

New Ulm Review

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The chicken fancier who advocates hanging an electric light bulb in the chicken coop as a substitute for the sun in order to induce hens to lay eggs at night should be arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses. —Minneapolis Star.

A news item from Oklahoma says that a man and a woman who owned a newspaper in a city of that state decided to make the partnership more lasting by marriage. That is a pretty hopeful view to take in these days of divorce. No doubt, the wife will be the managing editor.

In going through our exchanges we find that many Minnesota towns are favored by some district or state conventions which are being held during the winter. What's the matter with New Ulm? Can't the Commercial Club or some enterprising citizens secure some of these conventions for our city, which is known all over the state for its hospitality and the many advantages as a convention town.

Five men, all but one over 60 years old, are enrolled as students at the state school of agriculture. The quintet of old-timers is taking what is called the "short course for farmers" at the school—a four-weeks' course especially devoted to judging grains, soils and animals. The students are Alex Sims, 50, Minneapolis; D. H. Moon, 63, a retired wholesale grocer, St. Paul; James L. Helm, 74, Highwood, Minn.; Asti Olson, 61, Gary, Minn., and William McFadden, 66, Fergus Falls.

The Division of Botany and Plant Pathology of the Minnesota Experiment Station is now ready to make purity and germination tests, free of charge, of all seeds sown on the farm. This Division has a Seed Laboratory well equipped with apparatus similar to that used in the Seed Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C. Send all samples to Dr. E. M. Freeman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Address all correspondence on this subject to him.

At Owatonna last week the annual convention of the Southern Minnesota Good Roads association was held and over 300 enthusiastic delegates were present. One of the speakers truly said: "Just as we judge cities by paved streets or muddy dirty business streets so are counties coming to be judged by condition of roads leading through their boundaries. A stranger traversing poorly maintained roads receives an impression of that district which all the advertising in Kingdom Come cannot overbalance. And nothing will advertise abroad the merits of a county more than well kept, well graded and smooth country roads." Princeton Union.

We acknowledge receipt of a circular letter in which Samuel G. Iverson, state auditor, officially announces his candidacy for renomination at the Republican state convention. Mr. Iverson, who is toward the end of his second four-year term as auditor, has been considered by many as a possible candidate for governor, but after a canvass of the political situation, has decided after conferring with many friends to become a candidate for reelection. He will undoubtedly be opposed in the convention, as Robert J. Wells, Breckenridge, has already announced his candidacy, and A. W. Thompson of Fillmore county is considered an active candidate.

There has been so much said of late about whipping the insurgent element into line. How is it to be done? The congressmen are indebted to certain persons in their respective districts for campaign work in bringing about their election and the congressmen want these men appointed to postmaster or other offices under the federal government. But the republican party owns the government and Aldrich, Cannon and Taft own the Republican party. Now, if a congressman is an insurgent against this power his supporter ought to be destroyed, starved out. The first and most sacred duty (according to the politician) of the government party is to preserve itself. Congressmen must secure the places for those men or else be left out of consideration. However, a man with a \$7,500 annual salary ought to be able to do the country a mere substantial service than to beg for appointments for those who "electroneered" for him. If this is all they are congressmen for, then let Aldrich, Cannon and Taft keep on kicking them, insulting them and weed out their supporters; they deserve it. The people should have no pity on them. A true representative of a sovereign people should not need to fear Aldrich, Cannon and Taft.

Leading Woman in "The Third Degree."



Miss Fernanda Eliscu, who plays the leading female role in "The Third Degree" is credited by dramatic critics all over the west with being one of the greatest emotional actresses now on the stage.

Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart, last week replied to the accusations made against him by Joel P. Heitwole, former Congressman and editor of the Northfield News, in the following manner: "The people of the state know," said the governor, "that I loyally supported Dunn, Cole and Jacobson, appearing on the stump in their behalf from four to seven weeks each campaign and pay my own expenses on those trips. "While a member of the senate I consistently supported all temperance legislation. "In my efforts for conservation of state resources I have been actuated by no other motive than to conserve and protect the best interests of the state." The selection of a candidate for governor promises to be very interesting.

It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than to frame a law that will cause the rich to bear their proportionate share of the burdens of taxation for the support of local, state and the national government. When the income tax law was enacted by congress in 1898 the supreme court of the United States held it unconstitutional. Now that an income tax constitutional amendment has been submitted by congress Governor Hughes of New York and others oppose it on the grounds that it encroaches on "state's rights." The fairest tax that could be imposed either by the state or nation is a graduated income tax; the man who has an income of \$1,000,000 a year should be obliged to contribute liberally for the support of the government; he who has a moderate income should be taxed moderately; while he who has no income should escape taxation altogether—as far as personal property taxes are concerned. The Union believes in a graduated income tax.—Princeton Union.

The strangest accident recorded in local history occurred when Rhadamantus, a duck which had taken prizes at the recent Iowa poultry show, exploded into several hundred pieces, one of which struck Silas Perkins in the eye, destroying the sight. The cause of the explosion was the eating of yeast placed in a pan upon the back porch, which tempted his duckship, who was taking a morning stroll. When Mr. Perkins discovered his prize duck it was in a somewhat "logy" condition. Telltale marks around the pan of yeast gave him his clue. He was about to pick up the bird when the latter exploded with a loud report, and Mr. Perkins ran into the house holding both hands over one eye. A surgeon was called, who found that the eyeball had been penetrated by a fragment of flying duck and gave no hope of saving the optic. Mr. Perkins advises that if ducks and yeast are to be kept on the same premises they should be kept as far apart as possible.

Allen's Lung Balm

will cure not only a fresh cold, but one of those stubborn coughs that usually hang on for months. Give it a trial and prove its worth. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

John R. Walsh, the once mighty Chicago banker is in the penitentiary. The big and little, good and bad papers now write moralizing editorials, the sum and substance of which is to emphatically convey the idea that the way of transgressor is "hard and that justice falls alike upon the rich and poor." Of course it is easy to go for Walsh who is in the pen; he is a broken man, his money is gone; he stumbled and fell and now they turn upon him and devour him. His conviction does not prove that dishonesty in business is punished, nor does it furnish an illustration of the impartiality of the law, for punishment did not come, until he had disturbed the profits of others. It proves that he infringed upon the hunting grounds of more powerful criminals than he was and that a man of wealth may commit almost any crime for years with impunity. Even in his punishment he is favored far above the ordinary lawbreaker. He enjoyed liberty for more than a year after a poor man who had stolen pennies to Walsh's dollars would have been serving sentence. Preparations far in advance of his coming were made to smooth his way at the penitentiary. The powerful influences that have so long protected him are still moving to secure his pardon. "The way of the transgressor is hard" is an ill-advised text for either a sermon or editorial.

The success of boycotting meat depends upon the same principle as that pursued by the miser who tried to teach his horse to live without eating, only to have him die as soon as success seemed about to have crowned the experiment. If a commonwealth can only regulate the supply of its own products by depriving itself of the articles desired, then it would seem to be engaged in chasing itself around the block. If it even succeeds in reducing prices it will be because nothing is bought and as soon as the boycott is broken the temporary advantage is lost. Yet, the news items from all over the country say that about 200,000 people are chasing themselves around the block as it were. We know of a better method of getting rid of tyrants and which was most effectively employed over a hundred years ago by one George Washington, Franklin, Henry and others. It appears, if the records are correct, that those plucky men didn't chase themselves, but chased the other fellow, the oppressor, and they chased the arrogant John Bull so hard that they had everything to themselves and their own way. But alas—to suggest and offer such radical means to gain your so called "inalienable rights" in this ossified, petrified trust-authority ridden age of ours is denounced as anarchism while in the "good old days" of George, Ben and Patrick it was called heroism. To be sure, nowadays boys don't cut down cherry trees, but a number of them are cowards and most of them tell lies. Now, will you have the courage to chase these industrial thieves and highwaymen with your ballot?

GOOD ROADS

What Others Do.

Over in Owatonna the Steele County Good Roads Association recently held their annual meeting which, according to the Journal-Chronicle, was well attended and interesting in every respect.

Representative L. Virtue was called upon and mentioned his life-long interest in good roads. He declared his belief that the agitation of the past few years in this country had resulted in great advance in road work. The people are taking more interest and are becoming educated in the importance of the matter. In his opinion the question had now become one of finances. We know how to build good roads and know that they are necessary, but how to finance them is the question. Everyone has an idea, but as all ideas cannot be used, it is necessary for people to get together and agree. He suggested that the good road associations should federate themselves, like the women's clubs, to get together for effective effort towards good legislation. The live business men everywhere are willing and anxious to pay taxes to get good roads. The question is one of method in raising and handing the money. Mr. Virtue explained the action of the legislature in providing for the \$300,000 road appropriation, independent of the state highway commission department, but which was knocked out by the supreme court on the question of constitutionality. This left nothing done by the last legislature along this line. An effort to pass a law establishing the cash system of paying road taxes had been defeated by the speaker of the House.

If every county were like Steele county, with a live association, and all would get together something would surely be accomplished. Mr. Virtue said he was satisfied the people were ready for advanced good roads legislation.

Senator Cashman was next called upon and agreed with Mr. Virtue as to the pressing need now of financial aid for good road work, which he thought should be afforded by the state. There is no reason why the small communities should bear the whole burden of building their good roads. The big cities and big corporation industries derive benefit from good roads right here in Steele county, and should pay a share. The one-twentieth of a mill tax at present gives Steele county but \$1170. If the full mill allowed by law were levied, this county would get a substantial amount. The tax would amount to but \$1.32 on each quarter section. Some of our townships are far enough advanced to have adopted the cash system and the doing of new work by contract. There is no good reason in putting men to work on the roads who have had no experience and are not interested, which is the result of the "workout" system. Even a team has to work at a job for a time before it gets in its best work. Experience is valuable and should be utilized. Many farmers can ill spare the time to work on the roads. Why not give the work to the men who have the time and want to work on the roads, and pay them for the work?

The latest contribution for proposed legislation for highway construction in the United States is a bill of Representative Garner of Texas, pro rating \$10,000,000 among the states and territories, according to mileage of the traveled public roads.

The Harvester Trust.

In addition to its regular dividends the harvester trust is about to hand stockholders \$20,000,000. The failure to give a slice of the melon to farmers seems ungenerous, and the man with the market basket also is overlooked. The question asked by the Minneapolis Tribune "How do the farmers of the country like it" is a timely one. That company has paid 7 per cent on its preferred stock for two years and before that paid from 3 to 4 per cent on its old stock. This indicates some kind of reorganization in 1907, especially as the management of the concern is in the hands of a voting trust.

But information about these industrial combinations is very scanty in the common sources of financial information. No outsider knows exactly what the stock of a trust represents. The common rule is that the preferred stock represents the stock of constituent companies, probably liberally watered, while the common stock represents the clear and limpid water of the new combination. The \$20,000,000 stock dividend is said to represent profits of the last few years, absorbed in the plants of the trusts.

All of the stock is to receive 4 per cent dividend hereafter, the earnings for 1909 having exceeded \$14,000,000 after proper allowance for depreciation. The common stock being now \$80,000,000, there will be a distribution of \$3,200,000 a year on capital that represents nothing but passed earnings and expectation of future earnings. Then the 7 per cent dividend on preferred will take \$4,200,000 more on \$60,000,000 capitalization that may represent some money originally put into the constituent businesses.

The International Harvester company was incorporated in New Jersey in 1902 and embraced the McCormick, Deering and several other companies in the Middle West organized to manufacture agricultural machinery. The combination suppresses domestic competition and the prohibitory tariff on agricultural machinery shuts out foreign competition, except upon machines exported to foreign countries which are understood to sell for about half the American price.

The tariff and the trust principle seem to work together upon the pocket of the consumer of agricultural machinery like the two blades of a sharp and well balanced pair of scissors.

A New Civil Calendar.

We have received from an advertising firm in San Francisco a copy of a proposed calendar, whose aim is to avoid the acknowledged drawbacks of the regorian calendar by substituting one that is better suited to the requirements of our day-by-day life. Although the regorian calendar dates from the year 1582, long before that many and various improvements had been suggested for conveniently dividing the 365 days of the year into weeks and months. Our correspondents ask: "Are we not again far enough advanced beyond the times of 1582 to adopt certain other changes?" and they offer a calendar which divides the 52 weeks of the year into 13 months, each having exactly 28 days. The first of January and the first of every one of the twelve succeeding months fall on a Sunday, and the 28th or last day of each month, therefore falls on a Saturday. The obvious advantage of this arrangement is that since each day of the week must be one of four numbers out of the 28 (Sunday for any month of the year being either the 1st, 8th, 15th, or 22nd, Tuesday either the 3rd, 10th, 17th, or 24th, etc.), if one knows the day of the

week, it is possible to find the day of the month quickly and without reference to a calendar.

The additional month necessary under this system is named by its sponsors "Vincent;" and it is placed in the calendar between June and July.

Thirteen months of 28 days each, however, give a total of only 364 days for the year, and to accommodate the odd day, it is proposed that between Saturday, the last day of December, and Sunday, the first day of January there should be a day to be known as "Anno Day." It is not recognized as a calendar day, and beyond its name, has no other distinction to separate it from the last day of December. Any labor done on Anno Day would have to be a matter of special contract or agreement. No interest or rental will accrue upon that day, and for all such purposes it would be considered a part of Saturday, December 28. Leap Year is provided for by an extra day between Saturday, Vincent 14th, and Sunday, Vincent 15th. This would be known as "Midanno" and it would be treated in all respects similarly to Anno Day.

Although there can be no question of the simplicity and convenience of the proposed calendar, in respect of any prospect of its immediate and world-wide adoption, we fear it must be classed with those two other great desiderables, the "metric system" and the "longer daylight day." We are not more firmly convinced of the advantages of this and those propositions for simplifying and rendering easier and more pleasant the round of daily life and its duties, than we are that to bring about these suggested improvements will take many years of arduous and persistent agitation.—Scientific American.

Notice.

The Midland Lyceum Bureau are obliged to cancel the lecture of Dr. Edwin Southern at the Turner Hall Feb. 6. on account of the serious and probably fatal sickness of his wife.

200 pieces of new gingham, dress styles, ranging from 6 to 25c a yard, just arrived at J. A. Ochs, The Bee Hive. 3-5

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