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Misstatements Hurt His Own Cause.

Two weeks ago, at the Sleepy Eye meeting at which plans were made to push the sale of the Liberty Bonds in Brown county, an address was made by S. B. Wilson, a prominent attorney of Mankato. If Mr. Wilson had remained at home the sale of the bonds in the county, at least in the farming districts, would undoubtedly have been much greater than they were.

Mr. Wilson devoted a greater part of his speech to attacking President A. C. Townley of the National Non-Partisan league. Had his attack on Mr. Townley been confined to the truth he would likely have done less damage to the cause of the Liberty bonds. But he didn't. In order to carry his point he even went so far as to quote from a monthly paper published in St. Paul by a so-called Non-Partisan league, and attempted to make his hearers believe he was reading a copy of the National league's official organ. If Mr. Wilson believed that the members of the league who were present at the meeting were fools, minus any sense and would swallow all he had to say, he was certainly much mistaken. In quoting from alleged non-partisan sheet Mr. Wilson attempted to show that Mr. Townley's own party organ repudiated him.

There were a number of farmers at the meeting who went there filled with enthusiasm for the Liberty Loan, but went away very much downcast and discouraged at the treatment they had received at the hands of the principal speaker.

It is pretty generally understood that Mr. Wilson is itching to be a candidate for governor next year. Unless he uses different tactics in the future than he displayed at Sleepy Eye it is predicted that he will stand about as good a show for the job as would a snow ball in that place General Sherman camped with war.

The Madelia News is the latest of Minnesota newspapers to advance its price to \$2 a year. The list of \$2 newspapers is growing fast, and with the constantly increasing cost of production it will be but a short time when all will be obliged to get in line. A well-known Brown county farmer remarked, when in town the other day, that everything in New Ulm seems to have advanced in price, except the newspapers. And he wondered why it should be so.

LaFollette Defies His Critics

That all the world has its hand turned against Senator Robert M. LaFollette, and the stand he has taken, was proven untrue during his recent speech in the United States Senate. The senate galleries were packed to their utmost and the applause that greeted the Wisconsin senator when he drove home the rapid-fire thrusts at his traducers, the applause was hearty and sincere.

Senator LaFollette declared that the "war party, besides carrying on a campaign of libel and character assassination against members of congress who voted against the war, was attempting to suppress discussion of war issues and intimidate the people themselves by invading their homes and unlawfully throwing them into jail."

The senator quoted at length from the Mexican war speeches of Lincoln, Clay, Webster and Sumner in support of his defense of the right of a member of congress to assail the policy of the government, and dwelt at length upon the constitutional duty of congress, rather than the president, to proclaim the nation's purpose in taking up arms.

"Six members of the senate and as I recall, about eighty members of the house voted against the declaration of war," Senator LaFollette said. "Immediately there was let loose upon those senators and representatives a flood of invective and abuse from newspapers and individuals who had been clamoring for war, unequaled, I believe, in the history of civilization."

Prior to the declaration of war, Senator LaFollette declared, every man who had ventured to oppose our entrance into it had been condemned as a coward or worse, and even the President of the United States had by no means been immune from these attacks. Since the declaration of war the triumphant war party has pursued those senators and representatives who voted against war with malicious falsehood and recklessly libelous attacks, going to the extreme limit of charging them with treason against their country.

"It is not claimed," he said, "that the senators who opposed the declaration of war have since that time acted with any concerted purpose either regarding war measures or any others. They have voted according to their own individual opinions, have often

opposed each other on bills, and, according to my recollection, never all voted together since that time on any single proposition upon which the senate has been divided."

Senator LaFollette declared that if he alone had been made the victim of these attacks he would not take the senate's valuable time for their consideration. But, he said, it is not alone the members of congress that the war party of this country has sought to intimidate. The mandate has gone forth, according to the Wisconsin senator, "to the sovereign people of this country that they be silent while those things are being done by their government which most vitally concern their well-being, their happiness and their lives."

Continuing Senator LaFollette said: "Today and for weeks past honest and law-abiding citizens of this country are being terrorized and outraged in their rights by those sworn to uphold the laws and protect the rights of the people. I have in my possession numerous affidavits establishing the fact that people are being unlawfully arrested and thrown into jail, held incommunicado for days, only to be eventually discharged without ever having been taken into court, because they have committed no crime. Private residences are being invaded, loyal citizens of undoubted integrity and probity arrested, cross-examined, and the most sacred constitutional rights guaranteed to every American citizen are being continually violated."

"It appears to be the purpose of those conducting this campaign to throw the country into a state of terror, to coerce public opinion, to stifle criticism and suppress discussion of the great issues involved in this war."

Besides quoting at length from the American statesmen who bitterly opposed President Polk's policy in the Mexican war, the senator from Wisconsin gave extracts from speeches by Burke, Fox, Lord Chatham and others in the British parliament attacking Great Britain's war upon the American colonies. He said it did it to show that the principal of free speech was no new doctrine born of the Constitution of the United States.

"In support of his assertion that congress should speak for the country in declaring the purposes of war, the senator cited several precedents."

"It would be bad enough if the Constitution clothed the President with any such power," he said, "but to exercise such power without constitutional authority cannot long be tolerated, if even the forms of free government are to remain. We know that the people would resist, and if necessary resist with arms in their hands, any scheme to clothe the president with power to plunge this country into war and then to continue the war as long as he desired."

Senator LaFollette said there was no conviction stronger with the people today than that there should be no future wars except in case of actual invasion, unless supported by referendum.

The Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch appears quite "cockey" because the moving picture, "Civilization," is going to be shown in that burg, and is not coming to New Ulm. It's not the least necessary. New Ulm is already civilized, thank you.

Barbarism in America

According to newspaper dispatches barbarism is practiced in our own United States, one of the most diabolical cases occurring within a short distance of the city of Cincinnati last Sunday night.

While entering a hall at Newport, Ky., to deliver a lecture shortly before 8 o'clock Sunday evening, Herbert S. Bigelow, the well-known lecturer and preacher, was seized by a band of bandits, clad in the garb of the Ku Klux Klan, who handcuffed their victim, placed him in an automobile, and drove to a dense wood some twenty miles distant, where they tied him to a tree, and horsewhipped him, using a heavy blacksnake whip for the purpose. He was then left to his fate. After some time he succeeded in freeing himself, and wandered around in the woods for the balance of the night. When daylight appeared Mr. Bigelow was able to see a church tower above the trees and made his way to a small town which proved to be the village of Florence, Ky., some twenty miles from Cincinnati.

He was there given medical attention and his friends in Cincinnati, his home city, were notified of his whereabouts. Mr. Bigelow was severely treated by the brutes, who it is presumed will defend their action on the ground that they were practicing "patriotism."

Mr. Bigelow is very well-known in this city, where he has lectured on two or three occasions, his last appearance being here about a year ago, when he delivered a lecture in one of the Lyceum course numbers, given under the auspices of the Current News Club.

It would be well for us American to become a little more civilized before expending quite so much criticism on the heads of other nationalities.

The new First National Bank building just being completed at Winnebago has very much the appearance of having been built after the plans, with some slight variations, of the Citizens' Bank building of this city. The architect must have seen New Ulm's handsome bank building before drawing the plans for the Winnebago institution.

BEING AN EDITOR.

Every body can edit a newspaper better than the editor. People who can wiggle their ears. Of course, it is not everybody who is foolish enough to try it. And still fewer there are who get a chance.

An evangelist in Pittsburg, Kan., did. For one short day—really too short a time for anybody to wreck a paper—he sat at the editorial desk of the Pittsburg (Kan.) Sun scribbled copy and presumably learned from the copy boy how to write a head and not to use both sides of the sheet.

For one day news and announcements of card parties, divorce cases and dances were excluded from the paper. A column and a half editorial attacking Christian Science was printed on the first page. A "steamer" announcing that Pittsburg needed a Moses was emblazoned across the top of the sheet.

And no record of a loss of subscribers is announced, this phenomenon being explained, we presume, by the fact that the ass who posed as editor for a day printed a two-column picture of himself on the front page with the important confession that he was the guilty party for what was to be seen on the paper and that with the present issue his editorial spree was ended.

It would be interesting to know what would happen to the newspaper business if it became a custom for editors to occupy two columns on the first page with their face, to scream for Moses instead of printing the news and fill up space not otherwise occupied with attacks upon religious sects not their own. It would be interesting, also, to note how quickly some people could get over the fever of telling how a newspaper ought to be run if they tried it once without promising their readers to quit forthwith. —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

EDITORS' BRAIN THROBS.

It is stated that the Russian soldiers receive only one cent a day for their services. And yet we wonder at their lack of enthusiasm. —Morris Sun.

Minnesota has at least two newspaper men who have been in the harness more than half a century. They are Irving Todd of the Hastings Gazette and F. E. DuToit of the Chaska Herald, both of whom have been in business 55 years. —Mapleton Enterprise.

Maybe after next month, when postage goes up to three cents, we won't receive so many duns. Gee, but this is a cheerful old world! —Winnebago Enterprise.

We are mighty glad we don't have to run this paper according to the dictates of "senatorial courtesy." —Redwood Falls Gazette.

It is said there is a marvelous sympathy between blind police and blind pigs. —Duluth Herald.

Thieves swiped a lot of belting in St. Cloud, according to the Times. A little of the plunder applied to the seat of trouble might be good for those fellows. —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

With cotton at 30 cents a pound, the South should not expect the North to take all the Liberty bonds. —Minneapolis Tribune.

The Twin Cities are agitating a special session of the legislature the coming winter. Politicians claim there is great need of it. As a rule the people are afraid of these extra sessions. If prolonged they are apt to do more harm than good. —Winnebago Press-News.

Schulze of the Nicollet Leader must have been to the cities recently for in his issue of last week we find the following: "When the average Nicollet resident goes to St. Paul he doesn't waste much time looking at the high buildings, but keeps an eye on the short skirts." —St. Peter Tribune.

FARMERS TO REAP REWARD FOR HOLDING SEED WHEAT

In every community where spring wheat was grown this year there are farmers who are willing to hold seed for sowing next spring, but they do not feel that they should hold the wheat thru the winter and sell it next spring for seed at the government fixed price. It is not necessary that they do so. It would not be fair to expect it.

Any farmer who has good wheat and can hold it for seed until next spring is urged to do so. While a sale for seed will not be guaranteed him he will be allowed to sell on the same basis as the seed dealer, namely at a profit of not to exceed 15 per cent, or from twenty-five to thirty cents a bushel. There is no chance of getting speculative profits but the pay will be remunerative.

It is desirable that farmers do this in many communities where there are not proper storage facilities to keep wheat separate in elevators and seed houses. Much can be done by farmers to preserve the purity of seed of good quality by keeping it in their own bins until seeding time.

The varieties preferred are Marquis, Scotch Fife, Bluestem, in the order named. If special information is desired it may be had from the representative of the Department of Agriculture who has this work in charge, W. L. Oswald, 323 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. It is hoped that farmers will help to keep good seed in the home community for the sake of efficiency, economy and increased acreage next year.

COPYRIGHT CASE IS FINALLY SETTLED

LONG DRAWN OUT DISPUTE
CALLED OFF BY PAYMENT
OF \$250.

FRANK SCOBIE OF SLEEPY EYE
GETS \$35 APIECE FOR
POST CARDS

Occasionally the injustice of the laws as framed and taken advantage of by those whose fingers itch for easy money is illustrated in the small city as well as in the larger places. Such was the case when Frank Scobie of Sleepy Eye demanded the ridiculous sum of \$200.00 apiece for the use of photographs which he placed on the open market at 5 cents each. The Federal Law gives permission to artists, (and others) to copyright their works of art. The law was framed in the interests of large publishers who secure their works of art at enormous expense, sending their men to all parts of the globe to secure photographs to be used in their publications. Mr. Scobie saw a chance to make a little money on the side and he too secured copyrights on photographs taken by him which forbade anyone to reproduce his pictures without permission and without paying tribute. He acted on the theory that most of the people would be ignorant of the provisions of the copyright law and in this surmise he has been correct, for the Review is not the first victim to fall into the gentle hands of Scobie.

Five years ago when the Loretto Hospital had just been completed and was about to be dedicated Mr. Scobie took a number of interior views of the hospital. The Review following its custom of using pictures to illustrate any new building of the city, purchased at Pfeiffer's Drug Store half a dozen of these postal cards from which electros were ordered. Mr. Scobie's name appeared on each and the question arose as to whether it should be left or obliterated and the matter was settled by leaving the name, on the ground that it would advertise his photos for him and increase their sale.

Photographer Seeks Damages. With no idea of doing Mr. Scobie the least damage, the issue of the Review was sent out to the regular subscribers and no more. Hardly was the ink dry when Mr. Scobie appeared demanding damages for "violation" of copyright. Legal counsel advised that he could not possibly secure any damages on so flimsy a pretext. The Review had sold a baker's dozen of extra copies of the paper containing the hospital pictures and no possible damage could have resulted to Mr. Scobie thru the publication of the pictures.

Tried to Be Fair. However, to be fair, the Review offered Mr. Scobie full compensation for his work, offered him reimbursement for all expenses incurred in securing the photographs and a cash value for each photograph besides. But Mr. Scobie wanted his "pound of flesh" and while the Review has been reluctant to yield up its hard earned shekels, it seemed that the law as construed by the highest court would hardly justify the Federal judge before whom the case was to be tried to decide in anyway except for the plaintiff no matter how unjust he might find the operation of the law. The statute does not require proofs that plaintiff has suffered any damages, even to the extent of one penny, but it does require the Court to assess damages in the sum of at least \$50. for each and every infringement of copyright, if it finds that the photograph in question comes within the purview of the copyright law.

Used Seven Pictures. The Review and the Post had both made use of seven of Mr. Scobie's 5 cent postcards and Mr. Scobie demanded damages, claiming that under the law he could collect a maximum of \$2300.00. All this happened in the unlucky year of 1913. He threatened suit and finally did start suit after the Review refused more than \$150 on a compromise. The case was set for trial at the October term of the United States District Court held at Mankato the past week and would have been reached for trial early this week, if the defendant had not decided that it would in the end be cheaper to pay \$250 and costs than to go to trial and accordingly settled the case on this basis, a check for \$250 going forward to Scobie yesterday. It is to be presumed he feels that he earned a good salary the day he took the pictures of the Loretto Hospital. The Review feels that it costs considerable to be public spirited and to help boost the town, but at that, we would rather be at the paying end of the deal like this than at the receiving end and Mr. Scobie is welcome to the pound of flesh he exacted.

Another threat is being made by the government to prosecute the coal dealers—wholesale and retail—who unwarrantably boost the price to the consumer. Wonder if it'll be anything more than a threat?

An exchange wonders how the Russian soldiers can be expected to be very enthusiastically patriotic when they receive only 1 cent a day pay. On that theory the Italian soldiers, who get 2 cents a day should be just twice as patriotic.

The Liberty Bond loan was oversubscribed in the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank district. Well, the rest of the district hasn't anything on New Ulm.

Things To Worry About. There are 103 different kinds of amber.

Not Conclusive. Bertie—I knew that man at the window when he hadn't a shilling in his pocket. Gertie—Why, did he ask you to lend him one? Bertie—No; I asked him to lend me one.

GRAIN DOCKAGE IS GIVEN DEFINITION BY OFFICIAL

(Continued from 1st page)

has been practically eliminated. This injects a feature unprecedented in the history of grain marketing. This fact, together with the fact that the Federal standards for wheat are comparatively new, having been in effect only a few weeks, constitutes the cause of the agitation and confusion. It is believed that under existing conditions, no matter what standards or methods of grain grading were used, the same difficulties would be met. For your further information, the opinion of the department regarding 'dockage' in wheat is set forth as follows:

"The official grain standards of the United States for wheat, in force and effect for Hard Red Winter wheat, Soft Red Winter wheat, Common White wheat, and White Club wheat, on and after July 1, 1917, and, for all other wheat, on and after August 1, 1917, as set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcements, Markets No. 22, include, in part, an item for dockage. This item is found under section 3, as follows:

"Sec. 3. Dockage.—Dockage includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, and any other foreign material which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present; also, undeveloped shriveled, and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per centum and half per centum. A fraction of a per centum when equal to or greater than a half shall be treated as half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage so determined and stated shall be added to the grade designation.

"The purpose of the item above described is three fold—first, to define dockage shall be calculated; third, that whenever dockage is found in wheat the amount thereof shall be stated and made a part of the grade designation for the wheat.

"The department's interest in the question of dockage is primarily directed to the enforcement of a correct determination of dockage under the official grain standards of the United States for wheat and to obtaining compliance with the provisions of the act which require the use of these standards and the grades thereof.

"For example, in the case of a country dealer who ships his wheat in interstate commerce to a terminal market, where inspectors licensed under the grain standards act are located, pursuant to a sale subject to an inspection by such inspectors, let it be assumed that a particular car of wheat contains 2 per cent of dockage. The licensed inspector who inspects and grades this particular car of wheat is required by the act and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder (1) to determine the dockage in accordance with the official standards; (2) to calculate the dockage as provided for in the official standards; and (3) to show, as a part of the grade designation for the wheat on the certificate of grade issued by him, the amount of dockage (2 per cent) which he finds in the wheat.

"For the purpose of obtaining a uni-

form application of the standards with respect to dockage, there will appear in the Service and Regulatory Announcements, now in course of publication, a detailed description of the method recommended by the department for the determination of dockage, which method is used in all offices of Federal grain supervision, in connection with the handling of appeals and disputes taken or referred to the Secretary of Agriculture and all supervisory activities of such offices. Licensed inspectors in determining dockage in wheat in accordance with the official standards necessarily will use methods which will give results similar to the results obtained by the use of the method recommended by the department.

"In many instances the material determined to be dockage may contain undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material. In such instances the dockage may have a considerable commercial value.

"Assuming that the licensed inspector properly performs his duty, that there is no appeal, and that the parties interested comply with the requirements of sections 4 and 5 of the act, the manner in which dockage, determined and stated in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, is to be assessed against the seller is a matter to be determined by the parties to the transaction.

"There are several methods used in various sections of the country as a basis of settlement for wheat in which dockage may be found: (1) The price to be paid may be for the net weight contained in the lot or parcel; that is, the gross weight of the wheat minus dockage; (2) or it may be a certain price per bushel for the gross weight of wheat less a fixed discount for each 1 per cent of dockage contained therein; (3) or it may be a certain price for the net weight (the gross weight of the wheat minus the dockage) upon condition that the dockage is to be disposed of by the buyer at the market price and the proceeds turned over to the seller, in whole or in part, according to whether there is an agreement which may allow the buyer a certain percentage for services performed by him in cleaning the wheat.

"There is nothing in the act which would prevent the parties from using any of these methods. However, this department does not feel that it should at this time discuss the relative merits of these methods or express any preference among them. In any methods which the parties may see fit to adopt, it is the opinion of the department that any value which the dockage may possess should be paid for in some manner."

HE'D RIGHT TO BE MAD

The Hutchingson Leader says in regard to one of its citizens: He returned from a trip to Lake Jennie the other day mad enough to commit murder. Along the shores of the lake he saw the remains of dead and half dead frogs, the victims of professional frog catchers from Litchfield who are nothing less than fiends in their indifference to suffering. They use a pair of shears to cut the legs from the frogs, then leaving the crippled animals to die a lingering death in agony. Farmers say the frogs live two to three days and many have warned these brutes in human form from their land. A dose of bird shot would be about what the brutes deserve, but it should be the duty and pleasure of someone in the neighborhood to cause their arrest for violating the cruelty to animals law.



Georgette and Silk Waists

Here is a display of Waists which every woman will be pleased to examine, for it includes most every favored waist style of this season. Charming to the last detail are these soft lovely things in georgette, satin and habtiae in white, flesh and all the darker suit colors. Come see and examine the little things on them that we have not space enough to tell you about here.

From \$2.50 to \$8.50

THE BEE HIVE

At NEW ULM, MINN.