

New Ulm Review

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Who Is The Liar?

In its last week's issue, the Journal wasted almost two columns of perfectly good white space in an attempt to make out that Albert Steinhauser, publisher of the New Ulm Post, is a liar and that he is trying to get support by means of bare-faced falsehood.

The main thing in issue seems to be the ownership of the New Ulm Volksblatt. The publisher of the New Ulm Post, in a circular letter, stated that the New Ulm Volksblatt is not printed and published in New Ulm any more, is owned by parties in Winona and has consequently ceased to be considered a local newspaper. The Journal claims that Liesch and Walter own the Volksblatt.

The best way to find out who owns a newspaper is to watch for the sworn statement of ownership, etc., which must be filed with the postmaster on or before April 1 and October 1 of each year and published in the newspaper in question in the second issue thereafter. According to the sworn statement filed with the postmaster at Winona, Emil Leicht, on the first day of October, 1920, under oath, states that he and one Otto Volkmann, both residing at Winona, are the owners of the New Ulm Volksblatt.

We are not ready to believe that Emil Leicht would perjure himself and, therefore, we are justified in asserting that the Journal lies when it says that the Liesch-Walter Printing Co. are the owners of the New Ulm Volksblatt. It is quite significant and worthy of mention that, although the affidavit of ownership should be published in the second issue in October, it was not published until the issue of October 29 and probably would not have been published then, if the memory of someone had not been jogged up. Was it for the purpose of not letting the subscribers find out who the real owners of the "Volksblatt" are that the affidavit of ownership was not published as requested by law?

Why any one who has such little time for the German language, German ideals and customs wants to publish a German newspaper is simply beyond us. It seems to us that any one who believes that the Germans committed all the atrocities attributed to them and published such information and who gloated over the fact that the German farmers near New Ulm were forced to contribute to the Red Cross because a little snot by the name of Vye said that they had been guilty of hoarding food, would gracefully get out of publishing a newspaper in a language which is so distasteful to him.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Liesch treated the German element in this country like the average politician. When the time for subscription renewal was at hand, there was nothing too good for his German friends, just like the politician at election time finds it very convenient to humor the German voters and then forget and ignore them for the balance of the year.

Now, that German newspaper readers have found out the hollowness of Mr. Liesch's pretensions for the German-speaking Americans in this country and who, by the way, represent as good an element as makes up the people of this country, and are deserting him, he finds it necessary to call some one else a liar and a few other of his choice pet names. Mr. Liesch is mistaken when he thinks that the New Ulm Post is in financial straits. The New Ulm Post has been steadily gaining subscribers for some years and has nearly three times as many subscribers as the Volksblatt has in what is New Ulm territory and is steady at any time to back up its assertion with the goods.

Another thing the Journal says is quite humorous. It is a neat little advertising stunt and lets the people know that in addition to the Volksblatt you get another newspaper every week, all for the sum of two dollars per annum. What the Journal did not say was that all the other newspapers published by the Leicht Press of Winona went up to three dollars per year and that the publisher of the New Ulm Post was asked to raise his subscription price, so that the Volksblatt and Westlicher Herold for the New Ulm subscribers could also be raised. The Volksblatt subscribers should be thankful to the New Ulm Post and not to the Volksblatt because the price of the Volksblatt remained at two dollars and was not boosted to three dollars. Come again, Journal, when you have some real facts to divulge. Who is lying, Mr. Liesch, and who is trying to twist facts to help out his case? Next!

What with blind pigs and illicit stills being located in church basements and in city halls underneath police stations, the moonshiners of the North possess a greater measure of audacity than do the Kentucky mountaineers. And at that, the latter have had years of experience, compared with the Northern novices!

Coal Profiteers.

According to Father Collin who lives not far from some of the soft coal fields of this country, the coal situation in the United States can be summed up very briefly as follows:

"Let us suppose that a small body of persons bought up all the available cows in their community at eight dollars per head, and then created conditions by which the consumer had to pay over five hundred dollars per quart for milk, or to be more accurate, had to pay over forty-thousand dollars on an eight dollar investment.

"This is the exact relation, conservatively stated, between the people's ultimate price of the product on an eight dollar investment by the coal operators.

"In 1914, after having paid their employees, their overhead expenses, and all other expenses, retaining coal enough to serve as pillars to prevent underground caving, the soft coal was brought to the surface for \$1.25 per ton and sold at surface for sometimes, less than \$1.75 per ton. With the rate not over \$1.75, they made twenty thousand dollars on an eight dollar investment.

"During 1920, and before this year, when the mine operators were forced to pay an increased compensation to the miners, the cost of bringing this soft coal to the surface was \$1.61 per ton; including all expenses. This increased cost over 1918 was only 36 cents per ton. After this raise the coal was sold, and is still being sold, for from three to five dollars at the mine surface, though costing but \$1.61 to produce. Coal is not hordled twice at the mine. It is shunted into cars by machinery.

"A little mental arithmetic will prove that with the present cost of production, the small increase of 36 cents for labor and other increased expenses, and the sale price at the mine, the people are paying somebody forty thousand dollars on eight dollar investment.

"Besides all this, there is a broker who sells to a broker, till the people of my little town, less than 75 miles from the soft coal fields, are paying fifteen dollars per ton for coal. That means that they are paying over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on an eight dollar investment—and the residents of this town are suffering for want of coal at the present time, I among them."

The Belgian courts evidently do not heed the timeworn adage about catching the culprit before hanging him. Press dispatches tell us that Belgians who are charged with various seditions acts during the World war and who have sought safety in flight from their country, are being "punished" by mock executions. What a terrible punishment that must be!

What The Census Shows.

The census shows that a majority of this country's people live in cities of over 2,500 inhabitants. It is an unhealthy situation and shows clearly enough that the high cost of living brings no advantage to the actual producer of food. Working farmers are going to the cities because, it pays better to work in a factory than on the farm. The cause of this is plain. In spite of the decline in agricultural population, rural land values are increasing. They have reached and passed the point beyond which profitable production can be carried on. The farmer cannot pay the exorbitant prices demanded for farm land and make enough to make a decent living for himself after paying interest on the investment, taxes on all he produces and consumes, and extortionate prices to transportation and other monopolies. Until that situation will be remedied, until the cause of the trouble shall be

removed, the tendency to go from farm to city will probably continue even though city workers have more than their share of hardship and trouble. The remedy is first of all to force the monopolists to let go who are holding valuable farm lands unused. This can be done by taxing land values enough to make holding without use unprofitable. Then all taxes on labor products should be abolished. These two steps will force down the price of land and reduce the cost of living and of production. The same measures applied to cities and mining regions will have similar results to workers there. It will put an end to all the monopolies that rest on control of natural resources or public highways and profit from the obstruction to industry created by taxes on labor. This remedy should have been applied long ago. Legislators have long been urged by single taxers to do it and have long been told what their failure to heed is costing the country. The legislators have scoffed in reply. They may scoff again. But they cannot scoff away the results of their refusal. They may apply, as they have on other occasions, false remedies. But the false remedies will not interfere with the working of fundamental evils that are left undisturbed. Either the right remedy must be applied or the trouble must grow worse.

The pastor of a certain church in Evanston, Ill., has started a school for newlyweds with the object of teaching the recent victims of Dan Cupid's wiles the rare art of enjoying perfect wedded bliss. Judging from the divorce records, there is room for a large number of similar schools throughout the country.

Where Uncle Sam's Money Goes.

According to an expert in the United States Bureau of Standards, 93 cents out of every dollar of Uncle Sam's money this year goes for war, past, present or to come.

Only one cent out of every dollar goes for education and the improvement of the public health.

Copies of this remarkable analysis of our national budget may be secured on application to Dr. E. B. Rosa, United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Whereas the cities spend an average of \$6 per capita for education per year, and the states and private agencies about \$3 per capita per year for education, Uncle Sam with his huge billions only spends 6 cents per capita for education, and some of that goes to the "land grant" colleges for military drill!

Without anybody in the country realizing it, your Uncle seems to have become obsessed with militarism to the exclusion of the normal, balanced interests of the people.

The army and navy have developed a "technique" for adroitly extracting from Congress huge appropriations denied to all other departments.

According to the analysis quoted above, the national budget this year represents a tax of \$50 upon every man, woman and child in the United States, and of this amount \$46.50 goes for war and militarism.

Now on top of it, Congressman Julius Kahn, of California, genially proposes a system of universal military training which would cost the country, according to Congressman Mondell, the Republican floor leader and watchdog to the treasury, in the neighborhood of one billion dollars a year!

One of the most convincing arguments that the "wets" can use against prohibition is contained in the diary of Governor William Bradford Plymouth, according to statements made by the head of the historical department of a Boston school. The diary mentioned states, among other things that "much drinking of water" was a contributory cause of the ravages of disease and the shortness of life that afflicted the Pilgrims in the early days. If the "antis" had their way, there would be no danger of the present population of the United States becoming similarly afflicted.

Freedom in Bondage.

The majority opinion of the supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the Minnesota peace-time sedition act, indicates how far we have traveled along the road from a government of law to a government of persons. The fact that it acts as confirmation of a conviction obtained under it against Joseph Gilbert, once employed by the Nqparisan league, is overshadowed by the general significance of the decision.

It means practically that all of the so-called sedition acts in the various states have a good chance of being held valid. Aside from the problem of providing as many kinds of patriotism as there are states in the Union, all of these acts are so loosely drawn that any citizen who speaks in public could be considered guilty of sedition. And this means that the authorities will exercise their discretion as to who shall be arrested under the statute and who shall not.

Part of the indictment, for instance, on which Mr. Gilbert was convicted in the Goodhue county (Minn.) court alleged that he advocated a vote by the people on war. Only two days ago the St. Paul Pioneer Press openly published articles advocating the war referendum. If we were governed by law, as the Constitution provides, the manager of the Pioneer Press should be indicted under the Minnesota statute.

Of course, we know nothing of the kind will be done, because our legal system has degenerated to a point where those who happen to be in power can say: "A thing is disloyal when you advocate it, but it is loyal when you believe it advisable to take it up."

The Sherman anti-trust laws are now enforced only against the farmers and workers. Our sabotage and sedition laws would get more captains of industry than I. W. W.s if they were enforced impartially. But, as said above, we have become a government of persons, or better, by interests.

Chief Justice White and Justice Brandeis set their faces against this legal revolution.

Miss Leona Trath has returned to Sleepy Eye, following a visit of two months at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Planiann, in this city.

COMPARATIVE VALUES.

Last year when corn was \$1.50 a bushel, a farmer could get 5 gallons of gasoline for a single bushel. Today at the farm price, that bushel of corn only buys 1 gallon of gasoline.

Last year 6 bushels of corn would buy a ton of soft coal. Today that ton of coal costs 40 bushels of corn. Last year 40 bushels of corn would purchase a \$60 suit of clothes. Today it would take 200 bushels to buy that suit. Yet, had clothing been reduced in price proportionately with corn, \$60 suits of clothes would now be selling for \$12.

Last year 10 bushels of corn would buy a \$15 pair of shoes. Today it takes 50 bushels.

Last year a good pair of shoes could be bought with one cowhide. Today it takes 6 cowhides to get the shoes. To buy his wife a pair of \$10 shoes, a Kansas farmer recently sold 25 bushels of corn for \$7.50 and a big cowhide for \$2. Then had to pay 50 cents to boot to close the transaction.

Last year 3 1-3 bushels of corn would buy a \$5 hat. Today it takes 16 2-3 bushels.

Last year a bushel of corn would buy 3 pounds of coffee. Today it will buy only a little more than half a pound.

Last year 2 1-3 bushels of corn would purchase a 48-pound sack of flour. Today it takes 8 1-2 bushels.

A farmer feeds a hog 7 1-2 bushels of corn to make 100 pounds of pork, but he pays 2 bushels of corn for 1 pound of bacon.

For 5 pounds of wool, enough to make "a genuine all-wool suit," a farmer is now glad to get \$1, but to buy such a suit costs him 500 pounds of wool.

NEARLY DROWNED.

On Monday evening Miss Hildegard Pelz had a very trying experience and one she does not care to repeat. While skating on the lake in company with Edward Schueller she skated into an air-hole near Stony Point and for a time thought she would drown. Young Schueller was obliged to get into the water himself in order to assist Miss Pelz and after hard work succeeded in getting her out. She was hurried to his home where a change of clothing was necessary and later taken by car to her home. Outside

of a good scare she is none the worse for her experience, only minus a hat and a skate.

William Schueller and Miss Bernice Bertrand had the same experience the same night.—Sleepy Eye Progressive.

FAIR RECEIPTS OVER A MILLION, REPORT SHOWS

Profits of State Exhibition Were \$217,030.17 in 1920. A Record-Breaker.

Minnesota's state fair has become a "million dollar" fair in every sense of the word, the report of Thomas H. Canfield, secretary of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, shows. It has been filed with Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist.

For the first time the total receipts were more than \$1,000,000, as well as the investment in land, buildings and

Receipts from the fair proper were \$585,794.43; and net profits were \$217,030.17, a gain of \$56,433.47 over 1919. There was a decrease in the cash carried over of \$200,351.54, which was explained, however, by an appropriation of \$200,000 to complete the cattle barn. The premiums paid to winners were the greatest ever—\$87,251.33, of which \$81,422.88 was from the state, and \$5,728.75 was from breeders.

The new cattle barn now being completed has cost so far \$411,000 with \$68,000 more to be spent, the report reveals. The report recommends a permanent swine barn to house 2,500 head, and a permanent eating place, before the next state fair.

E. L. Myers of Huron, S. D., spent Friday with New Ulm friends, enroute to his home at Green Isle, where he enjoyed the yuletide with his parents.

WE WISH
 OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS
 A Very Happy
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To All Our Friends and Patrons

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 A Happy and Prosperous
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NEW ULM ARMORY
 — ON —
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31

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 The Big Event of the Year

ADMISSION \$1.10 Ladies, 25c.

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 AND BEST WISHES
 TO ALL OUR
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Best Wishes

for a

Happy New Year

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