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"Red" Americanism Propaganda.

Propaganda productions have been unwelcome to moving picture producers until very recently. "People go to the theatre to be entertained. The don't want to be lectured," has been their argument. But now this attitude is changing. The National Association of the Motion Picture Industry has an "Americanism Committee" to push production of strictly propaganda pictures. The committee's idea of "Americanism" is an unquestioning, docile acceptance of economic conditions as they are, and an irresistible inclination to indulge in unrestrained violence toward all who would better them. The committee believes furthermore that this is the spirit that Congress wishes to propagate, for the publicity director of the Metro Pictures Corporation of New York City puts at the head of his announcements to the press that the work is "in co-operation with the Congress of the United States."

It takes at least two to co-operate. So, according to the Metro Pictures Corporation, Congress is co-operating in a burlesque performance. For instance, one of the plays, entitled, "Strangers Beware," has for its hero the familiar libelous stage caricature of an Irishman who spends his spare time about a pool room, but one evening attends a mass meeting at which a lecture is announced on "Why there is so much poverty in America." His sweetheart is worried about his going to so "dangerous" a place. Later in the evening she passes by the hall, and noting a disturbance inside, calls the police. The officers find that the hero has single-handedly thrashed the entire audience. His excuse is that "these thiev' foreigners were knockin' America."

The play may portray an example of red Americanism, but certainly not of the real article. If Congress is co-operating in efforts to discourage discussion of the cause of poverty in America they ought to tell their constituents so. Since a majority of these constituents are poor, they ought to warn them that such discussion renders participants liable to the charge of "knockin' America" and to the penalty of physical assault by any ignorant hoodlum. If it is not true that this propaganda is in co-operation with Congress, then there should be a congressional investigation of the "Americanism Committee" to determine whether some financial interest, not otherwise connected with motion pictures, is not responsible for such productions. An interest which objects to free discussion of the cause of American poverty must be profiting from economic misfortune of Americans.

Don't Blame War Only.

Our present unfavorable conditions are ascribed by the financial writers to the war and as contributing factors, they generally mention, over-prosperous farmers and too independent workers.

Far be it from us to want to whitewash war, but in our opinion the trouble is not so much the great destruction of war as the institutions and methods which we allowed to develop during the war. The war period was marked by three important developments in our business of gaining a livelihood:

1. There was a vast stimulation to manufacturing and to new manufacturing processes.
2. Through shortage of supplies and activity of government boards manned by \$1.00 a year men, we developed an all inclusive trust in each necessary of life, and the Morgan syndicate into a supertrust commanding all business.
3. Rural people were unable to get prices which balanced the increase in city prices in trust commodities, and up to the present have no means of protecting themselves in the exchange.

With 50c corn and \$1.50 wheat, manufacturers with prices set to cover a great margin of monopoly, waste and profit, and with the increased manufacturing equipment, the average trust can probably produce all the farmers can buy in three to six months. A vast increase in foreign trade would give the steady work needed by city labor, but we can't get that because all the other civilized nations except Russia have developed just as we have and we are not allowed to trade with Russia.

City labor cannot live on six months' work a year. It is no use for them to go to the country because the farms are already producing more than can be sold at cost of production.

There is nothing in sight but a little temporary relief now and then until we lay hold of the only thorough reme-

dies: 1. The marketing of farm produce without profit and without waste; and 2. the conversion of that production now under the control of trusts into production for the service of the people. If these remedies appear extreme, remember that the situation is also extreme and getting worse.

Cutting the Appropriation Pie.

The appropriations made by the United States Congress in 1920 aggregated \$5,686,005,706, the largest sum ever appropriated by our national law-making body during peace-time. Still, if this vast amount of money, or even a representative portion of it, had been appropriated for reconstruction work, which is badly needed in this country, true patriots would not murmur, for they would appreciate the fact that it was a necessary expenditure of large public funds.

But, of the total 1920 appropriations of \$5,686,005,706, according to Dr. Edward B. Rosa of the United States Bureau of Standards, \$3,855,482,586, or 68 per cent, goes for past wars, while another \$1,424,138,677, or 25 per cent, has been appropriated for "future wars," in spite of the fact that we just got through fighting and sacrificing to end bloody conflicts between the nations of the earth. Thus, a little figuring will bring to light the fact that Demon Mars gets a slice of the appropriation pie totaling \$5,279,621,263, or 93 per cent.

The balance of \$406,384,443, or only seven per cent of the total amount, represents that portion of the aggregate which the civil departments of our federal governments, the public works of every kind and nature and education and science must divide amongst themselves. The individual amounts apportioned to the three latter items are as follows: Civil departments, \$181,087,225, or three per cent; public works, \$168,203,557, or three per cent, and education and science, \$57,093,661, or only one per cent.

Do you think the pie is cut right? Or do you believe that Uncle Sam ought to spend more on education, science and the stimulation of agriculture and industry, especially during the "reconstruction period?"

Congressman Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, declares that Congress shall never be able to make adequate appropriations for these purposes "unless we reduce the enormous total of the appropriations carried in the Army and Navy bills." Last year we gave the Army and Navy directly \$857,000,000—more than three times as much as in the highest pre-war period. This year our all-devouring militarists ask for \$1,504,000,000! During the World conflict the non-military work of our government was starved. Shall it be further starved while we build up a costly armed peace? In 1920 the total appropriations for education, science and the stimulation of agriculture and industry were \$9,000,000. This year's estimates raise this figure less than \$20,000,000. The Army and Navy, however, demand an increase over last year of \$647,000,000.

Do you agree with Congressman Mondell? If so, write to him and encourage him in his brave fight against the great military odds. Also write to your own congressman while these bills are pending and while it is still possible to change the figures. If you want more information on this subject, write to the American Union Against Militarism, 203 Westory Building, Washington, D. C.

COLLINS AND PROGRESS.

In an address before the convention of the Minnesota Concrete Products Association in St. Paul, last week, Lieutenant-Governor Collins advised the banquetting members of the Association "not to class everybody who advocates a change of government as 'bolshhevistic' or 'anarchistic.'" "The tendency of the ultra-conservatives," he said, "to label everything that smacks of progress or change as 'bolshhevistic' or 'anarchistic' is dangerous and should be curbed. Americans who refuse to consider legal changes and reforms in established customs or laws are a bar to progress and rank with the foreign agitators who go to the opposite extreme and demand the overthrow of government." Thus "Jakk" Preus' right-hand bower places his chief and the latter's supporters during the last campaign in the same class as the foreign agitators" who advocate "the overthrow of government." Wonder how the milyun-percents' feel since "Little Louise's" bawling out?

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A BILL TO END "PALMERISM"

MEASURE PROVIDES INSTANT REMOVAL, PUNISHMENT OF INTIMIDATORS.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, ALIENS TO BE SAFEGUARDED.

A bill to instantly remove from office, fine and imprison any officer or agent of the government, from the Attorney General down, who unlawfully violates the rights of free speech, free press and assemblage guaranteed by the Constitution to citizens and persons lawfully within our borders, was introduced in the United States Senate recently by Senator Borah, of Idaho. In addition, if any person is arrested or brutally treated, or literature or personal effects seized, or his house or office searched without proper warrant, he can recover personal damages, and the fine cannot be less than \$500.

Guilty of Lawless Acts.
 In a Senate speech Borah declared that the "evidence of arbitrary and lawless acts of public officers (meaning Palmer and his agents) is at hand and overwhelming. The situation demands permanent treatment."

Judson King, executive secretary of the National Popular Government League, Washington, D. C., which last year fought the sedition bills and published the famous "report" of the "twelve lawyers" exposing Palmer, has announced that the League will lead a nation-wide fight for the enactment of the bill by the next Congress. He said: "The time has come for constructive action and for an end to be put to official lawlessness. We urge the assistance of every organization and every man and woman in America who believes that the people's fundamental rights should be preserved."

Backed By Eminent Men.

The bill has the backing of eminent attorneys who assisted Senator Borah in the drafting of the measure. Among them are Hon. Alfred Bettman, Cincinnati, former assistant attorney general during the war; Prof. Z. Chafee, Jr., Harvard University Law School, author of a new book "Freedom of Speech," and a distinguished authority on deportation law and the law protecting civil liberties; Lawrence G. Brooks, Boston, special attorney for the U. S. Railroad Labor Board; Frank P. Walsh, New York and Washington, former joint chairman of the War Labor Board; Jackson H. Ralston, Washington, able constitutional lawyer, and Prof. M. Borchard, of Yale University Law School.

A copy of the Borah bill to end "Palmerism" and of the "Palmer Publicity Broadside" will be sent to any person on receipt of 10 cents. Address: Judson King, Executive Secretary, 637 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Ben. Brand of Sleepy Eye was an over-Sunday visitor here. Ludwig Breu spent Sunday visiting friends in Sigel township. Miss Lauretta Rausch was most agreeably surprised at her home on North Washington street, Sunday afternoon, by some 12 young lady friends. The afternoon was spent in playing games, followed by a 6 o'clock dinner. Miss Rausch was presented with many beautiful birthday gifts and all present enjoyed a good time.

According to an order received by Game Warden August Olson of St. Peter, muskrats may be trapped in Nicollet and Le Sueur counties from now until April 1, 1921. The order was issued by Governor Preus, Monday of last week, revoking the protection placed on this fur-bearing animal earlier in the year. The ban was removed, as far as Brown and several other counties in this section of the state were concerned, a few weeks ago.

We have received a large assortment of Laenders, Baernmusik and other popular, German selections by direct shipment from Germany. Prices are reasonable. It will pay you to call, before we are completely sold out.

New Ulm Music Company
 John A. Wilfahrt

RUST-PROOF WHEAT.

Many inquiries have come to this office regarding rust-proof wheat. Upon making investigations we find that there are two varieties which have given much satisfaction the past two years. These two varieties have been grown in North Dakota and where wheat of the common varieties have been severely hit by rust, these other two varieties have not been affected at all. We do not know if they are absolutely rust-proof under all conditions. The writer knows that on two farms in this section of the country—one south of Sanborn and the other near Lamberton—one of these rust-proof varieties was grown and where the fields on each side of them were black with rust, this variety was not in the least affected. This variety is what they call D-5 Red Durum, and is a wheat which is not of the best milling quality. When sold the market cuts it three cents lower than the Amber Durum which is a hard milling wheat. Amber Durum generally sells about 7 to 8 cents lower than No. 1 hard spring wheat.

Something has to be done on the wheat question in this community. Our only salvation is to grow a wheat which will not rust. It is useless to grow wheat year after year and have it rust as it has the past two years. If this Amber Durum or Red Durum does not bring the price No. 1 hard spring wheat will, but will give the yield, it stands to reason we should give this wheat a chance.

Here is the proposition we are putting up to the farmers. If each farmer who wants to give this wheat a trial will seed 6 to 8 bushels of each of the two rust-proof varieties, he can draw his own conclusions as to the variety he wants to sow.

We can secure any amount of this wheat through certain elevators in North Dakota. This wheat has been re-cleaned and is ready for seeding. The price of the D-5 wheat is \$2.10 to \$2.15 f. o. b. North Dakota while the D-1 is higher—\$2.50 f. o. b. North Dakota. We will know in a day or two just what the freight rate per bushel will be.

The D-5 wheat does not have to be sown as early as the other wheat, any time during April will be time enough. We have samples of these varieties in our office. R. A. Werner, brother of Rev. E. F. Werner in Sleepy Eye, is visiting here at present. He has raised the D-5 and the D-1 wheat the past seven years and he says it has been a great success. If any person wants any information regarding the growing of this wheat see him and he will give you the facts.

If any farmers want to give this wheat a trial let us know the amount you want and we will put in the order accordingly. If enough farmers put in orders so that we can ship in 600 bushels, which a small car will hold, we can get it considerably cheaper. It makes no difference whether you are a member of the Farm Bureau or not, we are here for your service, so leave your orders at our office. For the next two weeks we are considerably rushed on account of the present membership drive, but someone will be in the office at all times from 7:30 a. m. until 9 p. m. daily.

No money has to be paid for this wheat until it is unloaded in Sleepy Eye. It can be shipped through a bill of lading and if it is not as represented we will not have to take it, but if a farmer orders a certain number of bushels, we will expect him to take it, if it is as represented.

Several farmers are ordering Mammoth Clover Seed which they sow with their grain and will be used for fall pasture and also plowed under for green manure. Five or six pounds sowed to the acre will make good fall pasture. We get this through the Farm Bureau at Brainerd at a cost of 18c a pound. Express charges are nearly \$2.00 a hundred, making the total a little less than 20c a pound, which is less than \$12.00 a bushel. We can also get Alsike Clover for 22c per pound with the \$2.00 extra per 100 pounds for express. If any of you want any other information in any way along agricultural lines we are here to serve you.

Brown County Farm Bureau.
 Willis Lawson,
 County Agent.

Register of Deeds Fred Church of St. James spent Sunday in New Ulm with his son, Rollin Church, and the C. G. Reim family.

Six tables were occupied at the regular weekly tournament of the New Ulm Skat Club at Turner Hall, Monday evening. Prizes were awarded as follows: First, Anton Nun, 15 net games; second, Ben Sturm, 554 net points, and third, Joseph Smasal, diamond solo against four matadores.

Mrs. A. G. Smith is enjoying a week's visit with relatives and friends at Le Sueur.

Fred Juhnke of Sanborn was a guest at the William F. Werner home here, Friday.

Red Wing, Minn., January 18, 1921
 Northwestern Oldsmobile Co.,
 Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:—
 Attention Mr. Spittler.
 Replying to your letter asking if we had demonstrated the new car. At the time I received your letter we had not but we have demonstrated one at this time.

If you have never been in Red Wing you would not be familiar with the hills we have here, and you remember the hill we drove over in Minneapolis at the time you unloaded the first car. Well, Mr. Spittler, that hill in Minneapolis is a peanut compared to what I have done with a car here and you must remember I drove this car in the snow and ice and at one point on the hill you have to shut off the power to make a turn and I had 3 in the car and went over this hill like a scared wolf.

I never was any more surprised in my life, because I have never drove a car up this hill on high with the exceptions of an Olds truck, in the summer when the roads are good. Want to say that the car as made a hit in Red Wing and am looking for a meal ticket with this car. If they don't sell it will not be the car's fault but with the men selling it. Am sending you under separate cover copies of the adv. done.

Yours truly,
 KENNEDY SERVICE GARAGE, INC.
 BY F. C. McCUTCHEON, MGR.

Come in and see us about this Oldsmobile Four.

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 CHEVROLET
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 220-222 N. BROADWAY, NEW ULM, MINN.

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This is Chaplin's come back after working one whole year to make you laugh and yet there's a sob now and then. Never expected that of Charlie, did you? Well here's where you get something more than laughs.

LYRIC MONDAY and TUESDAY

6 REELS OF JOY



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Regular Admission Prices 15c 25c

Many Attractive Values In Spring Coats and Suits

The careful workmanship, soft beautiful materials and long wearing linings each add their share to making these garments wanted. The time to buy is now, while selections of materials and styles are at their best. We have made prices exceptionally low this spring.



The BEE HIVE

J. A. OCHS & SONS, PROPS.

New Ulm,

Minnesota

THE BUSIEST STORE IN TOWN.
 THERE MUST BE A REASON.