

New Ulm Review.



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IN FAVOR OF JUDGE FRENCH.

The Republican Central Committee Takes Action on Ninth District Politics.

It Decides that Judge E. D. French is the Regular Nominee.

The Decision is the Outgrowth of Charges Against W. W. Smith.

That Gentleman Promises to Support Mr. French.

The Only Natural Outcome of a Vexatious Squabble.

The Republican State Central Committee met in St. Paul last Friday for the purpose of considering charges preferred against W. W. Smith, a member of the committee, to the effect that he was a bolter. Ex-Congressman John Lind was present and was called upon to give a bare statement of the facts connected with the senatorial differences in the Ninth District. He did so and was listened to attentively and with interest. When he came to state that four members of the first Brown county delegation entered the senatorial convention with Redwood county, he was interrupted by J. H. Weddendorf, who wanted to know if those four men presented any credentials. This was just what Mr. Lind wanted and he briefly told how the credentials had been duly made out and signed, but that neither Krook, Hays, Hess nor Smith knew anything of their whereabouts, notwithstanding it was shown that each of them at one time or another had the credentials in his possession. This was sufficient for the committee on this point and Mr. Lind left with them affidavits and newspapers to bear out the statements he had made. Among these was the senatorial call issued by S. D. Peterson in 1890, in which he made the appointment on the same basis as that adopted by the senatorial committee in 1894 and which Peterson now challenges as unfair and unjust.

H. G. Hays followed Mr. Lind in behalf of Mr. Smith and made a very weak argument. When he referred to the admission of Richard Gerdes as a delegate in their convention with the power to cast 20 votes, he was asked by one of the committeemen to state at what time the convention was held that elected Mr. Gerdes and upon what credentials he was admitted. He was compelled to admit that no convention was ever held and that Gerdes had no credentials but was admitted simply as a citizen of Redwood county. The committee heard him through, but were not moved by his many ill-timed accusations. W. W. Smith was then heard in his own defense and stated that he had simply acted up, on the instructions of the county convention in heading the bolt against the regular senatorial convention. It developed however that he together with those who were present with him were the prime movers in securing the passage of the resolution, or in other words were very active in instructing themselves to bolt.

The committee then went into executive session and exonerated Smith from the charges after he had promised faithfully to support the regular nominee. The decision of the committee was reached in a resolution as follows:

Whereas, Charges have been preferred against W. W. Smith, a member of this committee, to the effect that he is not a loyal republican and is not supporting the nominee of the party for the senate of the Ninth senatorial district of this state; and

Whereas, There is a dispute as to who is the regular nominee in said district, and the question therefore involves a question as to which of two candidates claiming the nomination is the regular nominee; and

Whereas, This committee after investigation of the matter are of the opinion that E. D. French is the regular nominee for the state senate in said senatorial district; and

Whereas, said W. W. Smith has announced before said committee his loyalty to the republican party of this state and his willingness to support the regular nominees of the party;

Now, therefore, Be it hereby resolved that said charges be, and the same are hereby dismissed.

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The Punishment of Children.

Conscientious parents can have no interest in life higher than the well-being of their children. Children furnish an opportunity to do for them what we wish we had done for ourselves. The perplexing problems of life will remain unsolved until we have learned how to educate the future men and women. The home has been called a miniature moral empire, which suggests the idea of order. Order is born of authority and obedience. There can be no order without law, and a law must have a sanction, else it is void. Penalty or punishment suggests suffering. All punishment is painful. But pain and pleasure, however, are the two educators of life. The discipline of the one is negative, that of the other positive. The one attracts to virtue, the other repels from vice. This is not a capricious arrangement of man, but the method of nature. The hands that caress can also hurt, the voice that sings can also rebuke. The little child must know the mother that gives and the mother that denies.

There are those who would make education stand only on one foot. They argue against all punishment. Not authority without freedom, nor freedom without authority, but authority reconciled to freedom should be the aim of education. The instinct of liberty in the child accounts for its resistance to authority, the instinct of love explains its willingness to obey. We cannot live on equal terms with our children, for, as Perez has said, if we treat them as our equals, they will treat us as their inferiors. There is nothing more humiliating than the spectacle of a parent helpless in the presence of a child. Reliance upon the principle of natural consequences will frequently lead us astray. Will Nature always adjust the effect to the act? Will the adjustment be always moral? It is a matter of experience that sometimes the natural consequence of an act comes so late that it is hardly recognized as having any relation to the act which provoked it. Then, again, it comes with such haste and suddenness that it leaves no time for reflection. It ought to be the aim of parents to prevent their children from being thus marred and maimed for life. In fact, this is the mission of the parent—to stand between the child and danger, physical as well as moral. Children are impulsive; we must counteract this quality by our constancy. They are impatient; we must be calm. They are fickle; we must be firm. Children must grapple with the future; we must make the page of the past clear to them.

In order to be successful in the administration of discipline, two things must be understood; the child and the method of Nature. Every short-coming in the child should be traced to its beginnings. Why is the child untruthful? Who teaches the child to dissimulate? Nature? There is a difference between the moral and the physical nature of man. We can treat the finger or the eye without very much affecting the entire body. There can be local physical treatment, but no local moral treatment. All moral weakness is organic. Moral education, therefore, must not be limited or local; it must be comprehensive. It must begin with the heart, out of which are the issues of life. What does it mean to punish? It means to direct disobedience to its natural result—pain. The purpose of punishment is to associate in the mind of the child sin with suffering. It is to intensify the hatred of wrong and to provoke repentance. Our aim should not be merely to make the child do right; but to make it love to do right. He who punishes must assume all the dignity and impartiality of an instrument of justice. He must act not from passion but from principle.

The abuse of punishment is more dangerous than the greatest indulgence. At the present day we have outgrown the harsh methods of the past. Corporal punishment is almost entirely excluded from our schools. The arguments in favor of it were ingenious but not convincing. The hurt occasioned by corporal punishment is not to the body but to the mind. It is after all the mind that is struck. But this is not all. In appealing to the mind, we treat the child as a rational creature. This is a claim of the child which we cannot ignore. Corporal punishment is one-sided. Besides, corporal punishment, as Herbert Spencer has shown, is associated with man in the childhood of the world. It is the savage, who has not patience to reason or explain, who strikes. Corporal punishment can seldom be administered without passion. When we show excitement, we give signs of weakness. Then the young boy or girl becomes conscious of a power over us. This is a temptation to youth. The danger of corporal punishment, therefore, is that we can seldom administer it without losing our head. On the other hand, we cannot appeal to the reason without becoming ourselves more reasonable. The punishment must never tempt the child to doubt the dignity of its own nature. All the virtues are born of honor.

Besides corporal punishment, there are other punishments which are not justifiable. To shut up a child in a dark room is to spur its imagination into wild fancies. Darkness is a bad companion. It will contract and terrify the child. Denying children the necessary amount of sleep or food, exposing them to the inclemency of the weather, withholding from them for too long a time the tokens of affection, treating them as strangers, or as enemies, or ignoring them altogether—these are measures which do more harm than good. Punishment should be of such a nature that, if necessary, the parents can share it with the children. The child must know that it cannot suffer alone, physically, much less morally. Its suffering brings suffering to others. This is the lesson which will develop the social element in the child. In the second place, we must correct the faults of the child by its virtues; that is to say, the strong qualities of the mind must spur the weak faculties into play. If a child is physically strong, but morally weak, let the parent hold up to view the two sides of its nature, until the physically strong child shall be ashamed of its moral cowardice. Let the child look into the mirror and see first the robust, healthy, powerfully built frame; let it look again into the mirror and see the small, selfish soul. To make the higher nature shrink from the lower nature and feel uncomfortable in its presence—to make the discipline self-administrative, the fault self-corrective—this is the economic principle in education. Hence not only the duty, but also the beauty of obedience.—M. M. Mangasarian, in the International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia.

Lake Hanska.

Your paper of two weeks ago contained a report of the suicide of a man named Siver Hanson. This was a mistake, for the man was certainly Siver Avdem, whose home was in the northwest portion of the township of Lake Hanska. In this connection, I want to say a few words regarding his burial. The officiating minister did not give him the customary Christian interment, but omitted many of the usual rites of the church because of the manner in which the man had come to his death. This practise of according a different burial to suicides is a relic of semi-barbarian laws, dating back as far as the time of Charles V in the 16th century, when Norway was united with Denmark under one king. It's only object seems to be to bring disgrace upon the family, and to apply it in this instance was improper to say the least, particularly when it was evident that Mr. Avdem was suffering from monomania. We would like to hope that the Scandinavian Lutheran preachers could abandon these old customs, so little in accord with American spirit, but it seems that they think more of retrogression than they do of Americanizing themselves.

The Hanska Postoffice was moved to the store-building on the 1st.

Halvor Halvorsen's barn was destroyed by fire last Sunday. A young colt perished in the flames.

A great many farmers from this vicinity took in the State Fair. Among them were M. Broste and wife, John Torgremson, Jacob Bakke, Lars Melin and Andreas Brudeli.

John Drexler of Cottonwood is working in the Hanska Linden creamery. He will manage the Sigel-Cottonwood skimming station as soon as the present manager, Mr. Moe, leaves for Madison, Wis. He is going there to acquire a more perfect education in dairying.

My heart leaps up when I behold
A flower ever so rare;
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
So let it be when I am old,
Or let me die!

—Wordsworth.
What man with a heart would not feel his heart leap on beholding roses blooming anew in his wife's cheeks? No true man likes to see in his wife a sorrow complexion, dull eye, and all the ills attendant upon the irregularities and "weaknesses" peculiar to the sex. Happily these can be banished, and the roses be ensured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For nursing mothers or those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pain and perils of child-birth, shortens labor, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child, and shortens the period of confinement.

COMPLIMENTARY TO LIND.

The Sleepy Eye Herald Speaks Highly of his Speech.

The Herald of Saturday says: Hon. John Lind's speech last Thursday evening was in many respects one of the best logically, from a true Republican standpoint, ever delivered in the hall. Although not prepared to give a set speech Mr. Lind was equal to the occasion. During the course of his address he made some points that need emphasizing. In his criticisms of populists, their doctrines and demands, he had nothing but the kindest words. He made the statement that old party politicians must not cry down or ridicule these new questions that are now before the people. It is the duty of every man to calmly and dispassionately from an unpartisan standpoint discuss them for the purpose of solving them. The people's party had just as wise, just as patriotic men in its party, and the republican party statesmen must meet the arguments of the new reformers honestly, courteously and fairly. Mr. Lind took the ground that populist doctrine and demands were nothing else than advanced republicanism. The republican party being a party of progress and reform since its infancy and the only party that has ever grappled and solved the great questions of modern government, as a party it could not ignore the present social and industrial questions now under discussion. The speaker considered these demands in the main right, but a process of education had to be instilled into the people before these theories could be put into practice. Turning his attention to the questions of the tariff Mr. Lind said he was in favor of "trading jackknives at home," or in other words he longed to see the day when we could get along without the aid of any foreign land, America being strong enough and big enough to make every article needed right here in the United States. On the financial question Mr. Lind was quite at home. During the progress of his discussion of this troublesome issue he grew both earnest and eloquent in his denunciations of the evils of contraction of currency and the ideas of a monometallic basis. True republicanism did not only mean protection to American industries but an inherent right to legislate on financial questions without the intervention of foreign influence. The United States has been legislating on the tariff to suit herself, and why not legislate to suit herself without the aid of Europe on everything of a national character. This country does not want to be a tail to the European gold bug kite of the Rothschilds and other crooked nose Shylocks. In this fight for free coinage of both gold and silver Mr. Lind said he was aware that many of his party leaders were not with him, but was glad to know that such brainy statesmen as Tom Reed, Don Cameron, John P. Jones and others were of the same mind with him on the financial question. The repeal of the Sherman law was mentioned by the ex-congressman as being in the interests of the money power and the continual buying of bonds as a useless piece of folly. The address throughout was listened to with much interest and everybody was pleased.

Numerals and Ciphers.

Gov. Nelson always goes to the heart of his "subject". He can never be accused of being a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own imagination," as was charged against Gladstone by the late Benjamin Disraeli. The governor is a clear and logical thinker and possesses the gift of expressing his ideas in simple and perspicuous terms, thoroughly understood by the people. His speech at Mankato is an excellent example of his style. It is a style which the Democrats and Populists do not like very much. It is convincing to many persons, who have been beguiled by the sophistries of Democrats and Populists, of the folly of experimenting with these pretentious systems.

A political party or system must be judged by its accomplished facts. The governor presents the hard, relentless facts, accomplished by the Republican party during the third of a century of domination. The enormous progress of the country, whose advantages Democrats and Populists have enjoyed, is the fruitage of Republican policies. The state of Minnesota has shared in the beneficial effects of these policies. The opportunity which Populists and Democrats had to show whether they could improve on

Republican policies or not, brought forth nothing to recommend a supersession of the Republican regime in this state. Let it be noted that the legislature of 1890, wherein the blatant reformers of the Denny stripe had their opportunity, accomplished no legislation advantageous to the farmers, and with the exception of passing the Australian ballot law the record of public service was a blank.

For this meager service the taxpayers had to pay \$21,000 for running expenses more than the succeeding Republican legislature entailed upon them. Here is a record, on the part of the so-called Alliance reformers, of a cold-blooded cipher taxing the people extravagantly. On the other hand, the legislature of 1893 lowered the state taxes from 2.2 mills to 1.7 mills, or \$386,000 less than the Alliance legislature. It continued the former good Republican work of creating the railroad and warehouse commission by enacting the country elevator law, which placed all the country elevators and warehouses handling grain under the railway and warehouse commissioners, a measure of conspicuous advantage to farmers, since their grain could be inspected, weighed and graded by state officers instead of the agents' buyers.

The legislature of 1893 also continued the good work for the farmers by enacting a law providing that anybody may construct an elevator and warehouse on any siding, or at any station, and the railway companies, in the absence of a siding, must construct one wherever one is demanded for use at a grain warehouse or elevator constructed at a station.

The legislature of 1893, in behalf of the farmers, also enacted a law compelling railway companies to build spur tracks and sidings at railway junctions to facilitate the process of transferring cars from one road to another and to save the delay of unloading and transferring the grain.

In addition to these advantageous enactments for the farmers, the Republican legislature of 1893 amended the Australian ballot law and passed an act providing for essential reform in the state penitentiary.

The Alliance legislature of 1891, after a tremendous beating of tom-toms and blowing of trumpets, as precursors of the millenium, did literally nothing for the farmers. Nothing, indeed, has ever been done for the farmers of this state, or of the United States, by any party except the Republican party. All the great advantages of the agricultural department, of experiment stations, of weather service, of easy marketing, of protection in the weighing, grading and shipping of grain, in reduction of grain rates, etc. have accrued to the farmers under Republican auspices and the facts supporting such assertion cannot be too frequently cited. And now on the verge of another state election the people of this state certainly will not have much difficulty in deciding for themselves which party has promised and performed abundantly and which has promised and done literally nothing.—Minneapolis Journal.

What Shall Be Done with Anarchists?

National equality does not mean equal individual force, but merely an inherent right to the privilege of success. There are therefore inequalities in the personal possessions of man. Some men have more force, ingenuity, adaptability than others and such men can command greater worldly possessions than those less competent. We have many men to-day in high educational positions whose claim to recognition is that they are endowed with peculiar knowledge in sociology and political philosophy; they impart the idea that inequalities in men are brought about by other than natural laws which enable a certain class to thrive and prosper to the detriment of others having an equal moral right to prosperity, and thereby evolve a system of fallacious reasoning, that infinite wrong is committed, that in the establishment of our vast industrial enterprises, some are enabled to become rich in a worldly sense and others remain poor or fail to accomplish their ambition. This rambling and disconnected view is brought to light in our literature and in the teachings of men who skillfully pervert the truth under the guise of philanthropy, and instead of propagating wholesome thought and ideas are in reality disseminating sedition broadcast into the ranks of those for whom they pretend to be laboring.

Many claim that the law of equality promises much but produces little. This is the view of an alarmist. This condition has prevailed in all disputes between capital and labor for a century past.

Agitators claim the right to stop commerce, saying that in so doing they will observe the law, and prevent violence and destruction of property. These same agitators know perfectly well that laboring men commanded to strike and to boycott railroad properties will not stand idly by and see others take their places. As a result the torch is applied, riot ensues, and blood is shed. The labor agitator in his initial step counsels moderation in all things, yet he knows full well that the inevitable result will be one of disaster and bloodshed. Every man has the unquestioned right to refuse to work if he sees fit. The right of one man to run a locomotive is quite as inviolate as the right of another not to run it. In the advancement of our civilization we have many enterprises, some perhaps insignificant in themselves, but taken in the aggregate forming one vast vehicle of trade, industry and commerce. Among the important parts forming the whole we find an intricate system of railways, the ownership vested in individuals by reason of money invested and shares of stock and bonds held. These railways are not operated for the individual convenience of the stock and bondholders. On the contrary they are operated for the accommodation and direct benefit of the public at large, in the development of trade, in the moving of the products of one community to that of another that each may share in the products of all, that the resources of different localities may be fully developed and brought to our doors for consumption. Thus we see that what is commonly looked upon as a private enterprise is in every sense a public institution, a public convenience, and at once an agency well calculated to advance our most vital interests. Our condition makes them necessary, just as much so as if they were an arm of our Federal machinery. They are so merged as a part of our social and commercial conditions that their violent stoppage results in an injury to all.

The legally authorized corporation is held to a strict accountability for all its acts, and penalties are severe for a misuse of power. In like manner labor organizations must be treated with. The public is, as a rule, in sympathy with the under dog in the fight, but the public is not in sympathy when the said dog takes a mean advantage. The labor leader plays an important part in these troubles. As a rule he is a man of mediocre ability, glib of tongue, and possessing a peculiar fitness in being able to advise men who are getting good wages and providing good homes for their families. Because a man in California is unable to get along with his employer, another man in Pennsylvania who is known as a "well-to-do", must quit work until the matter is adjusted; such is the advice of the labor leader and for this advice he is paid a good salary. Thus we see the juggler taking the bread which belongs to one man and giving it to another, or, literally speaking, taking it away from both. Our laws governing such men and the organizations they represent are woefully lax as in the case of Debs and his following in Chicago.

Napoleon before the battle of Borodino, on ascertaining the cause of a considerable disturbance in Rouen, wrote to his minister in Paris to send those fellows to the Twenty-fifth Regiment in Italy. "It is in need of recruits. Pack them off where their fighting propensities will do some good and not be a menace to law and order." This would be the Emperor's ways of ridding the country of such discordant elements as the United States has been recently afflicted with. Russia would bring a Debs up with a round turn. He would be given free transportation to a life job in the mines at the utmost confines of the empire. Germany, Austria, England, France and every nation in Europe would handle a Debs in an exceedingly expeditious manner for half the provocation he has given here. Compare the recent gathering of the mob in Chicago with the gathering of a mob in France. In the first instance it was not until millions of dollars' worth of property had been destroyed and many lives lost that the authorities bethought themselves that anything was wrong. In the latter case, at the first indication of the gathering of a mob the cavalry charge into its midst, striking with the flat of their sabers; this usually proves effective; if not they charge again, this time striking with the edge. Our laws are equal to any contingency that may arise, the only drawback being that having executive, judicial and administrative departments we sometimes suffer from loss of time in getting the full strength of these departments in active operation.—R. L. Seymour, in the Chautauquan, September.