. A Home Coming celebration has been held with great success and several other achievements of the organization prove that it is always willing to do something for the development of the city.

## NIGHT CLASSES TO OPEN.

School Superintendent H. C. Hess announces that the night school classes in the New Ulm High School will be commenced in the near future. Application for participation in these studies have to be made to Mr. Hess. This should be as soon as possible so arrangements for the beginning of the classes can be completed. The subjects taught are American history and government and American language in the science department and typewriting and shorthand in the commercial department.

## ONE OF "PERSHING'S OWN."

Pvt. Albert Winkelmann, one of the latest arrivals from overseas service, was a member of "Pershing's Own" regiment. The men in this regiment were all six feet tall and were picked from the divisions in the occupied area of Western Germany. Mr. Winkelmann was with the sixth division, stationed at Weibern, Rheinisch Province, when he was made a member of this famous aggregation of American soldiers. Although they were extensively used in parades in Coblenz, Paris and London, it is the opinion of the men in the regiment that this formation was made up mainly for the purpose of inducing other American boys to enter military life.

Pvt. Winkelmann saw actual service at the battle front for about two weeks, at the end of October and the beginning of November during the Meuse-Argonne

drive. After the signing of the armistice they were stationed at Verdun, in reserve positions, and later on were sent back into France for training purposes. In May they were sent to Coblenz on the Rhine.

Judging from his own observations Mr. Winkelmann believes that the Germans are rapidly recovering from the terrible sufferings of the war although the effects of the British-American hunger blockade among the poor women and children will be noticeable for some time, he thinks. In farming like in many other things they are way ahead of the French. Mr. Winkelmann says they produce three times the amount of products the French do on the same piece of ground, although at present they are forced to use oxen instead of horses the latter having been requisitioned by the government during the war.

Mr. Winkelmann is an experienced plumber by trade and he again will enter the services of Chas. Emmerich for whom he worked when he left New Ulm for army service.

## TABLET IN MEMORY OF SURVEYOR VOLK

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS GRANT  
REQUEST OF JUNIOR  
PIONEERS.

TUBERCULOSIS SUFFERS TO  
RECEIVE TREATMENT AT  
COUNTY'S EXPENSE.

A memorial tablet in honor of H. Volk, surveyor, will be erected in the Brown County Court house by the Junior Pioneers of New Ulm. Mr. Volk made the original survey of the townsite of New Ulm in 1855.

The motive of this action by the Junior Pioneers was explained at a special meeting of the County Commissioners, September 24th, by Capt. Albert Steinhäuser, president of the organization. Mr. Steinhäuser asked permission of the Board to place the tablet in the Court House. This request was granted by the Commissioners and Commissioners J. P. Graff and Henry J. Meyer were appointed as a committee to represent the county, and to receive the gift when it is officially turned over by the Junior Pioneers, Tuesday, October 7th.

## Receive County Aid.

Two cases of tuberculosis came before the County Board at the same meeting. In regard to the case of Emil Roloff a resolution was passed saying that he is afflicted with tuberculosis, that he resided in Minnesota during the year 1918, that he is unable to pay the charges for his maintenance and care at the State Sanatorium and is without near relatives legally liable therefor and able to pay for his maintenance in said institution. It was therefore, resolved by the Board that the man be sent to the State Sanatorium and that the charges for his care and maintenance be paid by this county.

Another case was that of Hans Norsby, of the village of Hanska. Commissioner John M. Johnson informed the Board that Mr. Norsby who is afflicted with tuberculosis has returned home from Thomas hospital where he received treatment for some time. The recommendation of Mr. Johnson that the man be sent to the Riverside Sanatorium at Granite Falls, for further treatment was granted by the Commissioners the charges to be paid by the county.

## LOSES MENTAL BALANCE.

Sheriff Wm. J. Julius has promised a reward of \$10.00 for information of the whereabouts of William M. Jenkins, of Springfield. This young man, who is 23 years of age, left home on Tuesday, September 23rd and, in the opinion of the Sheriff, is on his way to some Iowa point. He is mentally deranged and imagines that he is a Jesse James or bad man. It is said that he had lost his normal state of mind when he returned from his service in the army. Jenkins was last seen the day after his departure from home, at Mountain Lake. He was riding a pony of grey or steel grey color, a veritable Don Quixote on his famous Rosinante. He wore a blue serge coat, khaki trousers, Army shirt and cowboy style hat. On his way to Mountain Lake he passed through Comfrey where he was seen Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Jos. Land, of Sleepy Eye was in New Ulm last week for the purpose of securing medical attention.

## EAST AROUSED BY BIG STEEL STRIKE

INDUSTRIAL AUTOCRACY IS  
CHALLENGED BY WORKERS  
IN STRUGGLE.

LABOR'S PARTICIPATION IN  
POLITICS WILL GROW,  
IS PREDICTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All observers in the East consider the steel strike an event of first magnitude. The whole world of eastern industry holds its breath over the possible outcome. In a special sense it is a struggle between the old order and the new.

The great steel trust broke up the unions of American workers over a generation ago. Native labor was gradually replaced by workers lured from the farms and towns of southern Europe. With this raw material the trust has been able to exercise an autocracy over the livelihood of its employees comparable to nothing found in mere political forms. At the same time the trust fastens its tentacles on the federal government and the government of every state where it operates from Pennsylvania to Minnesota.

Rapidly increasing costs of living have forced these ordinarily docile employees to challenge this old order, as the farmers of Minnesota have challenged it with a tonnage tax on iron ore. They have tried to organize, and now they strike first for the right to organize and bargain collectively and beyond that for better conditions.

The organization has followed traditional federation of labor methods. Consequently observers see in it a test of these methods and the springing up of different types of labor organizations in case of failure. Labor participation in politics will grow; so also will the one big union sentiment as preached by the I. W. W.

## Private Warfare Allowed.

Wilson declares he has decided not to act, feeling that he has done everything possible to prevent the break. The fact that the United States Constitution, however, is being violated in Pennsylvania by refusal to allow workmen the right of assemblage and by brutal assaults of gunmen on unarmed workers, would indicate that the administration is not so neutral as supposed. It is not enough to put the responsibility on state authorities. If workmen were rioting it would not take the federal government long to see that the law was upheld, as in the case of the Chicago riots in 1892.

If, on the other hand, the workers had voted for men of their own kind instead of old-party politicians, their ballots would not now be coming back to them in the form of clubs, bullets and suspension of law. It almost passes understanding that even old-party officeholders can allow private warfare to be waged by the great corporations.

## BONUS DUE AROUND CHRISTMAS.

Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Will  
Receive Their Payments In About  
Three Months.

The soldier bonus bill passed by the Minnesota legislature at its special session provides an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the payment of the bonuses. Each soldier is to receive \$15 per month for every month he was in the service. Women in the military service of the country will receive the same amount. The minimum payment under the bill will be \$50, it being held that, even though a man saw but one month of service, his business affairs necessarily were disrupted to some degree. Provision is made in the bill that in cases where the state has paid tuition for soldiers, as provided in the bill passed last winter, such payments of tuition will be deducted from the bonus.

## Board to Make Payments.

Payments of bonuses will be made by a board composed of the state auditor, state treasurer and adjutant general, and it is believed that the necessary funds can be raised to begin making payments in about three months, around Christmas time.

It is planned to raise the \$20,000,000 appropriated for this purpose by taxation at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year for ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wellner, of Lafayette township are the parents of a son, who arrived recently.

## ISSUE STATEMENT TO THEIR VOTERS

FARMER LEGISLATORS REPORT  
ON WORK IN SPECIAL  
SESSION.

TELL OF VICTORY IN TONNAGE  
TAX CONTROVERSY; SAVE  
PRIMARY LAW.

To the Members of the National Nonpartisan League and the People of Minnesota:

We, the members of the legislature endorsed by the National Nonpartisan league and elected by the people in November, 1918, take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wholesome influence you have exerted upon the legislative body in this state since the regular session last winter.

The evidence that the legislators have hearkened to your voice on some important propositions are many. The refusal of the legislature to pass any of the bills changing the election laws and the passage of the tonnage tax bill through both houses of the legislature indicate that you have been heard from. You have for once demonstrated your influence when acting in an organized way.

In this connection, we want to review briefly the efforts we have made to enact the League program into law, and especially our efforts to enact the tonnage tax. We, as your representatives, have aimed at all times to carry out the mandates of the people as expressed in the program on which we were elected.

## Bills for Whole Program.

During the regular session last winter we introduced measures covering practically every point in the League program. A portion of this program requires changes in the constitution. A bill for constitutional amendment was accordingly introduced permitting the state to engage in the operation of terminal elevators, flour mills, packing plants and other marketing facilities whenever in the judgment of the people such state operation becomes necessary to protect the people against exploitation by speculators and gamblers in food products.

We introduced also such other measures as could be enacted into law at the present time. Among these latter the most important was the tonnage tax. This bill provided for a 10 per cent tax on the net profits of companies engaged in ore production. The evident fairness of this measure is such as to obviate the necessity for comment or explanation. After considerable time had been spent in public hearings and general discussion the committee finally reported out the League (Welch) bill without recommendation. As is now well known the League bill was lost in the house by two votes.

## Tonnage Tax Victory.

At the opening of the special session the Leaguers introduced another tonnage tax bill essentially the same as the one introduced at the regular session. Mr. Bendixen also reintroduced his bill practically the same as it had been introduced at the regular session and embodying the main features of the League bill. Both bills were introduced at the same time, but it happened that the speaker presented the Bendixen bill first, thus putting it ahead of the League bill for consideration by the house.

The League members had decided to support whichever bill came up first and when they discovered that the Bendixen bill had been put ahead of their own, they supported Mr. Bendixen's motion to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage at once. This motion, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost. All League members then supported the motion to make the Bendixen bill a special order. They had fully determined that nothing should stand in the way of passing tonnage tax legislation at this session. As a result the Bendixen bill passed the house by an overwhelming vote, 101 to 22.

Incidentally, we call your attention to the change in front on the part of many who opposed such legislation last winter. We take this as evidence that they had heard the protests of the people and feared the political consequences if they again defeated this measure. The overwhelming vote in the house made a profound impression on the senate, and in spite of the determined opposition of the old guard the bill was forced through the senate by a vote of 38 to 28, and the people would now be enjoying the benefits of

this much-needed legislation had it not been for the veto of Governor Burnquist.

## Primary Saved.

We also take pride in having been instrumental in defeating the attempt on the part of the politicians to tamper with the election laws. At the very hour the senate was passing the tonnage tax bill the house was voting overwhelmingly to defeat the assault on the primary election laws. The opposition and the press of the state generally attribute both of these results to the work of the Nonpartisan league.

But neither the passage of the tonnage tax nor the saving of the primary will solve the high cost of living, the problem now engrossing the public attention. Something more fundamental has to be done to remedy the economic ills that now afflict society. Up to the present the campaign against the high cost of living has had no other effect except to reduce the price paid to the farmers for their products. In

(Continued on page 8.)

## WANTS TO DEBATE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

EX-CONGRESSMAN E. LUNDEEN  
CHALLENGES MR. BOOCK,  
OF FARIBAULT.

WAS ATTACKED BY LATTER AT  
HOME COMING FETE AT  
GIBBON.

The citizens of Gibbon had been greatly disappointed. They invited John Boock, of Faribault, former representative of Sibley County, to preside at the Home Coming celebration at Gibbon in honor of the returned soldiers and marines. This was done in order to show Mr. Boock that the citizens of Gibbon had no bad feelings against him. But Mr. Boock showed in his address to the soldiers that he did not understand the spirit of the people of Gibbon and they were disappointed in a similar degree as the citizens of New Ulm were by the talk Julius Schmahel held here at the time of the Home Coming celebration.

## Attacks New Ulm.

In speaking to the soldiers Mr. Boock attacked New Ulm's patriotism and also branded those citizens of Gibbon who did not share his ultra-patriotic views in every respect as un-American. Further he was not satisfied with the way ex-Congressman Ernest Lundeen is attacking the League of Nations. But in doing so he did not express the sentiments of the returned soldiers of Gibbon. Of 42 veterans present only 4 expressed themselves in harmony with Mr. Boock's views.

The attacks of Mr. Boock on Mr. Lundeen have been answered with a challenge by the latter. Mr. Lundeen challenges Mr. Boock to debate the merits and demerits of the League at Gibbon and the members of the American Club at Gibbon have notified Mr. Boock who now lives at Faribault. In his letter to the citizens of Gibbon Mr. Lundeen says in case Mr. Boock is willing to let Great Britain have six votes in the League of Nations the American one he should follow his hearts desire and go to Great Britain. He calls Boock's attitude as un-American and pro-foreign and draws the conclusion that he does not belong in this country.

## "FAIR AND WARMER."

Castle & Call will present the extraordinary farce success, "FAIR AND WARMER," Avery Hopwood's top-most achievement in mirthmaking at the Turner Theatre on Sunday, Oct. 5th.

This delectable bubbling farce, with uncountable laughs in its three acts, ran so long and so profitably in New York that before the end of its first six months it had been heralded all over the country as the farce hit of its decade and demands for its out-of-town presentation had poured in to insure its welcome when Castle & Call should send it on tour. It duplicated its success at the Cort Theatre, Chicago, during its six months' capacity engagement there. New York held a tournament of adjectives over "FAIR AND WARMER," each striving for emphasis to describe how funny it really was. These reviews were echoed in the out-of-town press, so that "FAIR AND WARMER" needs now no further introduction.

Castle & Call present it here with an admirable company of farceurs, and new scenic investiture.

## BIG INCREASE IN STATE TAX LEVY

LARGE APPROPRIATIONS MADE  
BY LEGISLATURE TO BE  
MET BY CASH.

8.13 MILLS IS RATE ANNOUNCED  
BY STATE AUDITOR ON  
SATURDAY.

Minnesota state taxes next year will be the heaviest in the history of the State. The new rate is 8.10 mills, according to an announcement by State Auditor Preus, last Saturday. The auditor stated this would provide a fund of \$14,176,465. The total amount to be raised for state expenses is \$26,940,495. The remainder needed will be raised by gross earnings taxes, license fees, etc.

In 1917 the levy was but 5.8 mills. County Auditor Louis G. Vogel was notified of the new state rate Tuesday. Appropriations by the 1919 legislature call for 5.67 mills of the new rate and the acts of previous sessions for 2.43 mills.

## War Expenses Reflected.

War expenses are reflected in the state rate, the new rate which breaks all records for high levels, having been approached only by the six mill rate of 1865 at the end of the Civil war. The lowest Minnesota rate was 2.7 in 1910; the 1913 rate 3.5, and the 1917 rate of 5.8 mills. Taxes for state purposes only to be collected next year will be more than double the current taxes.

## The Appropriations Are \$65,985,027.

Appropriations by the 1919 legislature, in regular and special session, are estimated at \$65,985,027. The principal items are \$32,510,027 of regular appropriations for state activities during the two year period, the soldiers' bonus fund of \$20,000,000, with a \$5,000,000 added for interest, a University of Minnesota fund of \$5,650,000, the state forest fire relief commission fund of \$2,225,000, and \$600,000, interest included for the newly created state board of relief.

## The Funds Created.

Certifications to county auditors place the rate of taxation to defray various state expenses for the ensuing year at 6.82 mills under 1913 and 1919 laws creating the following funds:

Fund—	Tax Rate, Mills.
State revenue	3.3
Soldiers relief	.1
State road and bridge	1.00
Soldiers bonus	1.75
Historical society building	.01
Itasca State park	.01
National Guard armory	.03
State Board of relief	.05
Forest fire relief	.05
University buildings	.32

In addition, attention is called to the 1913 law directing a tax of 1.23 mills as the state school tax besides the local 1 mill and special taxes for school purposes.

Auditors are required to levy and extend the school tax on all real and personal property assessed for the current year.

Another special levy of .05 of 1 mill is ordered under the 1915 law for the teachers' insurance and retirement fund in addition to 2.82 mills state tax levy and 1.23 mills state school and university tax levy. This latter tax does not apply in the larger cities maintaining their own teachers' pension and insurance fund.

## MERCURY PLAYS PRANKS.

An exceptionally great range of degrees in temperature was experienced last Friday in New Ulm and Southern Minnesota. Our citizens woke up in the morning to feel a touch of winter, and a strong south-west wind, but around noon the wind, although still quite strong, changed into a veritable July breeze causing the thermometer to rise to a regular summer record. At 7 a. m. the thermometer registered 46 degrees, and by 5 p. m. it had risen to 80. Saturday also was a comparatively warm and sunny day.

Miss Clara Steffen has returned home from a visit at Sleepy Eye. Miss Ida Belz of Sleepy Eye is visiting with her.

A new public school building will be erected in Lafayette during the coming year. All necessary arrangements are being made now so that work can be commenced immediately in the spring.