

# New Ulm Review

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## A Political Virtuoso.

"Why shouldn't all admirers of the piano rally with uproar to Roosevelt," asks the New York Evening Post.

"What other master of the queen of instruments has succeeded in compelling such convincing harmony from a mere complex of wires, hammers, pedals and keys? Not to Chopin's touch, not to Rubinstein's or Paderewski's, has the piano answered as this country to the supple hands of the master. He lets his fingers wander dreamily over the board, and America sings in minor key of the virtues of home and good citizenship. The hands fall with a crash, and the country thunders out its wrath against the wealthy malefactor and the undesirable citizen. Now the mood rises to a mocking scherzo, in which the ear almost discerns the nature-faker, hiding his blushing head beneath piles of rustling leaves, and the patter of the mollicoddle's tears into the waves of the loud-sounding ocean. Again a swirl of the fingers, and in a crescendo of noise we hear the muck-raker filling the teeth of his rake, the impact of soft hands against hard faces, the stroke of millions of hammers on thousands of battleships, the aged senator moaning with pain as the 20,000 words of the latest measure reverberate through his poor sweet-breads. And then the final andante of a nation that has reached the millennium, every citizen under his own conserved hemlock tree and by his own little waterway, while in the White House there is Taft and silence, and from the banks of the Zambesi comes the occasional sharp crack of a rifle."

William Jennings Bryan has made the following statement regarding his attitude on the question of prohibition: "I have received many letters from prohibitionists and many from opponents of prohibition, and I have answered them all in the same way. I have told them I did not regard the question as a national question. While it is an issue in a number of states, I do not expect it to be made an issue by either the republican or democratic national conventions. I have made it a rule not to discuss questions outside the platform, because the candidate has no right to inject issues which his platform excludes."

"I have refused to give advice on the question in other states because I am not sufficiently informed as to the conditions in the various states, and I have refused to discuss it as a national question because, as I have said, I do not expect it to be an issue in the campaign."

William Howard Taft on Friday tendered his resignation as secretary of war and the president at once announced the appointment of Gen. Luke E. Wright, governor of the Philippines, as his successor.

Congressman Davis of St. Peter says Candidate Sherman is one of the best parliamentarians in the country. All the more reason why he should not be presiding officer of the senate. One boss is enough.

Buffalo gnats are having a "home coming" of their own at St. Peter this week. The gathering thus far has been a distinct success.

How the standpatters must have smiled when they landed Sherman. It was the best haul they had made in years.

The people got Taft, the interests got all the rest.

## My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

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"Sold for over sixty years."  
Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Also manufacturers of  
SARSAPARILLA,  
PILLS,  
CHERRY PECTORAL.

## W. J. Bryan Calls It a "Stand Pat" Convention.

Nebraska Commoner Charges that the Party Went Back on the Roosevelt Policies and Enters the Coming Contest Heavily Handicapped.

In his editorial review of the work of the Chicago convention William Jennings Bryan, who in all probability will be Taft's opponent, proclaims that there has been executed a retrograde movement on all policies of reform. Says the Commoner:

"The republicans who attended the national convention as spectators and joined in the demonstration in favor of President Roosevelt and Senator La Follette must have felt indignant as they watched the panic-stricken delegates running over each other in their effort to get away from the La Follette reforms, some of which had been endorsed by the president himself. Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin, representing the La Follette men, brought in a minority report and one signed by himself alone. Fifty-two members of the committee signed the majority report and one signed the minority report. The republican party will find the ratio of 52 to 1 a very embarrassing one to deal with in the coming campaign. Mr. Cooper's report contained a declaration in favor of publicity as to campaign funds. It was lost by a vote of 880 to 94, more than nine to one, and yet the president has been advocating legislation in favor of publicity as to campaign contributions, and Secretary Taft wrote a letter to Mr. Burrows advocating the passage of a publicity bill. How fortunate it was that Secretary Taft's letter was finally discovered and published."

"Senator Burrows, the man to whom the Taft letter was addressed, was the temporary chairman of the convention, and the convention over which he presided turned down the publicity plank by a vote of 9 to 1."

"Who will deny that, on this subject, the republican party is retreating?"

"Another plank of the La Follette platform authorized the ascertaining of the value of the railroads. This plank was lost by a vote of 917 to 63—nearly 15 to 1—and yet President Roosevelt has advocated this very proposition. Here is a retreat on the railroad question."

"The injunction plank adopted by the republican convention is a retreat from the position taken by Mr. Taft in his speeches, although neither of them went as far as they ought to have gone in their effort to prevent what is known as government by injunction. Here is the third retreat."

"The president has advocated the income tax as a means of preventing swollen fortunes and of equalizing the burdens of government. The republican platform is silent on the subject. Was the president right in the position he took? If so, then the convention was wrong in not endorsing him. Will the republican voters follow the president in this just demand, or will they follow the republican organization in retreating from it?"

"The president advocated an inheritance tax, but the republican convention is silent on that subject. Was the president ahead of the republican party in advocating this reform, or has the republican party receded from the president's position?"

"Did the president give a false alarm on this question, or has the party sounded a retreat?"

"In the president's message to congress last spring he presented an indictment against the conspiracy

formed among the great lawbreakers to prevent the enforcement of the law and to evade the punishments provided by law. The platform adopted by the republican convention contains no intimation of danger. If there are any conspiracies, the convention did not see them; if there are any combinations, it had not heard of them; if there are any dangers ahead, it was unconscious of them. Was the president mistaken when he issued his defiance, or are the republican managers deceived when they think that an aroused public will calmly contemplate the encroachments of predatory wealth?"

"The convention by a vote of 866 to 114—more than seven to one—voted down the plank in favor of the popular election of United States senators. It is true that the president and Secretary Taft have never advocated the popular election of senators. They seem to take the Hamiltonian rather than the Jeffersonian view, but the most popular reform in the United States today is the reform that has for its object the election of United States senators by direct vote. It has five times been endorsed by the national house of representatives, three times when the house of representatives was republican. It has been endorsed by nearly two-thirds of the states and there is probably not a state in the union in which it would not be endorsed at a popular election, and yet, in spite of the record made in the house of representatives and by the various states, this reform is rejected by a seven to one vote in a republican national convention."

"Here are seven propositions upon which the republican party, in national convention assembled, has retreated from the position taken by that party in congress or from the position taken by the president. What have Roosevelt republicans to say? The president has awakened a spirit of reform within his party. He has at least revealed to the world that there are reformers in the republican party. Can that spirit now be quelled by a standpat convention? Millions of republicans have enlisted at the president's call to arms and are ready to march forward. Will they furl their banners and turn back merely because the president acquiesces in the sounding of there treat?"

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strunk yesterday morning.

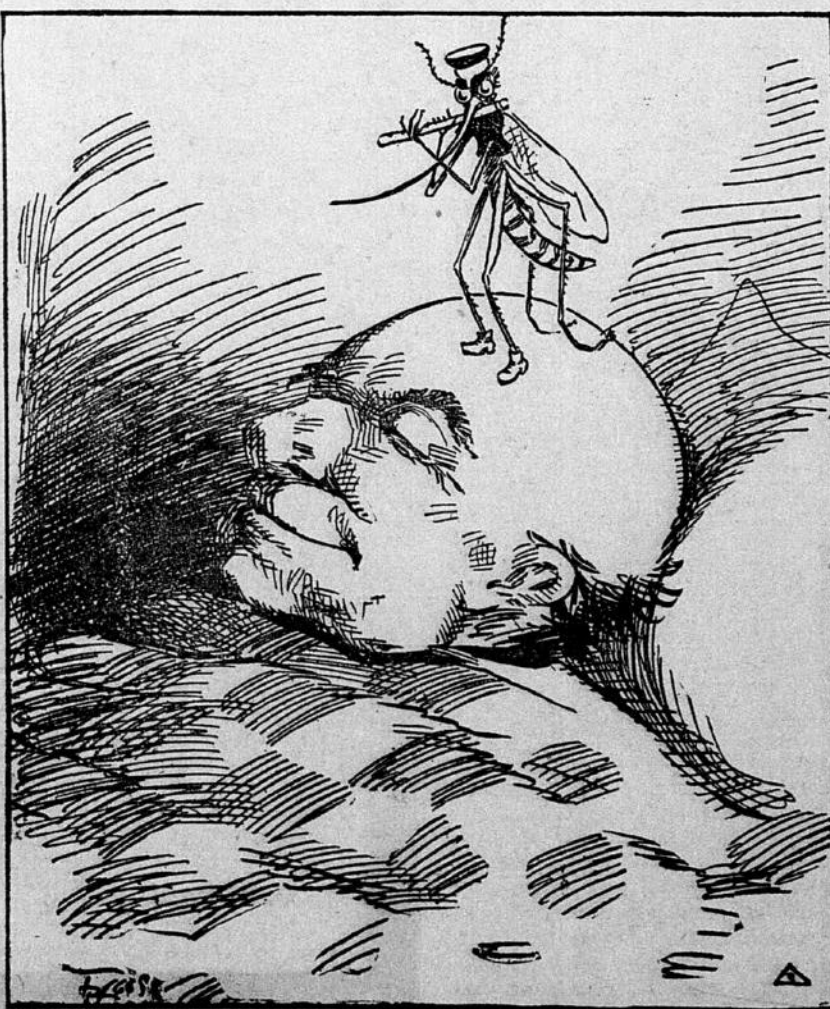
Mrs. Geo. Brown of Cassleton, N. D., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schrock.

The Y. M. C. A. boys will go into camp at Clear Lake under the direction of Secretary Pierce on July 6th. The outing will continue for ten days.

Prof. Critchett went to Minneapolis Sunday to be ready Monday morning to enter upon his duties as one of the instructors at the University summer school. He will not finish his work there until early in August.

Wednesday night the barn of Chas. Sievert near Gibbon was struck by lightning and was completely destroyed along with a large amount of hay and some farm machinery and harnesses. Eight head of cattle were also killed and the total loss is placed between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Mr. Sievert is a brother of Prof. Sievert of the Lutheran parochial schools.

## THE SERENADE.



—Triggs in New York Press.

## A Sign of Relief.

The New York World finds comfort in the nomination of William H. Taft as putting an end to what it is pleased to term "the Roosevelt reign of terror." The World says:

"William H. Taft will be the next president of the United States—provided the democratic national convention nominates William J. Bryan."

"It is an office for which Mr. Taft has conspicuous qualifications. But, best of all, his nomination means an end to Roosevelt and Rooseveltism. It means the end of personal government, autocratic regime, of militarism, of jingoism, of rough riderism, of administration by shouting and clamor, tumult and denunciation. It means the end of the Roosevelt reign of terror and the restoration of the presidency to its historical dignity under the constitution."

"Even Andrew Jackson, in his periods of sobriety, had more innate respect for the office itself, for its traditions and for appearances than Mr. Roosevelt has shown. Never before was there such a lawless president. Never before was the presidency so deliberately lowered to gratify a love for studied, sensational theatricalism."

"Mr. Taft's nomination means the end of the most shocking extravagance known in the history of the country, the most extraordinary contempt for economy and retrenchment that any executive ever displayed; the most irresponsible clamor for bigger navies by absurd appeals to the war spirit and absurd threats of foreign enemies; the most reckless disregard of constitutional limitations and constitutional checks and balances. Every serious, thoughtful citizen can now breathe more freely and feel that the republic is safer, having withstood another searching test as to its right to endure."

"Mr. Taft may be pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but he certainly is not pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's methods. He was reared in the school of constitutional government. His father before him was a distinguished jurist, who served both as secretary of war and attorney general in Grant's cabinet."

"Mr. Taft ought to make a better president than Mr. Roosevelt. He is better balanced, he is better poised. The doubtful question relates to his future independence as an executive. Will he be bound by self-interest, by party policy, by personal obligation to defend Roosevelt's mistakes? Is he bound to represent all his policies? Can he conscientiously disavow anything Mr. Roosevelt chooses to impose upon a man of his type?"

"If Mr. Taft follows his own conscience and judgment, prompted by his long training as a judge and lawyer, he will respect the constitution, congress, and the courts far more than Mr. Roosevelt has done. The shadow of the big stick will cease to hang over every department of the government."

## Applauds his Own Creation.

The moment President Roosevelt was informed of Mr. Taft's nomination he gave out the following prepared statement:

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years, and I have a peculiar feeling for him because throughout that time we worked for the same object with the same purposes and ideals. I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be president. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs without and within and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens."

"He would be as emphatically a president of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind. He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—the farmer, of the wageworker, of the business man, of the property owners. No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard-working man, who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions."

"Mr. Taft stands against privilege and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being."

## Dark Side of Prohibition.

The dark side of prohibition, observes the Minneapolis Tribune, is best exhibited in the loathsome places that gather around the border of military reservations since the abolition of the clean and healthy canteen.

Places more or less similar to these grow up in secret under the shadow of prohibition everywhere. Whether they are worse or better than the licensed saloons depends upon the public sentiment of the community and the vigor with which order is enforced.

It is probable that licensed saloons are least a menace in communities where temperate drinking is the general rule, and that the blind pigs are most dangerous in communities made up in whatever proportion of total abstainers and persons incapable of decent restraint. The latter class are best managed by the continual oversight of the police in orderly and responsible licensed drinking places.

Here is the real danger of strict prohibition legislation in the South. The persons it is intended to reach are an ignorant and degraded class of negroes and poor whites, to whom public drinking places have been given up in the main while the ruling class drank temperately in their own houses and will continue to do this under prohibition, leaving the law to execute itself and taking little pains to suppress the evil of secret traffic.

Almost worse than the secret grogeries sure to grow up under these conditions are the open places for the

sale of what are called "soft drinks." These are springing up all over the South like mushrooms in a night.

Four hundred of them have been opened in Atlanta alone and are crowded with boys and men of all ages. Worse still, the sale of these drinks is carried on with that of soda water by the drug stores, where boys and girls partake of them together.

These drinks range all the way from disgusting sweetened water in dirty bottles to inferior, adulterated and poisonous malt and spirituous liquors. The places that sell them without restraint under prohibition are far more dangerous to health and sanity than well regulated saloons.

In a recent address in Philadelphia, Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court made some rather pointed remarks about the way our government has been spending money needlessly and extravagantly of late years instead of paying some of its debts. He said that at the close of the war between the states our government owed in round numbers \$3,000,000,000; that during the succeeding thirty years it paid two-thirds of the debt, and he added that during the past ten years not one dollar of that debt has been paid, and that we now owe \$1,000,000,000.

## COMPASS Patent

Try a sack of our Compass Patent and you will find that your bread tastes better than any you ever had before. It has the clean sweet flavor and natural yellow tint which belong to spring wheat flour, as we use no gas or chemicals to give it a white color.

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